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WITH A TRAVELLING MAP AND PLANS.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present volume is intended to form a Guide for the Continental portion of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, including Naples and its environs, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Vesuvius, the Islands in the Bay of Naples, and that part of the Papal States which lies between Rome and the Neapolitan frontier.

The Publisher thinks proper to state that Mr. Blewitt, the author of the former edition of this Handbook, having been prevented superintending the present, is not responsible for the changes that have been introduced in it.

A portion of the original text has been retained, but numerous alterations and corrections have been made in it, and much new information, of a general and useful character to the traveller, has been added, being the results of personal observation by the present Editor.

Fully aware of the liability to error inseparable from a work of this kind, and of the changes which often take place in the state of the roads and of the hotels in Southern Italy, the Publisher earnestly entreats all those who use the book to favour him with corrections of any mistakes or omissions which they may detect.

London, 1855.

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1. GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

THE kingdom of Naples, or the continental portion of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, known by the official name of the *Dominj di quà del Faro*, comprises the S. and the most beautiful half of the Italian peninsula, bounded on the N.W. by the Papal States, on the N.E. by the Adriatic, on the S.E. by the Ionian, and on the W. by the Mediterranean sea.

In classical times the Tiber was the boundary between Upper and Lower Italy. The acquisitions of the Holy See in the middle ages changed the ancient landmarks, and transferred a portion of Southern Italy to the Popes. The frontier-line which now divides the kingdom of Naples from the Papal States, with few trifling exceptions, is the same as it was at the establishment of the monarchy by the Normans in 1130. It commences on the Adriatic at the N. bank of the Tronto, and terminates on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 2 m. E. of Terracina. The length of the line of frontier, following its numerous windings, is about 210 m.; the direct distance, or as the crow flies, is not more than 115.

The area included within these limits is estimated at about 31,595 English square miles. The length of the kingdom, measured along the curved line of the chain of the Apennines, from the Tronto to the Capo Spartivento, is 350 m. The breadth varies considerably. From the mouth of the Garigliano in the Bay of Gaeta, to the mouth of the Trigno on the Adriatic, it is 70 m., and about the same from Salerno to the mouth of the Carapella; from Capo di Licosa to Bari 112 m., and to Brindisi 150; from the shore N. of Paola to S. of the mouth of the Crati it is 29 m., and only 16 between the Gulfs of Sant' Eufemia and of Squillace.

The chain of the Apennines runs through the centre of the kingdom. Their highest peaks are in the Abruzzi, where the *Monte Corno*, or *Gran Sasso d'Italia*, between Teramo and Aquila, is 10,154 English ft. above the sea, and *Monte Amaro*, the highest peak of the Maiella, is 9130 ft.; in the Terra di Lavoro, the *Monte Miletto*, the highest peak of

the Matese, 6745 ft. ; in Basilicata, *Monte Dolcedorme*, 6875 ft. ; and in Calabria, *Monte Cocuzzo*, 5620 ft., and *Montalto*, the culminating point of the Aspromonte, 4380 ft.

The principal rivers are,—on the W. coast the *Liris* or *Garigliano*, the *Volturno*, and the *Sele*. On the Adriatic, the *Tronto*, the *Vomano*, the *Pescara*, the *Sangro*, the *Trigno*, the *Biferno*, the *Fortore*, and the *Ofanto*. On the Ionian sea, the *Bradano*, the *Basento*, the *Agri*, the *Sinno*, and the *Crati*. The inconsiderable amount of tide renders the mouths of these rivers useless as harbours, except for very small vessels.

The principal harbours and roadsteads frequented by shipping are,—on the W. coast, Gaeta, Naples, Castellammare, Baiæ, and the little Bay of Tropea ; on the Ionian sea, Taranto and Gallipoli ; on the coast of the Adriatic, Otranto and Brindisi, both greatly deteriorated by accumulations of sand, Bari, Molfetta, Bisceglie, Trani, Barletta, Manfredonia, Termoli, Ortona, and Pescara ; but most of the latter are now only accessible to vessels of small tonnage.

There are few lakes. The largest are,—the *Lago Fucino* or *Celano* in Abruzzo, the *Lago di Fondi* in Terra di Lavoro, the *Lago Lesina* and *Lago di Salpi* in Capitanata, and the small volcanic lakes of *Agnano*, *Avernus*, &c., near Naples.

The principal islands are the *Ponza* group off the Bay of Gaeta ; *Ischia*, *Procida*, and *Capri* in the Bay of Naples ; the *Isola di Dino* in the Gulf of Policastro ; and the *Isole Tremiti* in the Adriatic.

The kingdom is divided into 15 provinces, of which Basilicata and Capitanata are the largest, and Abruzzo Citra and the Provincia di Napoli the smallest. The population bears no proportion to the superficial extent of each province, the natural conformation of the country and various local circumstances combining to increase it in some and to diminish it in others. The number of inhabitants was estimated in 1788 at 4,815,182 ; on the 1st Jan. 1853, they amounted to 6,843,355, of whom 3,368,008 were males, and 3,475,347 were females. In the returns for 1840, when the entire population was 6,113,259, the following classification of the trades and professions of the adult population is given:—29,783 secular clergymen ; 12,751 monks ; 10,449 nuns ; 25,572 civil and military officers ; 5981 persons engaged in public instruction ; 7920 lawyers ; 15,906 physicians ; 12,666 merchants ; 13,476 artists ; 536,320 artisans ; 1,823,080 agriculturists ; 70,970 shepherds ; and 31,190 seamen. By the same returns it appears that the births in 1839 amounted to 226,087, viz. 116,142 boys and 109,945 girls ; and the deaths to 186,893, viz. 96,273 men and 90,620 women. Among the latter were 37 persons upwards of 100 years of age—15 men and 22 women. The number of foundlings received in 1850 in the hospitals of the kingdom, exclusive of Sicily, amounted to 2791 boys and 2639 girls. The deaths in the same hospitals during the year amounted to 1334 boys and 1319 girls. The annexed table shows the distribution of the population, on the 1st Jan. 1853, over the several provinces, in the order according to their superficial extent, with the chief towns of each, and the number of *Distretti* into which they are divided. When the provincial courts are not held in the capital, the town in which they are is printed in italics.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.
BASILICATA.	Potenza.	} 518,333
POTENZA.	Melfi.	
	Matera.	
	Lagonegro.	
CAPITANATA.	Foggia.	} 329,541
FOGGIA.	Sansevero.	
Lucera.	Bovino.	
TERRA D' OTRANTO.	Lecce.	} 427,275
LECCE.	Gallipoli.	
	Brindisi.	
	Taranto.	
PRINCIPATO CITRA.	Salerno.	} 574,550
SALERNO.	Vallo.	
	Sala.	
	Campagna.	
TERRA DI LAVORO.	Caserta.	} 776,287
CASERTA.	Piedimonte.	
Santamaria.	Sora.	
	Gaeta.	
	Nola.	
ABRUZZO ULTERIORE II.	Aquila.	} 331,331
AQUILA.	Civita Ducale.	
	Avezzano.	
	Solmona.	
ABRUZZO CITERIORE.	Chieti.	} 319,677
CHIETI.	Lanciano.	
	Vasto.	
CALABRIA CITRA.	Cosenza.	} 450,935
COSENZA.	Castrovillari.	
	Paola.	
	Rossano.	
TERRA DI BARI.	Bari.	} 331,512
BARI.	Barletta.	
Trani.	Altamura.	
PRINCIPATO ULTRA.	Avellino.	} 393,874
AVELLINO.	S. Angelo de' Lombardi.	
	Ariano.	
CALABRIA ULTRA II.	Catanzaro.	} 388,485
CATANZARO.	Gerace.	
	Cotrone.	
	Nicastro.	
CALABRIA ULTRA I.	Reggio.	} 327,620
REGGIO.	Palmi.	
	Monteleone.	
MOLISE OR SANNIO.	Campobasso.	} 376,750
CAMPOBASSO.	Larino.	
	Isernia.	

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.
ABRUZZO ULTRA I. TERAMO.	Teramo. Civita S. Angelo.	} 236,931
NAPOLI. NAPOLI.	Napoli. Castellammare. Pozzuoli. Casoria.	
15	53	6,843,355

2. CLASSICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

There is no country in Europe whose population is composed of so great a variety of races as the kingdom of Naples. These races were never extinguished or absorbed by the conquests of Rome, or by the political changes of the middle ages. In the capital there has always been a mixture of many nations; but in the provinces we still find the descendants of the Marsi, the Samnites, the Bruttii, the Lucanians, the Calabri, the Greeks, and other races of antiquity. The wars of these tribes with Rome thinned their numbers, and deprived them of their independence, but did not destroy their nationality. Even the Latin colonies planted among them failed to effect more than a temporary fusion. Long after the allied states had compelled Rome to admit them to the rights of citizenship, their national customs were regarded with curiosity by the Roman men of letters; and the most striking proofs which we possess that their ancient habits were never extinguished are to be found in the poets and historians of the empire. The Greeks resisted even more successfully all the efforts of Rome to amalgamate them with her own people. When the Samnite and the Oscan had become lost as spoken languages, Greek remained the language of the coasts, and survived the downfall of the Roman empire. It appears that when the inhabitants of the Greek cities of Apulia found it necessary for the purposes of trade to speak Latin, they still used their native tongue in their intercourse with each other, a fact which explains the epithet *bilingues*, applied by the Romans to the citizens of Canusium. During the Byzantine rule the kingdom received the greatest infusion of foreign blood and foreign habits since the period of the ancient colonisation; but these Greek settlements were confined chiefly to the coasts of Apulia and to certain districts of Calabria.

Such were the circumstances of the Neapolitan provinces when they were invaded by the Barbarians of the North. These tribes overran the country without occupying it. The Lombards, who followed, left but little impression on the national character. The Normans, by the foundation of the existing monarchy on the basis of feudal institutions, amalgamated the mixed races into one people without destroying their distinctive features. Hence we find that amidst all the changes of dynasty, from the Norman conquest to our own times, the varied elements of the population have retained the national character, the domestic habits, the amusements, and even in some instances the language of the ancient races they are descended from. To discuss

this subject in all its bearings would be inconsistent with the character of this work. We must content ourselves, therefore, with a brief and rapid survey of the ancient geography of the country.

Beginning with the northern provinces, two of the *Abruzzi* formed portions of countries which are now divided between Naples and the Papal States.—*ABRUZZO ULTRA I.* in its upper portion formed part of *Picenum*, whose territory extended as far N. as Ancona, and whose capital, *Asculum Picenum*, still bears the name of *Ascoli*. The central portion of the province was the country of the *Prætutii*, whose capital, *Interamna Prætutiana*, is the modern *Teramo*. The lower districts between the *Vomani* and the *Aternus* were inhabited by the *Vestini*, whose capital, *Pinna*, is the modern *Civita di Penne*. *ABRUZZO ULTRA II.* includes part of *Sabina* and *Samnium*. In the Sabine portion the principal city was *Amiternum*, of which ruins still exist at *San Vittorino*. The central district was inhabited by the *Marsi*. Within their territory was the *Lacus Fucinus* and *Alba Fucensis*. In the valley of the *Imele* and the *Salto*, in what is now the *Cicolano* district, were the cities of the *Aborigines* and *Arcadian Pelasgi*, described by *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* as in ruins and deserted in his day. Between the E. shore of the *Fucinus* and the mountains of *La Maiella* was the territory of the *Peligni*, whose chief cities were *Corfinium* and *Sulmo*. *ABRUZZO CITRA* comprises the territory of the *Marrucini* and *Frentani*. Their capital, *Teate*, is the modern *Chieti*. The *Frentani* occupied that portion of the province which lay between the *Sagrus* and the *Fronto*. Their territory therefore included the entire coast of the present province of *Molise* and part of *Capitanata*. *MOLISE*, sometimes called *SANNIO*, in commemoration of the *Samnite* races which constitute the bulk of its population, comprises that portion of the territory of the *Frentani*, in which their capital, *Larinum*, was situated. The W. districts of *Molise* were occupied by the *Caraceni* and the *Pentri*, whose cities of *Aufidena* and *Æsernia* still bear the names of *Alfidenà* and *Isernia*. *TERRA DI LAVORO*, extending from the *Liris* to the range of mountains which bounds the *Gulf of Naples* on the E., includes the greater part of *Campania Felix*. The S. limit of that territory was the *Silarus*, now the *Sele*, beyond *Pæstum*; but the modern province is bounded by the *Sarno*, the ancient *Sarnus*, on whose W. bank *Pompeii* was situated. Between the frontier at *Terracina* and the hills beyond the *Liris*, the *Terra di Lavoro* includes a part of the *Volscian* territory. In that district, watered by the *Liris* and *Fibrenus*, were *Sora* and *Arpinum*. *PROVINCIA DI NAPOLI* includes all the maritime district of *Campania*, from the *Lago di Patria*, near the site of *Liternum*, to the *Mons Lactarius*, now *Monte Sant' Angelo*. *PRINCIPATO ULTRA* comprises the territory of the *Hirpini*, one of the most powerful of the *Samnite* tribes.

PRINCIPATO CITRA includes the E. portion of *Campania*, which was occupied by the *Picentini*, and extended from the *Sarnus* to the *Silarus*, and that district of *Lucania* which was comprised within the windings of the latter river from its source to the sea. It embraced the coast from *Pæstum* to *Policastro*, including the *Posidium Promontorium*, now *Punta della Licosa*, and the *Promontorium Palinurum*. The principal cities of the *Picentini* were *Nuceria* and *Salernum*, which have very

nearly preserved their ancient names as Nocera and Salerno. In Lucania, within the limits of this province, the chief cities were Posidonia, called by the Romans *Pæstum*; *Velia*, or *Helia*; *Pyrus*, or *Buxentum*, now *Policastro*; and *Scidros*, the modern *Sapri*.

CAPITANATA, extending from the *Fronto* (*Fortore*) to the *Aufidus* (*Ofanto*), occupies that portion of Apulia to which the Greeks gave the name of *Apulia Daunia*, or "the parched Apulia." In the N.E. angle of this province is the isolated promontory of *Mons Garganus*.—TERRA DI BARI occupies the S. portion of the Apulian plain, which was distinguished from the N. by the name of *Apulia Peucetia*, or "the Apulia abounding in fir-trees." This district extended from the Aufidus to the borders of ancient Calabria, which were situated about midway between Barium and Brundisium. Its principal cities were *Canusium*, *Cannæ*, *Rubi*, *Butuntum*, and *Gnatia*. Many of these places have been made familiar to the scholar by Horace's account of his journey to Brundisium.—TERRA D' OTRANTO was ancient *Calabria*, a term now applied to a very different part of the kingdom. The N. district of this country of the Calabri was called *Messapia*; the E., *Iapygia*; the S., *Salentina*. The principal cities were *Brundisium*, *Rudiae*, *Lupiae*, or *Lycium*; *Hydruntum*, *Manduria*, *Uxentum*, *Callipolis*, and *Tarentum*.—BASILICATA occupies the W. borders of *Apulia* and the greater part of *Lucania*, the exceptions being those outlying portions which are comprised in the provinces of Principato Ultra and Calabria Citra. The principal objects of interest comprised in this province were *Venusia*, the birthplace of Horace, and the extinct volcanic cone of *Mons Vultur*. On the W. and S. flanks of this mountain, within the Lucanian frontier, were *Ferentum*, *Acherontia*, and *Bantia*. The other cities of Lucania, in the province of Basilicata, were *Potentia*, *Metapontum*, *Heraclea*, and *Siris*.—CALABRIA CITRA occupies the S. portion of *Lucania* and part of *Bruttium*, a country which extended from the Lucanian border to the extreme point of Italy. The *Bruttii* were regarded as one of the most uncivilized races of Italy. Sybaris held them in subjection, but on the destruction of that city they asserted their independence. Ennius tells us that they spoke the Oscan language, but became familiar with the Greek from their continued intercourse with the Greek cities on the coast. In the second Punic War they submitted to Hannibal with so little show of resistance that the Romans ever afterwards held them in contempt for their cowardice and lack of patriotism. The country is now divided into Calabria Citra, Calabria Ultra II., and Calabria Ultra I. Calabria Citra includes that portion of ancient *Lucania* which lies S. of the modern frontier of Basilicata. Within this territory were *Lagaria*, *Sybaris*, and *Thurii*. Further inland is *Consentia*, the Bruttian metropolis, the modern *Cosenza*. The central and S. districts of this province consist of a vast tract of mountain pasture and forest, which still bears the name of *Sila*—a tract commemorated by the historians and poets of Greece and Rome as that from which several of the maritime nations of antiquity derived the masts and timber for their fleets.—CALABRIA ULTRA II. commences on the Ionian Sea, N. of the Promontorium Crimissa, now the *Punta dell' Alice*, and traverses the range of La Sila in a S.W. direction, to the Savuto on the shores of the Mediterranean. The principal objects of classical interest on the Adriatic are *Petilia*, now

Strongoli; *Croton*, the principal seat of the Pythagorean philosophy; the *Lacinium Promontorium*, the site of the Temple of *Juno Lacinia*. *Scyllaceum*, now *Squillace*, gave the name of the *Sinus Scyllaceus* to the modern Gulf of Squillace. On the Mediterranean the principal objects of interest are *Terina*, founded by Crotona and destroyed by Hannibal, and *Hipponium*, with its Temple and Grove of Proserpine.—CALABRIA ULTRA I. is the S. province of the kingdom. The principal objects of classical interest on the Mediterranean coast are *Metaurum*, now *Gioja*; *Mamertium*, the modern *Oppido*; the *Cratais*, now the *Solano*; the classical rock of *Scylla*, which preserves its name; *Rhegium*; the promontory of *Leucopetra*, now the *Capo dell'Armi*; and the river *Caïcinus*, now the *Amendolea*, which divided the Rhegian from the Locrian territory. On the E. coast, *Caulon*; the river *Sagra*, which witnessed the overthrow of the Crotonians by the Locrians; *Locri Epizephyrii*, one of the most ancient cities of Magna Græcia; the *Zephyrium Promontorium*, now *Capo di Bruzzano*; and *Herculis Promontorium*, now *Capo Spartivento*.

We will merely add to this brief summary of classical localities a few facts illustrative of our remarks in reference to the ancient habits of the people. In the neighbourhood of the Lake of Celano the traveller will find the descendants of the Marsi, still known for their skill as serpent-charmers, as they were in the time of Virgil. In the neighbourhood of the Pelasgic cities he will find the Greek costumes still worn as gracefully by the female peasantry as on the figures which adorn the vases of Magna Græcia. In many of the cities of Greek origin on the coast he will see the hair of the young maiden coiled as on the statues of the Grecian sculptors. In Apulia and in Calabria he will frequently find articles of costume of which he will recognise the prototypes in the bas-reliefs and paintings of Pompeii and Herculaneum. At Naples he will observe the *Mimica* of the Greeks still in use, as the unspoken but expressive language of the great mass of the people. At Ischia and Procida he will see the national dance performed as of old to the sound of the timbrel, and in Greek costumes. In the agricultural districts, at a distance from the capital, he will find implements as primitive and prejudices as inveterate as those which characterised the farmer of Roman times. In all the ports of the S. coast he will recognise in the Phrygian cap and the capote of the sailors the patterns represented in the paintings of the Pompeii taverns. In some districts he will find the Greek and in others the Latin element predominating in the language of the peasantry; in others he will be struck by the prevalence of Oscan words. The great festival of Monte Vergine will remind him of the Dionysiac procession; and half a century has scarcely passed since the remnants of the worship of Priapus were extirpated from Isernia.

3. GOVERNMENT.

The government is an hereditary absolute monarchy. The administration consists of a Council of state, having some resemblance to our privy council; a Council of ministers; and two *Consulte*, or minor Councils, one for the Continental Kingdom, the other for Sicily. The

Council of state, *Consiglio di Stato*, is composed of an unlimited number of members, who are appointed directly by the king. The meetings of the council are nominally presided over by the king or the heir apparent; and in their absence the duty is performed by a minister secretary of state, who happens to be also a councillor, and who has received the king's commission to act as president. This Council has merely consultative functions, its chief duty being to give an opinion on all projects of law, decrees, and acts of the supreme government. The *Consiglio de' Ministri*, or Council of ministers, is composed of the ministers secretaries of state, and is presided over by the president of the council, who is always a member of the Council of state. There are 9 ministers, each called a "*real Segreteria di Stato*:" 1. The president of the council; 2. The minister of foreign affairs; 3. Grace and justice; 4. Ecclesiastical affairs; 5. Interior; 6. Finance; 7. War and marine; 8. Public works; 9. Police. As in the Council of state, the decisions of the Council of ministers are subject to the veto of the king, and have no force until they have received his sanction. The two *Consulte di Stato* have simply consultative powers. The consulta for the Continental Kingdom is composed of 16 members; the consulta for Sicily is composed of 8, each having its respective president. Their duty is to examine and give their opinion (*parere*), either separately or collectively, on such matters as may be referred to them by the king. In all affairs affecting the united kingdoms, the two consulte assemble together. They are then called the *Consulta Generale del Regno*, and are presided over by one of the two presidents.

The provinces have a distinct system of administration. I. For administrative purposes they are arranged in three classes. Each province is governed by an *Intendente* appointed directly by the king. He has very extensive powers, being invested with the entire administration of his province, civil, military, and financial. He is assisted by a secretary-general, and has his own council, called the *Consiglio d'Intendenza*. Each province has also a county council, called *Consiglio Provinciale*, composed of members nominated from the landed proprietors of the provinces by the comunal councils hereafter to be described, and chosen by the king from the lists submitted to him. This provincial council assembles once a-year, for a space not exceeding 20 days, to examine the accounts of the province, to appoint deputies for the administration of the provincial funds, and to recommend local improvements. II. The provinces are divided into districts or *distretti*. Each distretto is governed by a *Sottintendente*, who resides at its chief town. He is appointed by the king, on the recommendation of the minister of the interior, and is under the immediate orders of the Intendente, his duty being to promulgate and carry into execution the "ordinances" and "instructions" of the latter in the district under his charge, and to receive and report on the presentments and petitions submitted to him by the comuni. In every distretto there is a *Consiglio Distrettuale*, composed of a president and 10 members; the president is nominated by the minister of the interior, and appointed by the king; the members are chosen by the king from a list of the local proprietors drawn up by the comunal councils. This district council meets once a-year, for a space not exceeding 15 days,

for the purpose of examining and reporting to the provincial council on all matters of local interest. III. The districts comprehend a certain number of *comuni*, which are arranged in three classes : 1. those which have a population of 6000 souls or upwards, an ordinary revenue of 5000 ducats per annum, or are the residence of the intendenza, or the seat of the law courts of the province ; 2. those which have a population of 3000 to 6000 souls ; 3. those which have a population of less than 4000. Each *comune* is governed by a *Sindaco*, assisted by two *Eletti*, and a communal council called *Decurionato*. It is one of the most ancient institutions of the kingdom, and it contains the germ of those municipal liberties which have survived all the changes which the kingdom has witnessed since the Roman times. The *Sindaco* has the management of all the minor affairs of the *comune*, and the control of the public establishments ; he superintends the registration of births, marriages, and deaths ; and is responsible for the commissariat of the troops quartered in the *comune*, in the absence of the military commissary. He is also the president of the communal council ; and when there is no justice of the peace he has jurisdiction in minor causes, civil as well as criminal. The *Eletti* act as his deputies, and as commissioners of police. The *Decurionato* is composed of not more than 30 members in the *comuni* of the first class, where 3 are appointed for every thousand inhabitants ; in the smaller *comuni* it is composed of 8 or 10 members, according to the population. The inhabitants at large, including artisans, landholders, and farmers, are eligible to be members of this council, provided they possess, in the *comuni* of the first class, a taxable income of 24 ducats per annum, or the practice of one of the liberal professions for 5 years consecutively ; in those of the second and third class, a taxable income of 18 and 12 ducats respectively, the exercise of some profession or trade, or the occupation of a farm of a certain size. The names of the members are selected by ballot ; and, from the lists drawn up, the king nominates the members in the *comuni* of the first and second class, and the Intendente nominates them in the third class. One-fourth of the members go out annually. At least one-third must be able to read and write, and they cannot deliberate unless two-thirds be present. The *Sindaco*, and in his absence one of the *Eletti*, presides over their meetings, which are held once a month. The duty of this communal council is to fix the local rates, elect the *Sindaco* and other municipal officers, administer the local revenues subject to the Intendente of the province, and submit to the king the names of the notables and proprietors whom they may consider eligible to be appointed members of the provincial and district councils.

4. JUSTICE.

The code of law now in force is that established by Ferdinand I. in 1819, on the basis of the French civil and commercial codes. The attributes of the different courts are defined partly by the organic laws of 1817, and partly by decrees issued in subsequent years. The system bears a great resemblance to that of France.

1. In the provinces each *comune*, and in Naples each quarter of the city, has a magistrate called the *Conciliatore*, who acts as umpire to

prevent people from going to law for trifling causes, and decides all actions for sums below 6 ducats, without appeal. He is selected by the Decurionato from among the citizens, including ecclesiastics, and is appointed by the king for 3 years, but is eligible for re-election. 2. Each *distretto* has a judge called *Giudice d' Istruzione*, assisted by a chancellor, both nominated by the king. His duty is to collect evidence against criminals, to investigate all charges of misdemeanour, and to prosecute in the local courts. In Naples these duties are performed by the commissioners of police. 3. The *distretti* are subdivided into *circondari*, of which there are 525 in the continental portion of the kingdom. Each *circondario* has a judge called the *Giudice di Circondario*, appointed by the king, who decides without appeal all civil actions to the amount of 20 ducats, and with appeal to the amount of 300 ducats. He also decides on all infractions of the revenue laws, all minor matters of correctional police, examines and reports upon the evidence on which prisoners are committed for trial for the graver crimes, and has the general control of the police in his *circondario*. 4. Each province has a civil and a criminal court. The civil court, *Tribunale Civile*, has a president and 3 judges, a royal procurator, and a register called chancellor. In the provinces of Naples and Terra di Lavoro the court is subdivided into several chambers (*camere*), and consists of a larger number of judges. This civil tribunal takes cognizance in the first instance of all civil actions exceeding 300 ducats; and it is also a court of appeal from the judges of the *circondario* in all civil actions for sums exceeding 20 ducats, and in all mercantile actions where there is no commercial tribunal in the province. From this civil tribunal there is an appeal to the grand civil court. 5. The criminal court, *Gran Corte Criminale*, is composed of a president, 6 judges, a procurator-general, and a chancellor, in each province, except in those of Naples and the Terra di Lavoro, where the judges are more numerous. It is a court of first instance in all graver criminal cases, except for military offences. It is also a court of appeal from the judgments of the *Giudice di Circondario* in matters of correctional police. From their decision there is an appeal to the supreme court of justice. 6. There are 3 commercial courts, *Tribunali di Commercio*, at Naples, Foggia, and Monteleone. Each of them has a president and 4 judges, chosen from the class of merchants. 7. There are 4 grand civil courts, *Gran Corti Civili*, for the whole kingdom, which hold their sittings at Naples, Aquila, Trani, and Catanzaro. They are the courts of appeal from the civil and commercial courts. They have each a president, 6 judges, a procurator-general, and a chancellor, except the court of Naples, which is divided into 3 chambers. The jurisdiction of the Naples court embraces the Provincia di Napoli, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra and Ultra, Molise, Capitanata, and Basilicata; that at Aquila over the three Abruzzi; that of Trani over Bari and Terra d'Otranto; and that of Catanzaro over the three Calabrias. 8. The supreme court of justice, *Corte Suprema di Giustizia*, formerly called the Court of Cassation, is the highest court in the kingdom. It was established in 1809, for the express purpose of revising all errors of law committed by the judges of the inferior courts, and its functions and power were defined by the organic law of 1817. It consists of a

president, 2 vice-presidents, 16 judges, and a royal procurator-general, and is divided into 2 chambers, one for civil, the other for criminal causes. 9. The special courts, *Gran Corti Speciali*, are composed of 8 judges of the criminal courts, who are appointed by commission, and invested with special powers. There is no appeal from their decisions.

5. REVENUE.

The average revenue of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is about 4,500,000*l.*, of which Sicily contributes about one-ninth. In 1831 the revenue was 4,441,667*l.*, and the expenditure 4,976,090*l.* In 1846 and 1847 the revenue was 4,657,171*l.*, and the expenditure 4,604,868*l.*, leaving a surplus in each year of 52,303*l.* But the abolition, in 1847, of one-third of the duty on salt, and of the remaining duty on corn-mills, converted this surplus into a deficit of 270,990*l.*, which was increased, by a falling off in the indirect taxes and other sources of income, to 321,031*l.* The suspension of the contribution from Sicily in 1848 caused a further deficiency of 533,333*l.*, making a total deficiency of 1,125,354*l.* The ascertained deficiency in 1849, as reduced by the appropriation of the sinking fund, was 858,688*l.* The various items of revenue, as stated in the ministerial programme for 1847, the last we have been able to consult, are as follows:—Land-tax, 1,273,540*l.*; taxes farmed, 1,875,970*l.* (viz., customs, 733,333*l.*; civic dues, being an excise on articles of consumption, 366,665*l.*; tobacco, 177,333*l.*; salt, 543,440*l.*; ice or snow, 13,023*l.*; gunpowder, 31,010*l.*; playing-cards, 2833*l.*; compensation from farmers, 8333*l.*); corn-mills (since abolished), 104,325*l.*; lottery, 222,815*l.*; stamps and registers, 213,135*l.*; percentage on the salaries of civil and military officers, 161,165*l.*; public domains, 101,295*l.*; post-office, 46,666*l.*; railroads, 31,666*l.*; miscellaneous, 30,390*l.*; comunal tax, 28,925*l.*; game-licences, woods and forests, 16,636*l.*; discount bank, 10,000*l.*; mint and coinage, 8185*l.*; royal printing office, 3910*l.*; contribution of Sicily, 528,548*l.* Total, 4,657,171*l.* We have no means of contrasting this estimate with the expenditure of the same year; but the following items, published by the government for a former year, will give a general idea of the distribution of the expenditure among the different branches of administration:—Finance department, including the interest of the treasury debt, 2,545,070*l.*; the army, 1,254,090*l.*; the navy, 264,690*l.*; interior, 340,000*l.*; civil list, 337,620*l.*, not including Crown lands; justice, 125,160*l.*; foreign affairs, 59,160*l.*; police, 42,500*l.*; ecclesiastical department and education, 7800*l.*

The funded debt, previous to 1820, was 4,733,333*l.*; in 1821 this was augmented by two new loans, amounting to 1,590,750*l.* In 1826 the debt had increased to 17,302,833*l.*; in 1847 it was 13,868,189*l.* In 1854 it was nearly 17,000,000*l.*

6. ARMY AND NAVY.

The continental provinces are arranged in six military districts, exclusive of the capital, each being under the command of a general of division. The troops are raised by conscription, extending from the

age of 18 to that of 25. There are no exemptions, but the power of obtaining a substitute is legalised at the fixed sum of 240 ducats. Every soldier in the line can claim his discharge at the expiration of 5 years' service, but he is liable to be called out again in case of emergency. In the cavalry, artillery, and gendarmerie, the period of service is 8 years, but the discharge is then final and complete. There are no exact data of the numbers of the present establishment; but it is supposed to reach 105,000, including nearly 10,000 Swiss.

The navy has been reorganised within the last few years. It consists of 2 ships of the line of 80 guns; 5 frigates from 60 guns to 44; 2 corvettes of 22 guns; 5 brigs; 2 sloops of 14 guns. The steam squadron consists of 10 frigates of 300 horse-power each, 2 of 400, 4 of 200, 1 of 150, and 14 others of inferior force. The number of seamen exceeds 4000, and that of the marines 2700, and of the marine artillery 3190. But the whole navy is daily increasing.

7. ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The ecclesiastical jurisdiction was defined by the Concordat of 1818 with Pius VII. The Roman Catholic religion is therein declared to be the exclusive religion of the country. The church establishment of the continental provinces, as then settled by the union of several of the smaller sees, consists of 19 archbishoprics, 64 bishoprics, 3 abbasies, 72 clerical seminaries, and 3746 parishes. The *Archbishoprics* are those of Naples, Acerenza and Matera, Amalfi, Bari, Brindisi, Capua, Chieti, Conza, Cosenza, Lanciano, Manfredonia, Otranto, Reggio, Rossano, Salerno, Santa Severina, Sorrento, Taranto, Trani. The *Bishoprics* are S. Agata de' Goti and Acerra; Andria; S. Angelo de' Lombardi and Bisaccia; Anglona and Tursi; Aquila; Ariano; Ascoli and Cerignola; Avellino; Aversa; Bisignano and San Marco; Bitonto and Ruvo; Bojano; Bova; Bovino; Calvi and Teano; Capaccio; Cariati; Caserta; Cassano; Castellammare; Castellaneta; Catanzaro; Cava and Sarno; Cerreto Teleso and Alife; Conversano; Cotrone; Gaeta; Gallipoli and Nardò; Gerace; Gravina and Montepeloso; Ischia; Isernia; Lacedonia; Larino; Lecce; Lucera; Marsi; Melfi and Rapolla; Mileto; Molfetta Giovenazzo and Terlizzi; Monopoli; Muro; Nicastro; Nola; Nusco; Oppido; Oria; Penne and Atri; Policastro; Potenza and Marsico; Pozzuoli; Sansevero; Sessa; Solmona and Valva; Sora Aquino and Pontecorvo; Squillace; Teramo; Termoli; Tricarico; Trivento; Troja; Tropea and Nicotera; Ugento; Venosa. The *Abbasies* are Monte Casino, SS. Trinità della Cava, and Montevergine. Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop as president, and two canons, who are elected every three years by the chapter of the diocese. The archbishop of Naples is always a cardinal. When the monastic orders were partially suppressed in 1807, the number of ecclesiastics amounted to 98,000. The orders were restored in 1814, but they have not yet recovered their former numbers. In 1840 they were already 53,033 (page xii). There are about 2000 Jews in the kingdom, but they are not allowed to acquire a domicile, or hold property.

8. EDUCATION.

The superintendence of public instruction is vested in a supreme *Giunta*, or board, at Naples, consisting of the president of the university, and six of the professors, mostly ecclesiastics, and selected by the king. By the French law an elementary school was established in every *comune* in the kingdom; but since the restoration these schools have been much neglected. Many of them have even ceased to exist; reading and writing are alone taught in those which still survive, under the care of the parish priest; and in the female schools very few of the girls receive any other instruction than in knitting and sewing. Hence it is that the Neapolitans are less educated than any other people of Italy. For the middle class there are 33 secondary schools and 12 royal colleges, most of which are attached to monasteries and superintended by monks. In addition to these there are five lyceums, at Naples, Salerno, Aquila, Bari, and Catanzaro, in which the course of education is academical and the minor degrees may be obtained. Finally there is the university of Naples, founded in 1224, the only one in the continental part of the kingdom, which has, on an average, about 1500 students. To this university 54 professors are attached, 8 for theology, 8 for jurisprudence, 8 for philosophy and literature, 14 for physical and mathematical science, and 16 for medicine. Some of these professors have obtained a European reputation by their scientific discoveries. The salaries of the professors vary from 400 to 600 ducats (from 70% to 100% per annum). Students for the church are educated at the Bishops' seminaries which exist in each diocese. The Collegio di S. Sebastiano, directed by the Jesuits, is devoted to the education of the children of the nobility. The religious discipline of the students, in the university and the colleges of all classes, is much more regarded than their regular attendance on the lectures. Each student is compelled to belong to some religious "congregation," which he is bound to attend on every holiday, and a certificate of the fact must be produced before he can obtain permission to reside. No student can obtain a degree unless he has attended his congregation regularly for at least eight months previously, and the same period of attendance is required for each successive degree. For female education, in the higher ranks of society, there are two establishments at Naples, one at the Real Casa de' Miracoli, the other at S. Marcellino.

9. AGRICULTURE.

The total area of the continental kingdom is supposed to contain 25,275,645 *moggia*, or 20,220,516 English acres. Of this quantity the returns of the land-tax show that only 11,430,972 acres are actually cultivated. Signor Granata, the able professor of practical chemistry and agriculture in the University of Naples, in his work on the Rural Economy of the Kingdom, classifies the agriculture of the continental provinces under three distinct systems, which he calls the Mountain system; the Campanian system; the Apulian system.

The *Mountain System* includes the cultivated districts of the kingdom

generally, with the exception of the plains of Campania and Apulia, but the term does not apply to the higher ranges of the mountain chain which occupies the centre of the kingdom. The farms in this class are of small extent, varying from 2 to 7 English acres. The rotation generally begins with spring wheat or maize. When the summer crop is gathered in, the ground is prepared for wheat, which is sown in autumn. This is followed in the second year by another crop of wheat, or, in elevated situations, by one of barley, oats, or beans. Two years of rest succeed, during which the herbage which springs up is grazed down by sheep. Of late years an improved system has been introduced, in which the rotation on light soils is as follows: 1st year fallow, with maize or potatoes; 2nd wheat; 3rd rye; while on strong soils, manured by sheep, it is in the 1st year fallow, with potatoes; in the 2nd wheat; in the 3rd beans; in the 4th barley.

The *Campanian System* prevails from the Bay of Gaeta to Sorrento, including the islands of the Bay of Naples. It differs from the mountain system in the larger size of the farms, in the advantages of a light and rich volcanic soil, and in the abundance of manure. There is therefore no fallow in the rotation of crops, the ground being kept from year to year in a state of high cultivation. One of the characteristic features of the Campanian system is the cultivation of grain crops under the shade of trees. This practice has frequently been noticed by travellers as a proof of bad farming; but in this district it is found that the soil, when thus protected, produces both grain and grass of better quality, though perhaps in smaller quantities. This deficiency in the amount of the crop is more than made up for by the farmer being enabled to combine arable husbandry with the cultivation of the vine, the mulberry, and the orange. If he prefer the vine, he plants elms or poplars on which to train it; if the olive or the mulberry-tree be the object, he plants them in rows from 30 to 40 feet apart, thus leaving ample room for raising a crop of corn or of green food between them. In many farms another permanent crop is obtained by the introduction of the stone-pine, which towers over all other trees without depriving them of sunshine, and is a source of considerable profit in a country where its fruit is considered one of the delicacies of the table. The rotation in these farms is managed with great skill. In the beginning of October, red clover and artificial grasses, rape, or lupins are raised, to provide green food for cattle from December to March. In April the land is ploughed. Maize is then sown in furrows; with beans, potatoes, or gourds in the spaces between the maize. When these summer crops are gathered in, wheat is sown. Sometimes hemp takes the place of maize in the first year, and spring wheat in the second, when the ground is manured by sheep. Another rotation in frequent use is hemp with manure in the 1st year; wheat in the 2nd; spring wheat in the 3rd; and wheat in the 4th. It is calculated that the land thus cultivated yields on an average fifteenfold per moggio, which is equal to about eighteenfold on the English acre. A good deal of madder-root has been of late years grown in the valley of the Sarno, as well as cotton about Scafati, Pompeii, &c.

The *Apulian System*, known as that of the *Tavoliere*, is peculiar to the great plain of the Puglia, which presents a vast treeless flat, parched

in summer, but in winter clothed with luxuriant herbage. The soil is a thin layer of vegetable earth, on an argillaceous bed, sometimes deep and rich, resting partly on Apennine limestone, and partly on a deep bed of gravel mixed with clay, forming a kind of argillaceous breccia of the tertiary period. From the earliest times the Samnite shepherds were accustomed to resort to this plain for the winter pasturage of their flocks. The Romans imposed a fixed tribute on the right of grazing upon the plain. The tax was continued by the Lombards, the Greeks, and the Normans, peculiar privileges being granted to the shepherds from time to time, to reconcile them to the exaction. Under the last three sovereigns of the House of Anjou, the tribute assumed the character of a tax upon cattle throughout the whole kingdom, viz. 20 golden ducats for 100 oxen, and 2 ducats for 100 sheep. Up to this time the migration of the flocks, whatever the sum payable as tribute, had been purely voluntary. In 1442 Alfonso I. made the migration *compulsory*. To reconcile the farmers to this innovation, the price of salt was reduced in their favour, and various immunities and privileges granted, such as the exemption from the tolls exacted by the barons and from the excise duties levied by the crown, the protection of their produce by the prohibition of imports of wool and cheese, &c. Thus the Spanish *Mesta*, with all its evils, was transplanted from the Sierra Nevada to the plain of Apulia. The plain itself was capable of affording pasturage to upwards of 900,000 sheep, allowing 60 acres to every 100 head. The concourse of cattle which the new law brought into the plain soon made the crown lands insufficient for their accommodation. To meet this deficiency Alfonso purchased the right of grazing on the lands of the neighbouring barons, convents, and townships, distinguishing these tracts by the name of *ristori*. These new pastures were estimated to supply food for 268,740 sheep. Two other tracts of pasturage were subsequently added, one in the Terra d'Otranto, the other in the Abruzzi, each capable of accommodating about 25,000 sheep. The total number, therefore, for which pasturage was provided, was very nearly 1,241,000. The price paid by the farmer for five months' grazing was 88 carlini for every 100 head of sheep, equivalent to 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* For the purpose of conveying the flocks to and from the plain, three great roads, still called the *Tratturi delle Pecore*, were opened, one commencing at Aquila, another at Celano, the third at Peschio Asseroli. Certain tracts adjacent to the great roads were rented by the crown as resting-places, under the name of *riposi laterali*, on which the cattle were allowed to graze for 24 hours during the march. Two general resting-places were also provided for them on their arrival on the plain, to give time to the proper officers to apportion the pasture, one being near Larino, the other in the Murgie of Minervino. No cattle were allowed to approach the plain by any except the appointed roads, on which at certain points stations were established, where each proprietor was required to declare the number of his flock. After this declaration had been verified by the officers, the number was duly registered, with the amount of tax payable thereon. As soon as the pasture was partitioned, the farmers were stationed, under the name of *locati*, in certain districts, according to the province from which they came,

each division being called a *nazione*. These nations were allowed to hold an assembly, at which they elected four deputies by ballot to represent them at the dogana at Foggia, to superintend the collection of the tax, to defend the interests of the farmers before the magistrates, to regulate the supply of food and the distribution of salt, and to decide all disputes among the shepherds connected with the pasturage. The tax was always collected at Foggia, where the farmers were compelled to sell the whole produce of their stock. One half of the tax was collected after the sale of the live stock, the other half after the sale of the wool. When the amount sold was not sufficient to meet the tax, the stock of wool on hand was stored in the custom-house of Foggia as security for the balance. No farmer could remove his flocks from the plain without a passport, which was never granted until the crown dues were satisfied. The Tavoliere became a mine of wealth. During the war which arose out of the Partition Treaty of Granada, Apulia was the battle-field of the contending armies, and the destruction of the cattle gave a blow to the whole system, from which it would never have recovered if the viceroys had not revived it as an instrument of extortion. In 1602 the system had become so odious, that, though the viceroys had allowed the farmers to declare the number of their flocks instead of having them counted by the officers of the dogana, the number on which the tax was paid was only 588,947, about half the number of Alfonso's time. To make up this loss of revenue the tax was then doubled, an experiment which threatened the system with ruin, and which it was vainly attempted to repair by again diminishing it, and exempting the cattle of the poor from the compulsory migration.

On the accession of Charles III. the system was made the subject of official inquiry. It was found that the farmers had been in the habit of taking more land than they required for pasture, and had broken up and sown with corn a portion of that which had been assigned to them, thereby realising large profits at the low rate which they paid for pasturage. The people of Foggia, also, were found to have induced their friends who had seats at the local board to give them, at a low price, the best lots, which they underlet to the farmers at a high rent. To check these evils, it was proposed to make a partition of that part of the pasturage which had been subject to annual distribution, by letting the land on lease for a fixed term of 6 or more years. This scheme was partially carried out by Ferdinand I. But the French revolution broke out, and the events which followed struck at the root of the whole system. The farms held under the crown were declared, by a law of 1806, to be heritable fiefs of those who were in possession; and the occupants of lands which had been assigned to them for grazing were acknowledged as owners of such lands, on payment of a fixed rent proportioned to the number of their cattle; the rents, however, as well as the feudal charges payable on all kinds of land, were redeemable at the option of the holder. In 1817, two years after the restoration of Ferdinand, the system was partly re-established. The land was taken from those who had been settled on it ten years before, and the rents and charges were declared to be irredeemable. The compulsory migration is now at an end; but

the farmers and breeders in the neighbouring mountains voluntarily bring down their flocks to a great extent. The administration of the pasturage is now confided entirely to the Intendente of the province. The tolls and rents paid to the crown and other owners of the pasturage are still considerable, and are said to amount on an average to more than 80,000*l.* per annum.

Such is briefly the history of the Tavoliere, to which we shall only add a few details relating to the constitution of the flocks. The *mandra*, or the general flock, is under the care of a *massaro*, or chief shepherd, a *sottomassaro*, or under-shepherd, and a *capo-buttaro*, or head dairyman. The flock is subdivided into several *morre*, each *morra* under the care of a shepherd, a dairyman, and an upper-dairyman, who has charge of the cheese. To each *morra* two dogs and a mule are attached, the latter for carrying the utensils for making cheese, and the baggage of the shepherd. The chief shepherd, the head dairyman, and the upper dairyman receive, in wages, 24 ducats (3*l.* 18*s.*) per annum, with food, consisting of bread, oil, milk, goats' cheese, and salt, and a dress of sheepskins, a coarse shirt, breeches of the coarsest cloth, and sandals. The under-shepherd receives 18 ducats (3*l.*) per annum; and the under-dairyman receives 8 ducats (1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) for the first year, which is increased at the rate of a ducat a year, until he is 16 years of age, when he becomes an under-shepherd. When the flocks are in the pastures, all these people live and sleep on the ground under a tent of skins, the wives in their absence attending to the crops in the mountains, or supporting themselves by spinning.

The number of live stock in the kingdom, according to a report published, is stated to be as follows:—sheep, 4,000,000; goats, 600,000; mules and asses, 600,000; oxen and cows, 300,000; horses, 60,000; buffaloes, 40,000. The *sheep* most in request are the white fine-woolled breed, known by the local name of *pecore gentili*. They are shorn twice a year, once entirely in the spring, and only half in the summer. The wool is mostly sold and exported; a small quantity, however, is now manufactured into cloth at Arpino and other places of the kingdom. From the milk of the sheep a cheese is made which constitutes the food of a large proportion of the people, and is a more immediate source of profit to the farmer than the wool. The result of this is, that the breed of sheep which produced the delicate white wool of antiquity has long since disappeared, and more attention is paid to the milk and cheese than to the wool. The *horses*, which had formerly great celebrity in Italy, have degenerated in the last century, when a heavy tax, laid upon their exportation, induced the other states, which drew their stocks from Naples, to turn their attention to breeding. Still some of the horses of Capitanata and Calabria are fine animals, and are remarkable for that compact form which justifies the boast of the Neapolitans that the Balbi horses in the Museum are the type of the existing race. *Mules* are abundant in the Abruzzi, the Terra d'Otranto, and other provinces on the Adriatic. *Horned cattle* have hitherto been less attended to than they deserve, except on the farms of the richer nobles. Cows' milk is seldom made into butter, except for the supply of the capital, olive-oil being used in its stead in all parts of the kingdom: the milk is used in making cheese. The oxen are used in ploughing and for

draught. *Buffaloes* are also used for draught in the Terra di Lavoro and part of Apulia, and their milk is made into cheese. The swine are generally black, and in the warmer regions devoid of bristles, as in and about the capital. Many districts are still as famous for *bees* as they were in classical times.

The *crops* throughout the kingdom present us with nearly every description of tree and plant known in the temperate and torrid zones. The *corn* produced in the continental provinces is estimated, on a full year's average, at 42,000,000 *tomola*, which, calculated at 5 *tomola* to the quarter, gives 8,400,000 English quarters. The *Vine* is of universal cultivation. When a vineyard is to be planted, the ground is usually prepared for two years previously; a light calcareous or argillaceous soil is, if possible, selected; and when the nature of the ground permits, a gentle elevation is preferred to a level surface. The mode of propagation is either by layers or by cuttings. In the third year the plants begin to bear fruit. The vintage commences at the end of September. The grapes are collected in a vat sunk beneath the floor, in which they are generally allowed to remain for a few days before they are trodden out. The liquor is drawn off into casks, but so little skill is exercised in the treatment of the wine, that a large quantity of the whole produce is fit only to be converted into brandy, in which form it is exported to foreign countries. The *Olive* flourishes best in dry and stony districts, and in plains or slopes open to the S. On the hills the produce is less, but the quality of the oil is superior. There are numberless varieties. That of Venafrò, known by the local name of the *Sergia*, is said to be one of the best, and is supposed to be the *Lacinia* of Pliny. There are three modes of propagation, by slips, by shoots, and by grafting runners or slips on the wild olive. Propagation by slips is performed in winter, and in 10 years the slip becomes a profitable tree. Shoots require many years before they become productive. Grafting by slips is performed in March and April, and is the most expeditious mode of propagation, the fruit being produced in 5 years. The flowering takes place in June, and the fruit begins to ripen in October, when it is fit for being preserved for the table. If required for making oil, it is allowed to remain on the tree, where it soon turns black, and reaches maturity in December. The oil-mills of the present day differ very little from those which have been discovered in the ruins at Pompeii and Stabia. The average annual exportation from the continental provinces is about 31,800 tuns, the value of which, at 23*l.* the tun, would be 731,400*l.* The exports from Sicily are said to be 4200 tuns. The oil of Vico, Sorrento, Massa, and of some other places near Naples, is in high repute. The oil of Terra d'Otranto, however, is by far the most important in a commercial point of view. That province and the Terra di Bari are the chief seats of the cultivation, about two-thirds of each being covered with olive-grounds. The *Mulberry-tree*, under the Aragonese dynasty, was an object of general cultivation; but the heavy duty imposed on silk in the last cent. (3 carlini per lb.) discouraged the farmers from planting them, and it has only been in recent years that the cultivation has been resumed. The raw silk of the provinces of Napoli, Terra di Lavoro, the two Principati, and Calabria, is excellent, and finds a ready market

abroad. The *Fig* is extensively cultivated in the eastern provinces. The *Almond* is a very profitable tree, but it is liable to be injured by sudden changes of temperature whilst in flower. The *Carouba* grows better near the sea-shore, and is a striking object with its grotesque fruit-pods, which form an important article as the food of horses. The *hazel-nut* is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood of Avellino, from which it derived its Latin name of *Avellana*, and its French one of *Avellane*. The *Orange* and the *Lemon* are propagated by layers. A twig is struck in a pot in the autumn, and is separated from the tree in May, when it is transplanted: it requires 6 or 8 years before it becomes productive. The *Date-palm* produces fruit, but cannot be said to ripen in any part of the kingdom. The *Tobacco-plant* is cultivated in the Terra d'Otranto, on the table-land behind the Capo di Leuca, where it is considered the best in Italy. The *Cotton-plant* is cultivated in the provinces of Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Bari, Otranto, Basilicata, and Calabria. It is said to thrive best in the Terra d'Otranto and the Maremma of Basilicata, where the soil is light and swampy. The plant begins to blossom in July, and towards the beginning of October the capsules begin to burst. *Rice* is grown in the marshy districts beyond Salerno and in the Adriatic provinces, but its cultivation is highly injurious to the health of the localities. The *Liquorice-root* is grown to a great extent in the Calabrias, from whence the greater part of the extract called liquorice-juce is brought for the French and English markets. *Saffron* grows wild in the pasture-grounds about Aquila, Taranto, and Cosenza. *Manna* is produced in abundance in the three Calabrias. The climate of the Terra di Bari and of Calabria is the best suited for the production of *Raisins* and *Currants*. The small island of Dino in the Gulf of Policastro, and the still smaller Isola Cirella, a few m. further S., are particularly celebrated for the latter.

10. COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Naples has little foreign trade in proportion to its extent and population. The average value of the exports from the continental provinces appears to be about 1,750,000*l.*, of which France receives about 585,000*l.*; Austria 435,000*l.*; Sardinia, 210,000*l.*; Great Britain, 185,000*l.*; the Papal States, 103,000*l.*; Tuscany, 90,000*l.*; Sicily, 35,000*l.*; the United States, 2600*l.* The average imports are valued at 2,400,000*l.*, of which Great Britain furnishes, in round numbers, 950,000*l.*; France, 710,000*l.*; Austria, 235,000*l.*; Sardinia, 147,000*l.*; Sicily, 109,000*l.*; Tuscany, 68,000*l.*; the Papal States, 43,000*l.*; the United States, 10,000*l.* The principal British imports, in the order of amount, are cotton manufactures, cotton twist, iron, coals, woollens, worsteds, sugar, cod-fish, pilchards, tin, and hardware. The principal exports to Great Britain are olive-oil, silk, liquorice, brandy.

Manufacturing industry has made considerable progress within the last 30 years. Naples has manufactories of gloves, soap, perfumery, silks, artificial flowers, corals, earthenware, hats, and carriages. Torre dell' Annunziata and Gragnano are celebrated for their fabrication of maccaroni. In the *Terra di Lavoro*, S. Maria di Capua has a considerable trade in leather; Piedimonte has cotton and copper mills,

and manufactories of paper, cloths, serges, and skins; Arpino maintains its ancient reputation for woollen cloths made of Apulian wool; and Sora produces both cloth and paper. In *Principato Citra* there are several cotton-mills near Salerno, set in motion by the waters of the Irno; Sarno has a factory of beet-root sugar; Cava has manufactories of linen, cotton, ropes, and cordage; Vietri has a small manufactory of bottles and paper; and Amalfi has paper and macaroni mills, the produce of which is exported largely to the Levant and South America. In *Principato Ultra*, Avellino has a local celebrity for its manufacture of hats; and Atripalda has iron-foundries, fulling and paper mills. In the *Basilicata*, Matera and some of the other inland towns prepare liquorice-juice. In *Molise*, Campobasso, Agnone, Frosolone, and Lucito are the principal seats of the manufacture of a coarse hardware. Agnone has copper-works; Colletorto maintains a profitable trade in hats, skins, wax ornaments and candles; and Isernia has several manufactories of woollen, paper, and earthenware. *Abruzzo Citra* is known for its production of rice and saffron. In *Abruzzo Ultra II.*, several towns maintain a small local trade in skins, hats, and paper. The *Terra di Bari* supplies a great part of the kingdom with salt and nitre. In the *Terra d' Otranto*, Brindisi supplies the E. coast with macaroni; Gallipoli has several mills for carding and manufacturing the cotton of the province; and Taranto is known for the gloves and stockings knit from the *luna pesce*, the silken tuft by which the *pinna marina*, a bivalve shell, attaches itself to the rocks. *Calabria Citra* is the principal seat of the manna trade, and has several manufactories of liquorice-juice. *Calabria Ultra II.* shares in the trade of manna, and has a considerable traffic in saffron; and Catanzaro has a manufactory of silk. In *Calabria Ultra I.*, Reggio has some reputation for its dried fruits, essential oils of citron, lemon, and orange flower, and its silk manufactories.

11. FISHERIES.

The sea fisheries, which give employment to a large number of seamen, are those of the tunny, the sword-fish, and the anchovy. The *tunny* enters the Mediterranean between June and August. It measures from 6 to 8 feet in length, and frequently weighs as much as 4 or 5 cwt. It is caught in large nets, anchored about a mile from the shore in situations which the shoals of fish are known to frequent. When the fish are expected, men are stationed on the heights to give the signal of their approach, as they are seen from a great distance. The mode of capture is the same as that practised in other parts of the Mediterranean. The *sword-fish*, or *pesce-spada*, always accompanies the tunny in its migrations. It is occasionally caught in the chambered nets, but is more generally harpooned during the passage of the shoals. Its length, including the sword, varies from 8 to 12 feet: its weight sometimes exceeds 2 cwt. The harpooning requires considerable dexterity, as the fish is so powerful that it often runs out the whole coil of rope before it becomes sufficiently exhausted to allow the fishermen to seize it. The flesh is more delicate than that of the tunny. The *anchovy* is taken in nets in the spring, and in shallow but clear water. It is cured and packed upon the spot, and is exported in

large quantities. The *grey mullet* and sea basse (*Spigola*) abound on all parts of the coast, chiefly at the mouths of rivers.

12. ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE AND ART.

In the *Handbook for Central Italy* we have referred to the styles of architecture of ancient Italy, anterior to the Roman period. These remarks apply equally to Southern Italy. In the Northern provinces of the kingdom we find not only examples of polygonal constructions, but some of the most remarkable remains of what has been called the Pelasgic period now existing in Europe. There are very interesting examples of it in the oldest parts of Cora; in the Cicolano district; in the acropolis of Atina; and in that of Sora. The *Pelasgic* remains of perhaps a less remote period are also very numerous; at Cora, and Norba, and Fregellæ, Valmontone, Segni, and Anagni, the walls are still either perfect or traceable throughout their entire circuit. All these remains, however, are insignificant compared with the acropolis of Alatri, the most perfect specimen of this ancient mode of construction which now exists in Italy. Arpino, in addition to walls of great extent, has a triangular gateway of massive polygonal blocks differing from every other known specimen of the gateways of ancient fortresses. Of *Greek* architecture Naples possesses the most splendid monuments in the world in the temples of Pæstum, constructed in the massy form of the older Doric, and of which one at least is coeval with the earliest Grecian emigration to the shores of Italy. Of *Roman* architecture there are remains in every part of the kingdom; but those which give Naples an interest beyond any other city in Europe are to be found at Pompeii and Herculaneum, for there only are we admitted to the domestic mode of living of the Roman people, and enabled to study their habits and their public institutions. At Benevento we see the magnificent arch of Trajan; and at S. Maria di Capua the amphitheatre, more ancient and more complete in its substructions than the Coliseum itself. In *Painting*, Naples is especially rich in specimens of Roman art, obtained from Pompeii and Herculaneum. Many of these bear evidence of having been the work of Greek artists. Of *Mosaics*, Naples has also some fine examples. Though intended merely as pavements, and in most cases coarsely executed, they have the same general character as the paintings, and were evidently the work of Greek artists. One of the finest yet recovered from Pompeii bears the name of Dioscorides of Samos in Greek characters, and there is no doubt that the Battle of Issus, one of the grandest works known in this branch of art, was the production of Greek hands. The *Sculpture* in the Museo Borbonico is of mixed origin, but of a highly interesting character. The collection contains some noble examples of the purest Greek art, and a large number of specimens in Greek marble, but of the Roman period. The *Sepulchral Vases* also bear the clearest evidence of Greek workmanship. All the most beautiful specimens have been obtained from the sites of Greek cities in Magna Græcia; and many of them bear in Greek characters the names of the artists and of the personages represented upon them. The collection of *Bronzes* found at Herculaneum and Pompeii is the finest ever formed.

13. MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

The early connection of Naples with the Eastern empire prepared the way for the introduction of a style of architecture which was a combination of Roman and Byzantine. With the exception, however, of the Priory of S. Nicola at Bari, there are now few unmixed specimens of that style in the kingdom ; for the Normans engrafted upon it the Saracenic style, producing that singular mixture which is now known as Lombardo-Saracenic. To the Norman period belongs the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Venosa. After the accession of the House of Anjou to the throne, Gothic architecture was exclusively patronised by the sovereigns of that dynasty. Of *Castellated architecture* Naples has more examples than perhaps any nation in S. Europe. Our space will only allow us to mention the baronial fortress of Melfi ; Lucera and Castel del Monte, built by Frederick II. ; Avezzano, the stronghold of the Barberini ; Popoli, of the Cantelmi ; Isola and Sora, of the Piccolomini and Buoncompagni ; and Castel di Sangro, of the Counts of the Marsi. The church architecture of Naples presents scarcely an unaltered specimen of the religious edifices of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. Many of the earlier churches, which in their original state must have been magnificent examples of Angevine Gothic, have been ruined by modern alterations, and by an excessive passion for tasteless ornament. Some of the old palaces also, which were erected in the pointed style, have lost nearly all their distinctive features, and are now interesting chiefly as marking the passage of the Gothic into the style of the Revival. The Venetian *Maestro Buono*, the builder of the campanile of St. Mark in the beginning of the twelfth century, is the earliest architect of whom we have any record at Naples. He was employed by the Norman king, William I., to design the Castel dell' Ovo and the Castel Capuano.

14. SCULPTURE.

The Neapolitan sculptors derived their earliest instruction from Byzantium. The few bronze doors of the churches still preserved were the work of Byzantine artists. The doors at Amalfi date from the year 1000 ; those of Monte Casino, cast at Constantinople on the model of those of Amalfi, date from 1066 ; those of Atrani from 1087 ; those of Salerno from 1099 ; those of Benevento, also made at Constantinople, and remarkable for their elaborate reliefs, date from 1150 ; and those of Ravello from 1179. The churches of Naples abound in sepulchral monuments of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, which it would require a separate volume to describe in detail, or to do justice to their merits as illustrating the revival and progress of art.

15. PAINTING.

It has been frequently suggested by Italian writers on the Neapolitan school of painting, that the antiques and arabesques which have been discovered in the neighbourhood of the capital must have had an important influence in forming the style of the earlier masters. If this remark had been restricted to the artists of the 16th and 17th centuries,

who undoubtedly studied with diligence the frescoes and ornaments brought to light by the excavation of the Roman tombs at Puteoli and other places in the western district, its accuracy might be admitted; but the late period of these excavations, and the still later period of the discovery of the buried cities, appear to throw great doubt upon the theory as applied to the older masters. There is perhaps more reason for assuming that the mosaics which the Byzantine artists, from a very early period of the connection of Naples with the Eastern empire, introduced into the Lombard and early Gothic churches, were the source of that large infusion of Byzantine art which characterised the Neapolitan school in the first stages of its development. At a later period, on the accession of the house of Aragon, the patronage of Flemish painters by Alfonso I. brought the artists of Naples into intimate association with the masters of that school, and this association was subsequently strengthened in a more direct manner by the connection of the Netherlands with Spain, while Naples was governed by the Spanish Viceroys.

As it would be out of place, in a work of this kind, to enter into a detailed account of the Neapolitan school of painting, we shall, for the convenience of the traveller, confine ourselves to a chronological list of the most celebrated Neapolitan artists, in the three branches of painting, sculpture, and architecture; a more complete catalogue of artists in general, whose works are met with in Italy, will be found in the Introduction to the *Handbook of Central Italy*. For those, however, who desire more particular information on the Neapolitan school of painting, we must refer them to Kugler's *Handbook of the Italian Schools*,* and to Miss Farquhar's useful little volume on Italian Painters.†

ARCHITECTS.

- | B. | D. |
|--|------|
| 1230. MASUCCIO I., called by the local writers the <i>Michelangelo</i> of the 13th cent., is the first Neapolitan architect of the Revival. He is supposed to have been the pupil of a Byzantine artist; but it is more likely that he was formed in the school of <i>Fuccio</i> , who was summoned to Naples by the Emperor Frederick II. to complete the Castel Capuano. | 1306 |
| 1291. <i>Masuccio II.</i> His pupils were:— | 1388 |
| 1. <i>Giacomo de Sanctis</i> | 1435 |
| 2. ANTONIO BAMBOCCIO (fl. 1420). | |
| 3. ANDREA CICCIONE | 1455 |
| <i>Pietro and Ippolito del Donzello</i> , better known as painters. | |
| <i>Agnolo Aniello del Fiore</i> , a pupil of <i>Ciccione</i> . | |
| <i>Antonio Fiorentino</i> of Cava, who built the first cupola in Naples 1570. | |
| <i>Luigi Impo</i> (fl. 1532). | |

* *Handbook of Painting—the Italian Schools*: by Kugler. Edited by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1855.

† *Biographical Catalogue of the principal Italian Painters*: by a Lady. 1 vol. 12mo. 1855.

- B.
 1478. GIOVANNI MERLIANO DA NOLA, a pupil of *Aniello del Fiore*, celebrated as a sculptor. D. 1559
Ferdinando Manlio, his pupil.
Cola dell' Amatrice (fl. 1514-35), who was also a painter.
Battista Marchiolo, of Aquila (fl. 1573).
Dionisio di Bartolommeo (fl. 1592).
 1675. *Ferdinando Sanfelice*.
 1718. *Carlo Zoccoli* 1771
 1700. LUIGI VANVITELLI, who erected the royal palace of Caserta. . 1773
Domenico Fontana (fl. 1600), his son *Giulio Cesare* (fl. 1620),
Carlo Fontana (1634-1714), *Cosimo Fansaga* (1591-1673), and
Ferdinando Fuga (fl. 1740), who erected many buildings in
 Naples, were not Neapolitans.

SCULPTORS.

1230. *Masuccio I.*, already noticed as an architect, seems to have been 1306
 the restorer of sculpture in Naples. His works are in the Minu-
 toli chapel (p. 84).
Pietro de' Stefani, a brother of *Tommaso*, the painter (fl. 13th cent.)
 1291. *Masuccio II.* Some fine tombs in the churches of Sta. Chiara, S. 1388
 Domenico, and S. Lorenzo (pp. 90, 92, 98), are attributed to
 him. His pupils were:—
 1. ANTONIO BAMBOCIO, an architect as well as a sculptor. His
 finest works are—the Gothic doorway of S. Giovanni de'
 Pappacoda, and the tomb of Aldemoresco in S. Lorenzo (pp.
 97, 98).
 2. ANDREA CICCIONE, whose masterpiece is the Tomb of Ladis- 1455
 laus in the ch. of S. Giovanni in Carbonara (p. 96).
Agnolo Aniello del Fiore, *Ciccione's* pupil.
 GIUSEPPE SANTACROCE 1537
 1478. GIOVANNI MERLIANO, called also, from his birthplace, *Gio-* 1559
vanni da Nola, a pupil of *Aniello del Fiore*, and perhaps the
 best Neapolitan sculptor. His works in Naples are numerous;
 but his masterpiece is the Tomb of Don Pedro de Toledo, in
 the ch. of S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli (p. 96).
Salvatore dell' Aquila, surnamed *l'Ariscola* (fl. 15th cent.), whose
 best works are at Aquila (p. 34).
Silvestro Salviati dell' Aquila (fl. 1506), whose masterpiece is in
 the ch. of S. Bernardino, at Aquila (p. 34).
 ANNIBALE CACCAVELLO, a pupil of Merliano (fl. 16th cent.).
Domenico d'Auria (fl. 1600).
Sanmartino (fl. 16th cent.).
Domenico Antonio Vaccaro (fl. 18th cent.).

PAINTERS.

1230. TOMMASO DE' STEFANI, a contemporary of *Cimabue*, and the founder 1310
 of the Neapolitan school of painting. The illustrations of the
 Passion in the Minutoli chapel, and the Madonna at the high
 altar in Sta. Maria la Nuova (pp. 84, 100), are his best works
 extant.
 1260. *Filippo Tesauero*, his pupil. The Virgin and Child with several 1320
 Saints, in the Museum (p. 128), is the only painting attributed
 to him.

- B. *Maestro Simone, Tesaurò's* pupil, and the friend and assistant of *1346*
GiOTTO in the paintings the latter executed at Naples. A picture
in the chapel of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the ch. of S. Domenico
(p. 93), is said to be his first work ; but his best paintings are in
the ch. of S. Lorenzo (p. 98). His pupils were :—
1320. 1. *Gennaro di Cola*, to whom the frescoes in the Chapel del Croce- 1370
fisso in the ch. of the Incoronata (p. 97) are attributed.
2. *Maestro Stefanone*, whose best work extant is a Magdalen on a 1390
gold ground in the Brancacci chapel in S. Domenico (p. 93).
1350. 3. COLANTONIO DEL FIORE, the same, according to De Dominicis, 1444
as *Nicola di Tommaso del Fiore*. He appears to have painted
in oil as early as 1371 (p. 89). His masterpiece is the S. Jerome
in the Museum (p. 129). His pupils were :—
1. *Angiolo Franeo*, whose best frescoes are in the ch. of S. Do- 1445
menico (p. 93).
1382. 2. ANTONIO SOLARIO, called *lo Zingaro*, a travelling tinker, 1455
who, having fallen in love with *Colantonio's* daughter, became
an artist to win her hand. The frescoes illustrating the life of S.
Benedict, in the cloisters of S. Severino (p. 105) are considered
his masterpiece. His most eminent pupils were :—
1. *Niccolo di Vito* (fl. 1460).
1430. 2. *Simone Papa the elder*, who imitated the style of Van Eyck. 1488
His masterpiece is the painting of S. Jerome and S. James invok-
ing the protection of the Archangel Michael for two Neapolitans
(p. 127).
1405. 3. *Pietro del Donzello* 1470
4. *Ippolito*, or *Polito del Donzello*, *Pietro's* brother. Their best
works are in S. Domenico and Sta. Maria la Nuova (pp. 93, 100).
5. *Silvestro Buono*, or *de' Buoni*, whose masterpiece is in the 1484
Basilica of Sta. Restituta (p. 84). His pupils were :—
1. *Bernardo Tesaurò* (fl. 1460-1480), whose fresco of the Seven
Sacraments in the ch. of S. Giovanni dei Pappacoda (p. 97) has
nearly disappeared.
1475. 2. *Giovanni Antonio d'Amato*, called *Amato il Vecchio*, whose best 1555
painting is in the ch. of Sanseverino (p. 105). His pupils
were :—
1490. 1. *Giovan Vincenzo Corso*, who studied also under *Perino del* 1545
Vaga, and whose masterpiece is the Christ Bearing the Cross, in
the ch. of S. Domenico (p. 93).
1505. 2. *Pietro Negroni*, from Calabria, whose masterpiece is the Virgin 1565
and Child with St. John, in the Museum (p. 129).
1506. 3. *Simone Papa the younger*, whose best works are in the choir of 1567
the ch. of Monte Oliveto (p. 104).
1535. 4. *Giovanni Antonio d'Amato*, called *Amato il Giovane* 1598
1414. ANTONELLO DA MESSINA, who is said to have introduced the Van 1493-6
Eyck method of oil-painting into Italy.
Cola dell' Amatrice (fl. 1514-35), a native of Amatrice in the
Abruzzi (p. 32), who resided chiefly at Ascoli.
1480. ANDREA SABBATINI, called from his birthplace *Andrea di* 1545
Salerno, *Raphael's* pupil, and the founder of the Neapolitan
school in the 16th cent. He was inspired with the determination
of becoming a painter by *Perugino's* large painting of the Assump-
tion in the cathedral (p. 83). He cannot be studied out of
Naples, where his works are numerous. His best pupils were :—
1. *Francesco Santafede* (fl. 1560).
2. *Cesare Turco*.

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1509. 3. *Giovan Filippo Criscuolo*, whose best painting is in the ch. of 1584
Sta. Maria Donna Regina (p. 100).
1520. *Francesco Imparato*, Criscuolo's pupil, who studied afterwards 1570
under *Titian*, and whose best pictures are in the Gesù Nuovo and
in S. Pietro Martire (pp. 96, 105).
Polidoro Caldara da Caravaggio came to Naples in 1527, and took
up his residence in the house of his friend *Andrea di Salerno*.
He painted at Naples many works, which influenced the Neapol-
itan school. His pupils were:—
1508. 1. *Giovan Bernardo Lama*, whose best painting is the Deposition 1579
from the Cross, in the Museum (p. 129).
2. *Marco Cardisco*, called *Marco Calabrese* (fl. 1542).
3. *Francesco Curia*, who was also a pupil of *Lionardo da Pistoia*. 1610
1560. FABRIZIO SANTAFEDE, a son of *Francesco*. He was so popular an 1634
artist that in 1647 the populace spared a house merely from its
having frescoes by him. His masterpiece is the Coronation of
the Virgin in Sta. Maria la Nuova (p. 100).
1568. *Giuseppe Cesari*, called the *Cavalier d'Arpino*, from his father's 1640
birthplace. He was the head of the school of the *Idealisti*. His
pupils were:—
Luigi Roderigo, of Messina, and his nephew *Giovan Bernardino*
Roderigo. They both fl. in the 17th cent.
1558. BELISARIO CORENZIO, a Greek by birth, who studied under *Tin-* 1643
toretto. He was the leader of a conspiracy formed with *Carac-*
ciolo and *Spagnoletto* to prevent foreign painters from working at
Naples. He died by falling from a scaffolding whilst painting
in the ch. of Sanseverino (p. 105).
1580. GIOVAN BATTISTA CARACCILO, a pupil of *Michelangelo da Cara-* 1641
vaggio, and afterwards an imitator of *Annibale Caracci*. The
picture of S. Carlo in the ch. of S. Agnello (p. 88) is one of his
best works.
1588. GIUSEPPE RIBERA, called LO SPAGNOLETTO, a native of Xativa, 1656
in Spain, or, according to De Dominici, of Gallipoli, in the pro-
vince of Terra d'Otranto, where his parents had settled. He
formed his style chiefly upon the works of *Michelangelo da Cara-*
vaggio, and became one of the most remarkable of the *Naturalisti*.
The Deposition from the Cross in the ch. of S. Martino (p. 103)
is considered his masterpiece.
Francesco Fracanzano, a pupil of *Ribera*, who, having joined in an 1657
attempt of rebellion against the Spaniards, was executed by poison.
His masterpiece is the Death of St. Joseph, in the ch. of the Os-
pedale de' Pellegrini (p. 108).
Pompeo dell' Aquila, and *Marco Mazzaroppi* of S. Germano, were
also good painters of the 16th cent., whose best works are at
Aquila (p. 34), and at Monte Casino (p. 27).
1585. MASSIMO STANZIONI, *Caracciolo's* best pupil, called the *Guido* 1656
Reni of Naples from his attempt to imitate *Guido*, with whom he
was intimate whilst in Rome. His best works are in the Certosa
of S. Martino (p. 102). His pupils were:—
1. *Francesco*, called *Pacecco di Rosa* 1654
1613. 2. *Annella di Rosa*, his niece, who was murdered, through jealousy 1649
either of *Stanzioni* or of her superior powers as an artist, by her
husband.
3. *Agostino Beltrano*, who fled for safety to France 1665
1622. 4. *Bernardo Cavallino* 1656

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5. *Domenico Finoglia*, who painted in the Certosa of S. Martino 1656 (p. 103).
1598. 6. *Andrea Vaccaro*, who at first imitated *Michelangelo da Caravaggio*, and in his later works *Guido*. 1670
1600. *Aniello Falcone*, a pupil either of *Spagnoletto* or of *Stanzioni*, or perhaps of both. He and his pupils, among whom was *Salvator Rosa*, formed themselves into a company called *Compagnia della Morte*, whose object was to murder the Spaniards. After *Masaniello's* death, *Falcone* fled for safety to Paris, whence he was allowed to return through *Colbert's* intercession. He painted battle-pieces chiefly. His pupils were :— 1665
1615. 1. SALVATOR ROSA, who became afterwards a pupil of *Spagnoletto*. His first master was his brother-in-law *Fracanzano*. 1673
1612. 2. *Domenico Gargiulo*, called *Micco Spadaro*. His masterpieces are the *Insurrection of Masaniello*, and the *Plague of 1656*, in the Museum (p. 128). 1679
1613. MATTIA PRETI, called il *Cavalier Calabrese*, a pupil of *Guercino*. He was born at *Taverna* in *Calabria*, and died at *Malta*, where he had been made a *Knight of St. John*. 1699
1623. *Francesco di Maria*, a pupil of *Domenichino* 1690
1636. *Giovan Battista Beinaschi*, of *Turin*, who settled at *Naples*, and belongs to the *Neapolitan school*. 1690
1632. LUCA GIORDANO, at first a pupil of *Spagnoletto*, but afterwards he worked with *Pietro da Cortona* in *Rome*. He imitated with ease the style of any artist, and had such a rapidity of execution that he earned the nickname of *Luca fu Presto*. His paintings are numerous in *Naples*. 1705
1662. *Paolo de Matteis*, from *Cilento*, *Giordano's* best pupil 1728
1657. FRANCESCO SOLIMENA, of *Nocera*, a pupil of *Francesco di Maria* and of *Giacomo del Po*, and the competitor of *L. Giordano*. His earlier works are the best; he became tame and mannered as he advanced in years. The *Conversion of S. Paul* and the *Fall of Simon Magus*, in the ch. of *S. Paolo* (p. 104), are his best paintings in *Naples*. His pupils were :— 1747
1674. 1. *Onofrio Avellino*, who had been previously a pupil of *Giordano* 1741
2. *Francesco de Mura* (fl. 1743).
1676. 3. *Sebastiano Conca*, from *Gaeta* 1764
- They all preserved the faults and exaggerated the peculiarities of *Solimena*.
1684. *Bernardo de Dominici*, a pupil of *Preti* and of the German *Beich*. He painted landscapes and *bambocciate*, but is better known as the historian of the *Neapolitan school of art*.

16. CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

THE NORMANS, A.D. 1042—1194.

I. COUNTS OF APULIA.

1042. William Bras-de-Fer, son of Tancred of Hauteville, proclaimed *Comes Apuliæ* by the Normans assembled at *Matera*.
1046. Drogo, } his brothers.
1050. Humphrey, }
1057. Robert Guiscard, eldest son of Tancred of Hauteville by his 2nd wife, and half-brother of William, Drogo, and Humphrey.

II. DUKES OF APULIA AND CALABRIA.

1059. Robert Guiscard, having conquered Calabria, assumes the title of *Dux Apuliæ et Calabriae*.
 1085. Roger Bursa, 2nd son of Robert by his 2nd wife Sigelgaita.
 1111. William, eldest son of Roger Bursa.
 1127. Roger, 2nd son of Roger the "Great Count of Sicily," and nephew of Robert Guiscard.

III. KINGS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

Foundation of the Monarchy.

1130. Roger, having conquered Amalfi and Naples, is proclaimed King.
 1154. William I. (The Bad), only surviving son of Roger.
 1166. William II. (The Good), son of William I.
 1190. Tancred, Count of Lecce, natural son of Roger, son of King Roger.
 1194. William III., eldest son of Tancred.

THE SUABIANS, 1194—1266.

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN.

1194. Henry I. of Naples, and VI. Emperor of Germany, only son of Frederick Barbarossa, succeeding to the crown of the Two Sicilies by virtue of his marriage with Constance, the daughter of King Roger.
 1197. Constance alone, in the name of her only son Frederick.
 1198. Frederick II., Emperor of Germany, only son of Henry VI. and Constance.
 1250. Conrad, second son of Frederick II.
 1254. Manfred, Prince of Taranto, natural son of Frederick II., first as guardian of Conradin, only son of Conrad, and afterwards as King, on the false report of Conradin's death; deposed by Urban IV.; he was killed at the battle of Benevento in 1266.

HOUSE OF ANJOU, 1266—1442.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

1266. Charles I. of Anjou, Count of Provence, 7th son of Louis VIII. of France, by Blanche of Castile, and brother of Louis IX. (St. Louis.) He lost Sicily in 1282.
 1285. Charles II. the Lame (Carlo il Zoppo), son of Charles I.
 1309. Robert the Wise, third son of Charles II.
 1343. Joanna I., daughter of Charles Duke of Calabria, only son of Robert the Wise, who survived him. She married her second cousin Andrew, a son of Charles King of Hungary, who was murdered at Aversa in 1345.
 1381. Charles III., of Durazzo, sometimes called "Carlo della Pace," son of Louis Count of Gravina, grandson of Charles II., and second cousin of Joanna I. He married Margaret, his first cousin, daughter of Charles of Durazzo, who was executed for the murder of Andrew, and granddaughter of Charles II.
 1386. Ladislaus, son of Charles III.
 1414. Joanna II., sister of Ladislaus. The Durazzo line ended in her.
 1435. Renato of Anjou, Duke of Lorraine, succeeding as the heir of Joanna II. by her last will and testament, in opposition to her previous adoption of Alfonso of Aragon.

HOUSE OF ARAGON.

I. KINGS OF SICILY, 1282—1496.

1282. Peter I., King of Aragon, succeeding to the throne as the husband of Constance, the daughter of Manfred, and sole heiress of the house of Hohenstaufen.
1285. James I. "the Just," son of Peter III., abdicated in 1291 in favour of his brother, on becoming King of Aragon by the title of James II.
1291. Interregnum to 1296.
1296. Frederick II., brother of James the Just, died near Palermo in 1337.
1337. Peter II., eldest son of Frederick II., who had been associated in the government by his father since 1321.
1342. Louis, son of Peter IV.
1355. Frederick III., younger brother of Louis.
1377. Mary, daughter of Frederick III., and Martin of Aragon her husband, son of Martin I., King of Aragon.
1402. Martin I., husband of Mary, succeeding on her death without issue.
1409. Martin the Elder (Martin I. of Aragon, II. of Sicily), father of the last king, so that Sicily became again united to the crown of Aragon.
1412. Ferdinand the Just, King of Aragon and Sicily, second son of Eleanor of Aragon and of John I. King of Castile, and brother of Henry III. King of Castile.
1416. Alfonso V., the Magnanimous, King of Aragon and Sicily, son of Ferdinand the Just, who, having conquered Naples, became

II. KING OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1442. Alfonso I., formerly only King of Sicily, called the Magnanimous; the heir of Joanna II. by her first adoption, and the heir of the house of Hohenstaufen by the female line, and through it of the Norman kings. He entered Naples on June 2nd, 1442, and expelled Renato d'Anjou from the kingdom. At his death Naples and Sicily were again divided.

III. KINGS OF SICILY.

1458. John II., King of Aragon and Navarre, second brother of Alfonso.
1479. Ferdinand II. (Ferdinand the Catholic), son of John II.

IV. KINGS OF NAPLES.

1458. Ferdinand I., natural son of Alfonso I., legitimated by the Pope in 1444.
1494. Alfonso II., Duke of Calabria, eldest son of Ferdinand I.
1495. Ferdinand II., Duke of Calabria, eldest son of Alfonso II., who renounced the kingdom in his favour.
1496. Frederick Prince of Altamura, second son of Ferdinand I., brother of Alfonso II., and uncle of the last king, despoiled of his kingdom by Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand the Catholic, died at Tours in 1554; with him became extinguished the Aragonese dynasty.

PARTITION OF THE KINGDOM, 1500—1504.

By the Treaty of Granada, signed November 11, 1500, and confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. and the conclave of Cardinals in the following year, Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain and Louis XII. of France agreed to divide the kingdom of Naples between them. The Treaty provided that the King of France should possess the city of Naples, the Terra di Lavoro, the three Abruzzi, and half the revenue produced by the

Tavoliere of Apulia, with a confirmation of the title of King of Naples and Jerusalem, which he had previously assumed. The King of Spain, who had for many years been King of Sicily, was to possess Calabria and Apulia, and the remaining half of the revenue of the Tavoliere, with the title of Duke of Calabria and Apulia. The possession of the provinces not mentioned in the treaty soon led to a war between the contracting parties. Hostilities commenced in June, 1502, and in little more than eighteen months the French were defeated in four battles, and by the military genius of Gonsalvo de Cordova the whole kingdom became, like Sicily, a Spanish possession.

Viceroy.

1502. Gonsalvo de Cordova, for Ferdinand the Catholic.
 —. The Duke de Nemours, for Louis XII.

THE SPANISH DOMINION, 1504—1707.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1504. Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Spain, son of John II.

Viceroy.

1503. Gonsalvo de Cordova.
 1507. Don John of Aragon, Count of Ribagorsa.
 1508. Don Antonio Guevara, High Steward of Spain.
 1509. Don Raimondo de Cardona.

SPANISH SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA, 1516—1700.

1515. Joanna III. (Joan of Castile), daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella; proclaimed queen on the death of her father, and abdicated in the following year in favour of her son.
 1516. Charles IV., afterwards the Emperor Charles V., son of Joan of Castile and the Archduke Philip I. of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, son of the Emperor Maximilian I.

Viceroy.

1522. Don Carlos de Lannoy (Lannoy).
 1527. Don Hugo de Moncada.
 1528. Philibert, Prince of Orange.
 1529. Cardinal Pompeo Colonna, Archbishop of Monreale.
 1532. Don Pedro de Toledo, Marques de Villafranca.
 1554. Cardinal Pacecco.
 1554. Philip II. of Spain, the husband of Queen Mary of England, son of the Emperor Charles V. by Isabella of Portugal.

Viceroy.

- 1555–58. Don Fernando Alvarez de Toledo (the Great Duke of Alva).
 1558. Don Juan Manriquez de Leon (as the King's Lieutenant).
 1559. Cardinal de la Cueva (as the King's Lieutenant).
 1559–71. Don Parasan de Rivera, Duke d'Alcalà.
 1571–75. Antoine Perrenot, Cardinal de Granvelle.
 1575–79. Don Inigo Lopez Hurtado de Mendoza, Marquis of Mondejar.
 1579–82. Don Juan de Zuniga, Prince of Pietrapersia.
 1582–86. Don Pedro Giron, Duke d'Ossuna.
 1586–95. Don Juan de Zuniga, Count de Miranda.
 1595–99. Don Enriquez de Guzman, Count d'Olivares.

1598. Philip III. of Spain, son of Philip II. by his fourth wife Anne of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II.

Viceroy.

- 1599–1601. Don Fernandez Ruiz de Castro, Count de Lemos.
 [1601–3. Don Francisco de Castro, left lieutenant by his father, the Viceroy, at his death.]
 1603–10. Don Juan Alfonso Pimentel d'Errera, Count de Benevente.
 1610–16. Don Pedro Fernandez de Castro, Count de Lemos.
 1616–20. Don Pedro Giron, Duke d'Ossuna.
 1620. Cardinal Borgia (as the King's Lieutenant).
 1620–22. Cardinal Don Antonio Zapatta (as the King's Lieutenant).

1621. Philip IV. of Spain, son of Philip III. by Margaret of Austria, sister of the Emperor Ferdinand II.

Viceroy.

- 1622–29. Don Antonio Alvarez de Toledo, Duke d'Alva (grandson of the "Great Duke").
 1629–31. Don Fernando Afan de Rivera, Duke d'Alcalá.
 1631–37. Don Manuel de Guzman, Count de Monterey.
 1637–44. Don Ramiro de Guzman, Duke de Medina de las Torres.
 1644–46. Don Juan Alfonso Enriquez, Admiral of Castile.
 1646–48. Don Rodriguez Ponce de Leon, Duke d'Arcos.
 1648. Don John of Austria, natural son of Philip IV. (from January to March).
 1648–53. Don Inigo Valez y Tassis, Count d'Oñate.
 1553–59. Don Garcia d'Avellana y Haro, Count de Castrillo.
 1659–64. Il Conte di Peñaranda.

1665. Charles II. of Spain, son of Philip IV. by his second wife, Mary Anne of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand III.

Viceroy.

- 1664–66. Cardinal Pascual of Aragon.
 1666–71. Don Pedro Antonio of Aragon.
 1671. Don Federico de Toledo, Marques de Villafranca.
 1672–75. Don Antonio Alvarez, Marques d'Astorga.
 1675–83. Don Fernando Faxardo, Marques de los Velez.
 1683–87. Don Gaspar de Haro, Marques del Carpio.
 1688–95. Don Francisco Benavides, Count de Sant' Esteván.
 1695–1700. Don Luis de la Cerda, Duke de Medina Celi.

End of the Spanish, or elder branch of the House of Austria.

WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION, 1700–1713.

1700. Philip V. of Spain, Duke of Anjou, and grandson of Louis XIV. of France, was declared heir of the kingdoms of Spain, Naples, and Sicily by his grand-uncle Charles, the late King. The succession, on the other hand, was claimed by Leopold I., Emperor of Germany, for his son the Archduke Charles, as the heir of the elder branch of the House of Austria. A war ensued, and lasted for 11 years.

Viceroy during the War.

1702. The Marques de Vigliena.
 —. The Duke d'Ascalona.

THE GERMAN DOMINION.

KINGS OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA, 1707–1734.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES: AFTERWARDS OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

1707. Charles VI., Archduke of Austria, second son of the Emperor Leopold I., by his third wife Eleonora Magdalen Teresa, Princess of Palatine Newburgh (afterwards the Emperor Charles VI.). Count Daun entered Naples with the imperial army, July 7th, 1707.

During this reign Sicily was taken from the Duke of Savoy by Philip V. of Spain (in 1713). It was restored to the crown of Naples in 1720 by the war of the Quadruple Alliance, the island of Sardinia being given to Victor Amadeus in exchange, with the title of King of Sardinia.

Viceroy.

1707. Count von Martinitz.

1708. Count Daun.

——. Cardinal Grimani.

1710. Count Carlo Borromeo.

By the peace of Utrecht in 1713 the House of Bourbon was excluded from Italy; Philip was confirmed as King of Spain, by the title of Philip V.; Naples was made over to the German branch of the House of Austria; and Sicily was separated from Naples and given to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy.

Viceroy.

1715. Count Daun.

1719. Count Gallas.

——. Cardinal Schrottembach.

1721. Prince Borghese.

——. Cardinal Von Althan.

1728. The Balí Portocarrero.

1733. Count Von Harrach.

1734. Giulio Visconti, Count della Pieve, the last of the Viceroy.

THE SPANISH BOURBONS, 1734.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES AND SICILY.

Don Carlos, the younger son of Philip V. of Spain, by his second wife Elisabetta Farnese, of the house of Parma, seized the kingdom of Naples, and subsequently that of Sicily. In 1734 he was crowned at Palermo; in 1738 his title was acknowledged by the Treaty of Vienna; in 1744 he defeated the Austrians at Velletri, and compelled them to evacuate the kingdom; and in 1748 his title was acknowledged by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. His reign dates from the coronation at Palermo, and he may therefore be described as follows:—

1734. Charles of Bourbon VII. of Naples, in order of succession, and by the bull of investiture of Pope Clement XII.; generally called Charles III. by the Neapolitans, as he succeeded in 1759 to the throne of Spain, by the title of Charles III., on the death of his elder brother Ferdinand VI., and abdicated the throne of Naples and Sicily in favour of his third son Ferdinand, then in his eighth year.
1759. Ferdinand IV., third son of the preceding, by the Princess Amelia Walbarga, daughter of Frederick Augustus King of Poland. By his

father's act of abdication, Ferdinand was proclaimed King of Naples and Sicily by the title of Ferdinand IV. During his minority (1759–1767) the kingdom was governed by a Regency presided over by the Prime Minister, Tanucci.

1799. General Championnet enters Naples with a French army on January 23, and proclaims the *Repubblica Partenopea*.

On the 14th of June of the same year Cardinal Ruffo takes Naples, and re-establishes the government of Ferdinand IV.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

1806. On the 14th of January, a French army, under Massena, takes possession of Naples and proclaims King Joseph Bonaparte; Ferdinand retiring to Sicily.

1808. A decree of Napoleon, of July 15, proclaims Joachim Murat King of Naples, instead of Joseph, called to the throne of Spain.

THE RESTORATION OF THE BOURBONS.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

1815. By the treaty of *Casalanza*, May 20, 1815, Naples is restored to Ferdinand, who, by the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna in 1816, assumed the title of

1816. Ferdinand I., King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

1825. Francis I., son of Ferdinand I., by the Archduchess Maria Carolina of Austria, sister of the Emperor Joseph II.

1830. FERDINAND II., the PRESENT KING, son of Francis I., by his second wife the Infanta Isabella of Spain. Married 1st, in 1832, the Princess Maria Christina, daughter of Victor Emanuel King of Sardinia; she died in 1836 after giving birth to FRANCESCO, Duke of Calabria, the hereditary Prince; 2nd, in 1837, her Imperial Highness Maria Teresa Isabella, daughter of the Archduke Charles of Austria, by whom he has eight children.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

§ 1. *Passports.* — § 2. *Frontier and Custom-houses.* — § 3. *Money.* — § 4. *Weights and Measures.* — § 5. *Roads.* — § 6. *Railroads.* — § 7. *Post-ing.* — § 8. *Couriers' Carriages and Diligences.* — § 9. *Vetturini.* — § 10. *Steamers.* — § 11. *Inns.*

§ 1.—PASSPORTS.

BEFORE the traveller is allowed to enter the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, his passport must bear the visa of a Neapolitan minister or consul. If he arrive by sea, it must be signed by the Neapolitan consul resident in the port of embarkation. This regulation applies even to travellers who may be on their way to Malta or the Levant, and who may wish to land at Naples during the few hours which the steamer may stay on her passage. If the traveller arrive by land from Rome, his passport must not only have been signed by the Neapolitan ambassador in that capital, and distinctly *specify the route* intended to be taken, but, if the traveller intend to visit any places which are not on his direct route to Naples, such as Isola, Arpino, &c., *the names of those places must be inserted in the passport*, or he will not be allowed to proceed to them. The frontier station, where the passport is demanded and viséed, is frequently at a distance from the Dogana, particularly in the provinces away from the great lines of road. In such cases the traveller will be sent in charge of a gendarme direct to the Dogana, without being allowed to visit any place by the way. These frontier dogane are under the direction of the *Giudice di Circondario*, who is subject to the immediate control of the *Sottintendente* of the district. Any instance of incivility or of excessive authority on the part of the Giudice should be immediately reported to the Sottintendente at the chief town of the district, and, if necessary, to the Intendente or Governor of the province, who resides always in the principal city. These officers are men of education and intelligence, and are always ready to redress any grievance to which the traveller may be exposed by the petty officers of the Dogana.

The traveller who enters Naples by land, or by the railway from Capua, is required to give up his passport at the barrier of the city or the railway station, and to name the hotel at which he intends to lodge. In exchange for his passport he will receive a *biglietto* or printed receipt, which must be presented at the police office within 48 hours. The simplest plan is to place it in the hands of the landlord of the hotel, who will make the necessary arrangements.

If he arrive by sea, he must present himself to the police of the port on landing, and take the usual receipt for his passport. No stranger is al-

lowed to remain in Naples longer than a week who does not provide himself with a permission to reside (*Carta di Sicurezza*), which is granted for two months. It is personal, and is consequently necessary to each individual of a party. The landlord usually arranges this in two days, charging 6 carlini per head, of which 41 grani are paid to the police and 19 to the *commissionnaire*. Before leaving Naples for a foreign state, the passport must have the visa of the minister or consul of the country to which the bearer belongs. No fee is charged at the British legation, but American citizens have hitherto paid 2 dollars to the United States Consul. To go from Naples to Rome, after the signature of the British minister the visa of the Papal nuncio is required; that of the police is then necessary; and, lastly, the signature of the minister of foreign affairs.

A *lascia-passare* for Terracina and for the gate of San Giovanni at Rome ought to be obtained through their banker in the latter city by persons travelling in their own carriage. On leaving Naples by sea, it is desirable to have, in addition to the visa of the police and the minister, the signatures of the consuls of those countries at whose ports the vessel will touch on her passage. These signatures must be obtained before the Neapolitan minister will grant his visa. The charges upon passports when travelling by steam from Naples to Marseilles, touching at the intermediate ports, are:—British minister, 0; Police, 6 carl.; Papal Nuncio, 6 carl.; Tuscan consul, 6 carl.; Sardinian consul, 4 francs, except to passports issued by the British Secretary of State, on which no charge is made; French consul, 3 francs; minister of foreign affairs, 1 piastre. The passport must be left at the office of the steamer the day before its departure, in order that the captain may fulfil all the necessary formalities at the Board of Health. From Naples to Sicily a guarantee is required from the banker of the traveller before the police will grant their signature, which costs 6 carlini; the passport must then be signed by the British minister; and if it be intended to go on to Malta, this is to be specified in the visa of the latter, and the passport must have also the signature of the minister of foreign affairs. The same rule applies to citizens of the United States. Even an excursion to Pæstum cannot be undertaken without a special passport from the prefecture of police, at the usual cost of 6 carlini. Travellers by post to any part of the kingdom must be furnished with an order for post-horses from the postmaster-general, which is never granted until the passport be regularly signed for departure, *buono per partenza*.

§ 2.—FRONTIER AND CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Travellers are liable to four custom-house examinations between the frontier and Naples, at every one of which a timely fee of a few carlini will save the traveller much inconvenience.

By a decree of 1852, which removed the prohibition formerly existing, foreign horses are now allowed to be imported by the payment of a small duty at the frontier, with the exception of a peculiar breed from Dalmatia.

Carriages arriving by sea are liable to a heavy duty, in the form of a deposit, but not when arriving by land. Should the carriage remain in the kingdom one year, the traveller must pay 10 ducats more, and when it is exported the fact must be certified to, or the banker who has guaranteed the duty on its arrival will be liable.

§ 3. MONEY.

The coinage of Naples is arranged on the decimal system. By the law of April 15, 1818, silver was declared to be the basis of the currency, and the ducat to be its unit. In accordance with this law, four silver and four copper coins were issued from the Mint—the *ducato* of 10 carlini, the *seicarlini* or *mezzo-piastre* of 6 carlini, the *tari* of 2 carlini, and the *carlino* of 10 grani, in silver; the *cinque-grani* or *mezzo-carlino* of 5 grani, the *cinquina* of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grani, the *grano*, and the *tornese* (the mezzo-grano of Naples and the mezzo-bajocco of Sicily). By another law of 1818, dated May 8, three gold coins were introduced; the *uncia nuova* or *oncetta* of 3 ducats, the *quintuplo* of 15 ducats, and the *decuplo* of 30 ducats. Before this law was enacted, the gold coin in common use was the *pezza* of 1783, containing 6 ducats, which was superseded by a decree of 1826, ordering the coinage of a new *uncia* of 6 ducats, but somewhat less in value.

Many of these coins have disappeared from the circulation. The ducat especially may be said to have ceased to exist, while the *piastre* of 1804, containing 12 carlini, has taken its place. The importance, however, of such a coin as the ducat in a decimal system has induced the Government and the bankers to retain it in their calculations. The result is that the ducat is used for bankers' accounts and for legal contracts, whilst the *piastre* is used as the medium of circulation; hence a banker's note is always calculated in ducats and paid in piastres.

Gold coins occur only in small quantities; the current silver coins are the *piastre*, the *mezza-piastre*, the *tari*, and the *carlino*; and the copper coinage consists of pieces of 5, 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grano. All accounts are calculated in grani. The Roman scudo passes as a *piastre*; the Spanish dollar, called by the Neapolitans a *colonnato*, is worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ carlini or 125 grani; the Napoleon is worth 480 grani, but varies generally from 450 to 470, according to the rate of exchange; the English sovereign is, at the ordinary exchange, worth 600 grani. It is convenient to reckon it at 600 grani to avoid fractional parts, and obtain 4*d.* as the value of the *carlino*.

	English at the Exchange of 600.	Sicilian Tari, Bajocchi, and Piccoli.	Roman Scudi, Paoli, Bajocchi, and Denari.	French Francs or Italian Lire.	Tuscan Florins, and Cents.	Tuscan Lire, Soldi, and Denari.	Austrian Lire and Cents.
GOLD.							
	s. d.						
Pezza, of 1783=6 ducati	21 3	60 2 7	4 11 7 0	27 13	19 41	32 7 0	31 00
Oncia „ 1818=3 „	10 $3\frac{3}{4}$	30 0 0	2 3 7 0	12 73	9 23	15 0 0	14 64
Oncia „ 1826=6 „	20 $7\frac{1}{2}$	60 0 0	4 7 4 0	25 47	18 57	30 0 0	29 28
SILVER.							
Piastre =12 carlini	4 0	12 0 0	0 9 4 8	5 09	3 60	6 0 0	5 79
Ducato =10 „	3 4	10 0 0	0 7 9 0	4 24	3 00	5 0 0	4 87
Mezza-Piastre = 6 „	2 0	5 0 0	0 3 9 5	2 12	1 50	2 10 0	2 43
Tari = 2 „	0 8	2 0 0	0 1 5 8	0 85	0 60	1 0 0	0 96
Carlino =10 grani	0 4	1 0 0	0 0 7 9	0 42	0 30	0 10 0	0 48
Mezzo-Carlino = 5 „	0 2	0 5 0	0 0 3 9	0 21	0 15	0 5 0	0 24
COPPER.							
Grano	0 0 $\frac{4}{10}$	0 1 0	0 0 0 8	0 4	0 3	0 1 0	0 5
Tornese, $\frac{1}{2}$ grano . . .							

§ 4.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Neapolitan post and mile are considerably longer than those of the Papal States or Tuscany. The mile is exactly the *geographical mile* of 60 to a degree, and is equal to 2045·4 yards, or nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ English mile. The post is 8 miles, equal to 9 English miles and 52 yards. The *moggio*, of 90 tavole, is 35,721 English feet, five *moggia* being about equal to four English acres. The *canna*, of 8 palmi, is 82·52 inches. The *palm* is 10·35 inches. With regard to measures of capacity, the *tomolo* is 13·735 gallons, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The *barile* of 60 *caraffe* is 11·096 gallons. The *salma reale*, of 16 *staia*, is 42·534 gallons. The *botte*, for wine and brandy, is about 132 gallons. The principal weights are the *libbra*, of 12 once, equal to 10·31 oz. Troy; the *rotolo*, of 2 libbre 9½ once, about 1 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois; the *cantaro piccolo*, of 150 libbre, about 97 lbs. avoirdupois; the *cantaro grande*, of 100 *rotoli*, about 175 lbs. avoirdupois.

§ 5.—ROADS.

The post-road from Rome to Naples, and those from Naples to Bovino, to Venafrò, and to Eboli, were the only roads of any length in the kingdom practicable for carriages at the commencement of the present century. During the French occupation some efforts were made, for military purposes, to remedy this defect; but it is only since 1815 that most of the roads we shall describe have been constructed. Many other roads have been since opened, which greatly improve the internal communication of the kingdom, and connect most of the provincial towns of any importance with the capital.

All these roads are in good condition. In some the engineering is remarkable; and many of the viaducts, bridges, and substructions deservedly rank among the good works of their class in Italy. The roads are divided into *Consular*, *Provincial*, and *Communal*, and are under the direction of a general Board, called the *Direzione Generale de' Ponti e Strade*, a dependency of the Ministry of Public Works. The president of this board is called the Director-General, and the other members of it are architects and civil engineers, who have the title of Inspectors-General. There is a fourth class of a few secondary roads called *Cammini de' Siti Reali*, which lead to the royal palaces in the neighbourhood of Naples.

With regard to postal arrangements, the roads are divided into *Cammini della Regia Posta*, and *Cammini Traversi*. The former are the high post-roads of Puglia, Calabria, Abruzzi, Rome by Terracina, and Campobasso; they are supplied with regular relays of post-horses, and the post-office couriers run along them. The *Cammini Traversi* are all the roads branching off from them, on which there are no relays.

In many parts of the kingdom the only means of communication from town to town is by a bridle-path, or by a kind of drove-road, called *via naturale*, which has been made by going over the same track for ages, and is practicable for carts and for the light carriages of the country. But travelling over such tracks is of course slow and rough.

§ 6.—RAILROADS.

Two lines are now open,—one from Naples to Nocera, through Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre dell' Annunziata, Pompeii, Scafati, Angri, and Pa-

gani, with a branch from Torre dell' Annunziata to Castellammare; the other from Naples to Capua, through Casalnuovo, Acerra, Cancellò, Maddaloni, Caserta, and S. Maria di Capua, with a branch from Cancellò to Nola. Both these lines have trains running every two hours during the day, and at moderate fares.

1. The Portici and Nocera line was the first railway opened in Italy. It was constructed by a French company, and opened in 1839 to Portici, in 1840 to Torre del Greco, in 1842 to Castellammare, and in 1844 to Nocera, about 22 miles from Naples.

2. The Caserta and Capua line was opened in December, 1843, as far as Caserta, and was extended to Capua in 1845. It was constructed at the expense of the royal treasury, under the direction of Major Fonseca. The line passes immediately in front of the royal palace of Caserta. This railway will ultimately be extended to the Papal frontier, and at some future time will connect Naples with Rome. Two lines have been surveyed in reference to this extension—one following the course of the Roman post-road through Mola, Itri, Fondi, and Terracina; the other ascending the valley of the Garigliano by Pontecorvo and Aquino to Ceprano.

Several other lines have been approved by the Government, but at present their execution is in abeyance. One of these is from Naples to Termoli, through Nola, Benevento, and Volturara; with a branch from Volturara to Campobasso, Solmona, Popoli, and Aquila, and another from Popoli to Pescara, and thence along the Adriatic to Ascoli. Another line has been proposed to Salerno, Melfi, Gravina, and Taranto, with a shorter branch from Gravina to Potenza. Many years will elapse before half these lines are carried out.

§ 7.—POSTING.

The posting-system of Naples forms a department of the post-office administration, under the name of the *Amministrazione Generale delle Poste e Proccacci*. The whole department is under the control of the Minister of Finance, and is managed by a central board consisting of a director-general, generally a nobleman, an inspector-general, and a general secretary. The provincial directors and the postmasters are appointed by this board, and are responsible to it for the due performance of their duties.

The posting arrangements are excellent; and the rate of travelling is distinguished by its rapidity compared with that which prevails in other states of Italy. The postmasters are not allowed to supply post-horses without a written permission from the Director-General in Naples, from a provincial director, or some authorised officer of the department. This permission is granted immediately *on the production of the passport regularly signed for departure*, but it does not apply to the *cammini traversi*, on which, if the traveller be desirous of obtaining horses, it must be by private contract with the postmasters, and on such terms as may be agreed upon. In each post-house where relays of horses are kept (*Relievo*), the postmaster is bound to keep a Register for the use of travellers, the pages of which must be numbered by the secretary-general. In this book (*Registro*) the traveller has a right to enter any complaint which he may have occasion to prefer against the postmaster or postillions *of the preceding stage*. The postmaster is bound to submit this Register every evening at

the office of the local director or other post-office authority resident in the town, or at the end of every week if there be no such officer in the place. It is the duty of the director to see that this is regularly done, to make extracts and notes of the complaints entered by travellers, and to transmit them, at the earliest opportunity, to the Central Board at Naples. Any attempt on the part of the postmasters to alter, erase, or tamper with the Register, and any failure to present the book at the prescribed time, is punishable by law. The traveller who orders post-horses, and changes his mind after they have reached his door, must pay half the course, reckoned at the rate of an ordinary post, and half the *buonamano* payable to the postillion. If the horses be kept waiting beyond the time appointed for their arrival, the traveller must pay, in addition to the regular charges of the course, a quarter part of such charges for every hour of the delay. The postmasters and the postillions are required, by a general order of the Director-General, to treat travellers with respect, to serve them with attention and celerity, and to demand no more than the amount fixed by the tariff. They are also ordered not to importune for any kind of payment the passengers in the public diligences or in the carriages of the letter couriers. The postmasters are bound to supply horses to the post in preference to private travellers; but when there is a want of horses at any station where the traveller desires to begin his journey, and when such want arises from the neglect of the postmaster, the local director, or post-office authority on the spot, has power to hire horses to supply the deficiency, and to charge the postmaster with any sum which may be paid for their hire over and above the tariff price. In the event of there being no relay of horses at any station in the middle of a journey, the postmaster of the next station is bound to supply horses to carry on the traveller to the two following stages if necessary, an hour being allowed at each stage for rest and refreshment, with an additional charge of half a post for the second stage, and any other privileges belonging to such stage in the shape of extra horses, &c. But the postillions are expressly forbidden to pass the post-house which terminates each stage unless they are furnished with a written declaration from the postmaster that there are no horses. If the traveller, on arriving by post at any station on the main road, desire to diverge into a *cammino traverso*, the postmaster cannot refuse to supply horses for the purpose, provided the place to which the traveller wishes to proceed be not distant more than two posts from the main road.

With regard to carriages, the regulations do not differ materially from those in force in the other Italian states. The number of persons in the vehicle in every case decides the number of the horses. Cabriolets and other carriages of the country with two wheels are allowed to travel with two horses, if the number of persons do not exceed two, although they may have a trunk as well as an imperial; but if they are three in number, the carriage must have three horses, whether they have a trunk and imperial or not. For a small four-wheeled chaise, such as the *carrettella* of the country, containing one person only, with the luggage we have specified, two horses must be taken; and when the number of travellers is two, or even four, three horses are enforced. For a large four-wheeled carriage with a head, containing two persons, with a trunk and an imperial, three horses must be taken; and when there are three or four persons, four horses and two postillions will be enforced. For a close four-wheeled

travelling carriage containing four persons with the same amount of luggage, four horses and two postillions are ordered; and when it contains five or more persons, six horses and three postillions must be taken. Whenever an extra horse is allowed for any stage, the postmaster is authorized to attach one horse for every pair in the carriage. A child of 7 years of age or less is not counted, but two such children are counted as one person.

The following is the tariff for the ordinary posts on the five great roads:

Each horse, whether for draught or saddle	-	65 grani per post.
Postillion, for each horse	- - - -	15 ditto ditto
Ostler (stalliere), for every pair	- - - -	5 ditto ditto

The first post out of Naples, being a royal post, is charged half a post extra, and the ostler's *buonamano* is 10 grani instead of 5.

Carriage with two places, furnished by a post-master	- - - - -	50 ditto ditto
Carriage with four places and four wheels furnished by the postmaster	- - - - -	100 ditto ditto
An express	- - - - -	80 ditto ditto
Ditto on the Roman road	- - - - -	100 ditto ditto

When post-horses are supplied by the postmasters of the great roads for a *cammino traverso*, under the regulations mentioned, the tariff is:—

Each horse	- - - - -	90 grani per post.
Postillion, for each horse	- - - - -	20 ditto ditto

§ 8.—COURIERS' CARRIAGES AND DILIGENCES.

The Post-Office couriers on the five great roads are allowed to take passengers, at prices fixed by the Director-General of Posts, provided each traveller has no more luggage than a carpet-bag or small portmanteau not exceeding 12 *rotoli* in weight. The fare must be paid in advance, two days at least previous to departure; both the place and fare are forfeited if the luggage, at the time of starting, be found in excess of the regulation. No place can be taken unless the passport, *duly signed for departure*, be exhibited at the office, and preference is always given to the traveller who is bound to the most distant point. The *vettura corriera* on the Roman road takes the letters and two passengers as far as Terracina, whence they are conveyed to Rome by the Papal courier. It leaves Naples every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P.M., and every Saturday at midnight, performing the journey in 22 hours. The fare to Terracina is 9 ducats, independently of a toll of 30 grani at the bridge of the Garigliano. The *vettura corriere* for the Apulian, Calabrian, and Abruzzi routes leave on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The fares on the *Cammino di Puglia* are 6 ducats to Foggia, 10 ducats 20 grani to Bari, 12·60 to Taranto, and 15 to Lecce. The fares on the *Cammino di Calabria* are 1·80 to Salerno, 9 to Castrovillari, 11·40 to Cosenza, and 19·20 to Reggio. The fares on the *Cammino degli Abruzzi* are 3·60 to Isernia, 6·60 to Solmona, and 7·20 to Popoli. The fares for the intermediate stages of course vary in proportion.

Diligences.—A diligence runs daily, Sundays excepted, between Naples and Rome, by Terracina. The diligence which leaves Rome and Naples on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 A.M., stops at Terracina for the night,

and performs the journey in 28 hours. That which starts on the intermediate days leaves Rome at 11 A.M. and Naples at 8 A.M., and does not make any halt, performing the journey in 20 hours. The fares are 11 and 10 scudi. The Company afford a further accommodation to travellers by starting a carriage at any time at the tariff price, an advantage of which families frequently avail themselves. A diligence leaves Naples every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for Salerno, and another runs on the same days from the railway station at Capua to Sora, when the traveller may obtain conveyances to Isola, Ceprano, and Frosinone, from which place there is a diligence to Rome, leaving Frosinone at 6 P.M. on every day except Saturday, and reaching Rome at 6 on the following morning. The fares and hours of departure may be ascertained at the Post-Office.

§ 9.—VETTURINI.

The remarks which we have made on the subject of the Roman vetturini in the *Handbook for Central Italy* apply equally to those of Naples, with this exception, that the vetturini of Naples have long had the reputation of being the worst in Italy. As, however, there are so few roads provided with public conveyances, the traveller to a certain extent is dependent on the vetturino for his means of transit from one place to another, unless he can content himself with the common carriages of the country. In some of the remoter provinces, and especially in the mountain districts, the traveller will find it difficult to procure any kind of carriage. He must then obtain horses, one of which, as the sumpter-horse, will carry two portmanteaus, and enable the *padrone*, who generally travels on foot, to get a lift occasionally. In many of the provincial towns there is a kind of open carriage with two horses, capable of travelling from 5 to 7 m. an hour with ease. The price is from 4 to 5 piastres a day, allowing nothing for the back journey; for a light country cart with two horses, in which 6 m. an hour may be travelled on an average, 3 piastres for the first day and 2 piastres for the second. For three horses for a long day's journey, two for the travellers and one for the baggage, the usual price is 4½ ducats a day. All engagements with vetturini should be drawn up in writing and attested by some person in authority. A vetturino carriage pays 1 ducat per wheel on entering Capua, the gates of which close at sunset and remain shut till sunrise.

§ 10.—STEAMERS.

1. *Marseilles Line.*

There are now three lines of steamers which perform the voyage between Naples and Marseilles, starting at fixed periods,—the best belonging to the French company of the Messageries Impériales, and carrying the mails; the others to commercial companies,—viz. the Neapolitan and the Sardinian: besides boats of other companies, which are less regular in their departures.

The *French mail steamers* touch at Naples, on their voyage between Naples and Malta, once a week. They leave Marseilles every Monday at 11 A.M., calling at Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia, arriving at Naples every Friday. They touch at Naples on their return from Malta every

Saturday, in both cases arriving in the morning, and sailing again at 2 and 4 P.M.; and a more direct steamer every Friday at 6 A.M., and from Naples on Thursdays at 4 P.M., landing passengers at Civita Vecchia, and performing the voyage from Marseilles to Naples in 48 hours. Fares, to Marseilles, exclusive of provisions (which are charged at the rate of 6 frs. a day): 1st class, 150 fr.; 2nd class, 90 fr.; 3rd class, 60 fr.; 4th class, 37 fr. *Office* at Naples, 15, Vico Travaccari.

The *Neapolitan Company's vessels* leave Marseilles on the 7th, 17th, and 27th, and Naples, on their return, on the 10th, 20th, and last day of the month, touching at Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia each way, performing the voyage in four days. A more rapid communication with Marseilles, by this Company's boats, takes place on the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd, and 28th of each month, stopping only at Civita Vecchia, from which they sail direct to Marseilles, arriving on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th in the forenoon; the same boats return, and by the same route, on the 3rd, 8th, 13th, 18th, 23rd, and 28th, from Marseilles. *Office* at Naples, 21, Strada Piliero.

The *Sardinian Company's vessels* leave Marseilles for Naples on the 4th, 14th, and 24th, and a return vessel leaves Naples for Marseilles on the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd, calling at the same ports as the vessels of the other companies. *Office* at Naples, 15, Strada Piliero.

Within the last year a line of steamers has been established by Messrs. Close and Company, between Naples and Porto d'Anzio, by which travellers are conveyed to Rome in 20 hours, carriages being ready, on the arrival of the steamer at Porto d'Anzio, to convey them to Rome. Fares, 10 scudi. This is an expeditious and safe way of reaching Rome, there being nothing to fear from malaria, and little from robbers, and well suited for invalids and ladies: the service is said to be very well conducted. The vessels sail from Naples every Tuesday and Friday.

2. Sicily and Malta Line.

The *Viollier Company's vessels* leave Naples every Monday for Paola, Pizzo, and Messina, and on the 5th, 15th, and 25th for Palermo. Full particulars of these movements may be obtained at the *Office*, 21, Strada Piliero.

Another Company's, the *Vicesvinci steamers*, leave Naples for Palermo on the 10th, 20th, 30th, and for *Paola, Pizzo, Reggio*, and Messina, touching occasionally at Tropea, on the 4th, 14th, and 24th. *Office*, 19, Strada Piliero.

§ 11.—INNS.

In addition to the information respecting inns given in detail in our accounts of the different towns, we may here observe, as a general rule, that travellers should make their bargain with the landlords on their first arrival. All foreigners make it a rule to adopt this precaution, and for this reason they not only pay about a third less than English travellers, but escape the annoyances and delays of disputed bills. The principal hotels in the capital rank among the best and the dearest in Italy. Within the last few years the landlords have lessened one source of cost, by the introduction of tables-d'hôte and coffee-rooms; but we are convinced that they

will still further consult their own interests by adopting in every branch of their establishments, and especially in the charges for apartments, a scale of prices which will put an end to the reproach that they have the dearest inns in Italy. The third-rate inns of Naples have not the pretensions or the comforts to justify high prices; and for this reason they are usually frequented by foreigners, who are less dependent than Englishmen on comfortable quarters for the enjoyment of travelling. There is perhaps no city in Italy which offers in itself more inducements than Naples to prolong a residence; and we trust that the respectable landlords of the hotels will in future insure the lengthened sojourn of English travellers, by arranging a fixed scale of charges consistent with the known expenses of life at Naples.

In the provinces, the towns, and even the cities, are very unequally provided. In some the inns are not inferior to those of the second class in the capital; in others they are scarcely worthy of the name. In the remote districts the *osterie* are as bad and comfortless as they were in the time of Montaigne, except that the wooden shutters have mostly been replaced by glazed panels. The cookery in such places is on a par with the accommodation. The traveller in the mountain and inland districts who can make his own omelet, and instruct the padrona how to cook a dish of ham and eggs, will find these commodities in the highland villages, where even milk and butter are rarely to be met with. As soon, however, as Englishmen begin to diverge from the beaten track, and make excursions through the beautiful regions to which their attention is directed in the following pages, the inconveniences we have mentioned will gradually disappear.

ERRATA.

Page 27, col. 2, line 29, *for* 1066 *read* 1006.

Page 41, col. 2, line 7, *for* Peschio, Ascerolo, and Opi, *read* Peschio Ascerolo and Opi.

Page 252, col. 2, line 7, *for* Aversa *read* Atella.

Page 279, col. 1, line 15, *for* *San Gremano* *read* *San Germano*.

Page 307, col. 1, line 28, *for* 1154 *read* 1254. $\frac{1}{2}$

HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

ROUTES.

Four principal roads lead from the Roman States to Naples:—by Terracina,—by Ceprano,—by Rieti,—by Ancona. They all join before arriving at Capua.

I. The first of these roads leaves Rome by the Gate of S. Giovanni, and passing through Albano, Velletri, Terracina, and Mola di Gaeta, reaches Capua, 129 m. from Rome. It follows almost in its whole course the ancient *Via Appia*, is the best known of all, and that which offers the best accommodations for travellers. It presents more objects of classical and historical interest than any of the others. The post from Rome to Naples follows this line, and the travelling on it is excellent. It is also the line of the daily diligences between these two cities. With the exception of the approach to Itri, there are no mountains on this route, which makes it the most eligible for invalids, especially in winter. Its crossing the Pontine Marshes renders it objectionable in the autumn, which should be avoided in the night-time.

II. The second leaves Rome by the Porta Maggiore, and, passing by Valmontone, Frosinone, Ceprano, and San Germano, falls into the first at

[*S. Italy.*]

Lo Spartimento, 4 m. before Capua, and 109 m. from Rome. It follows the *Via Labicana* to the 31st m. near Valmontone, and afterwards the *Via Latina*. There are no post stations on it at present, and the inns are inferior to those on the first route; to which, however, it is preferable in summer and autumn, as being comparatively free of malaria. It passes through beautiful country, it affords an opportunity of visiting the Benedictine monastery of Montecassino, and it runs so near the Pelasgic remains at Alatri and Arpino, and the falls of the Liris at Isola, that the traveller who can spare a couple of days can easily visit them. The most convenient plan will be to go to Naples by the first and return to Rome by the second route.

III. The third proceeds through Rieti, and by Civita Ducale, Antrodoco, Aquila, Popoli, Sulmona, Castel di Sangro, Isernia, and Venafro, falls into the second at the *Osteria di Caianiello*, 16 m. before Capua. This route, which follows the *Via Salaria* as far as Antrodoco, is the most convenient for travellers who come from Florence by Perugia, and, after visiting the falls of Terni, wish to avoid

Rome. The road, with the exception of a few miles near the frontier, is in excellent condition, has relays the whole way from Aquila to Naples, and passes through a most beautiful country, often presenting scenery quite of an alpine character. But most of the inns on it are of a very inferior description, and the traveller must be prepared to undergo a good deal of discomfort.

IV. The fourth starts from Ancona, and, following the coast of the Adriatic as far as Pescara, strikes inland to Popoli, where it falls into the third. It is the most convenient for persons who come from the Romagna or the Marche, or who have reached Ancona by steamer from Trieste. With the exception of the fording of some streams between Giulia Nuova and Pescara, the road is in good condition and can be posted the whole way; but the inns are as bad as those on the third route.

V. There is a fifth route from Rome to Naples, which is scarcely followed but by some artist or stray tourist disposed to undergo priva-

tions and discomforts for the sake of the fine scenery which it offers; especially as a portion of it can only be travelled on horseback. It leaves Rome by the Porta S. Lorenzo, follows the *Via Tiburtina* to Tivoli, and afterwards the *Via Valeria* to Tagliacozzo, and by Avezzano, Civita di Roveto, Sora, and Isola, it joins near Arce the second route. It passes through most wild and picturesque scenery, and affords an opportunity of visiting the Lake Fucino, the source of the Liris, the Claudian Aqueduct, and the falls of the Liris at Isola; but there are often no inns at all, and those that there are are very indifferent and dirty.

We must, however, repeat once for all, that the traveller who attempts to follow any of the last three routes, and especially the fifth, must be prepared to submit to some discomfort, and expect few of the conveniences to which he has been accustomed on the great post-roads. It would be advisable that before starting he should procure letters of introduction to some of the resident proprietors.

ROUTE 140.

ROME TO NAPLES, BY THE PONTINE MARSHES, TERRACINA, AND MOLA DI GAETA.

20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Posts.

Rome to Torre di Mezza Via . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
(On returning to Rome this post only charged as 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.)	
Torre di Mezza Via to Albano . . .	1
Albano to Genzano	$\frac{3}{4}$
(A 3rd horse from Albano to Genzano, but not <i>vice versâ</i> . 2 additional for carriages with 4 or 6 horses.)	
Genzano to Velletri	1
(A 3rd horse from Velletri to	

Genzano, but not *vice versâ*. 2 additional for carriages with 4 or 6 horses.)

Velletri to Cisterna	1
Cisterna to Torre de' Tre Ponti . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Torre de' Tre Ponti to Bocca di Fiume	1
Bocca di Fiume to Mesa	1
Mesa to Ponte Maggiore	1
Ponte Maggiore to Terracina . . .	1
Terracina to Fondi	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
(In returning from Naples $\frac{1}{2}$ post is paid from Fondi to Portella, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .)	
Fondi to Itri	1
(A 3rd horse to every pair, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .)	

Itri to Mola	1
(A 3rd horse from Mola to Itri, as far as the tomb of Cicero or L'Epitaffio, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .)	
Mola to Garigliano	1
Garigliano to S. Agata di Sessa . .	1
(A 3rd horse to every pair, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .)	
S. Agata di Sessa to Sparanisi . . .	1
(A third horse to every pair from Sparanisi to S. Agata, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .)	
Sparanisi to Capua	1
Capua to Aversa	1
Aversa to Naples	1½
(The ½ post, both ways, is charged for a royal post.)	
	<hr/> 20¾ <hr/>

Before leaving Rome passports must be signed by the police, the British consul or the American Minister, and the Neapolitan minister.

Persons who travel post must obtain an authority for post-horses from the postmaster at Rome. The diligences on this road leave Rome every day, except Sunday:—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m.; they stop for the night at Terracina, and reach Naples in 30 hours. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 11 a.m.; and as they make no halt, arrive at Naples in 24 hours. The fares are 10 and 11 scudi. The malle poste leaves Rome on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5½ p.m., takes two passengers, and reaches Naples in 22 hours. The fare is 13 scudi. In a light carriage, travelling post, the journey, from Rome to Terracina, occupies 10 hours, and from Terracina to Naples about 14 hours. Those who wish to sleep two nights on the road should make Velletri or Cisterna the first resting-place, cross the Pontine marshes in good time on the second day, and sleep at Mola di Gaeta; they will thus reach Naples easily on the third day. The vetturini sleep two nights on the road, at Cisterna and Mola di Gaeta, where there are the best inns, arriving early enough on the third day at Capua for the last railway train to Naples. Travelling in this manner,

Terracina and S. Agata are the break-fast stations; and as this causes a detention of about 3 hours, the traveller will have time to see everything worth visiting at the former place.

The posting on this road is excellent. Its rapidity between Rome and Terracina, and particularly across the Pontine Marshes, is proverbial.

On leaving Rome we traverse the Forum of Trajan, skirt the N. side of the Coliseum, and, passing St. John Lateran, leave the city by the Porta San Giovanni, and enter at once upon the Campagna. The road to Albano is of modern construction; it runs nearly parallel to the Via Appia (on the l.), but does not join it until it reaches *Le Frattocchie* 11 m. from the city.*

It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the effect produced by the first two stages of this route. Classical enthusiasm is not exclusive, for even the most ordinary mind cannot be insensible to the impressions excited by the aspect of the desolate Campagna. As far as the eye can reach, the plain is covered with ruins, pre-eminent among which are the long lines of the Claudian, Tepulan, and Marcian Aqueducts, spanning the dreary waste with their gigantic arches. These ruins appeal more powerfully to the imagination than any other antiquities of Rome. Their construction bespeaks a grandeur of conception and of purpose, and the desolation of the scene is peculiarly in accordance with the reflections suggested by them.

The details of the route from Rome to Nemi are described in the *Handbook for Central Italy, Part II*. We shall therefore merely mention the different stages of this portion of the journey, and resume our narrative at Velletri.

1½ Torre di Mezza Via.

* The ancient stations on the Via Appia, as far as Capua, were—

Aricia,	<i>La Riccia.</i>
Tres Tabernae,	near <i>Cisterna.</i>
Forum Appii,	<i>Foro Appio.</i>
Tarracina,	<i>Terracina.</i>
Fundi,	<i>Fondi.</i>
Formiae,	near <i>Mola di Gaeta.</i>
Minturnae,	near <i>Ponte di Garigliano.</i>
Sinuessæ,	<i>Mondragone.</i>
Capua,	<i>Capua.</i>

1 Albano. *Inns*: The *Hôtel de Londres*, kept by Giorni; and *de Russie*, by Calpini: both good.

$\frac{3}{4}$ Genzano.

At a short distance beyond Genzano we leave the Comarca of Rome and enter the Legation of Velletri. At the 21st m. the road quits the Appian, and makes a détour of several miles to pass through Velletri, but it rejoins the ancient road near Cisterna, leaving on the rt. the picturesque heights of *Monte Giovi*, the ancient *Corioli*, and of *Civita Lavinia*, the probable site of the still more classical *Lanuvium*. Velletri is entered by a gateway built in 1573 from the designs of *Vignola*.

1. VELLETRI. (*Inn*: *La Posta*, large but dirty.) Velletri is the capital of a Legation, the population of which, 56,000 souls, is a proof of the deserted and unhealthy character of the marshy district within its limits. It is the residence of the Cardinal legate, and the see of a bishopric conjointly with Ostia. Nearly one-fourth of the population of the province, extending from Genzano to the Neapolitan frontier, is within the walls of Velletri. (12,000 Inhab.) The city is picturesquely placed on the lower slopes of the Monte Artemisio, which forms the N. boundary of the Pontine Marshes. It occupies the site of the Volscian city of *Velitræ*, whose hostilities with Rome date from the reign of Ancus Martius. It was surrounded with a foss and vallum by Coriolanus, and was so frequently in collision with the Romans that they at length destroyed it, and removed the inhab. to Rome, where they are said to have become the ancestors of the distinct *caste* called the Trasteverini. The family of Augustus was originally from *Velitræ*, and Suetonius states that the house in which the emperor was born was still shown in the neighbourhood in his time. In the sixth cent. Velletri was occupied by Belisarius, and it subsequently suffered from the Lombard invasion which ruined so many towns on the Appian. In 1744 the hills on the N. of the town were the scene of the battle in which Charles III. of Naples gained a victory over the Austrian army under Prince Lobkowitz, which secured the kingdom

of the two Sicilies to the Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon.

Velletri has little to detain the traveller. Its mediæval walls and towers are fast falling into ruin; and the Museo Borgia, which formerly gave an interest to the city, has been removed to Naples. The lofty campanile of *Santa Maria in Trivio*, built, according to the Gothic inscription on its walls, in 1353, is supposed to have been an *ex-voto* for the deliverance of the city from the plague which desolated it in 1348, during its siege by Nicola Gaetani, Lord of Fondi. From the piazza to the cathedral the street traverses nearly the whole city. The deserted *Palazzo Lancellotti*, built by Martino Longhi, is celebrated for its marble staircase. On the rt. hand is the *Palazzo Pubblico*, in whose wall is preserved the celebrated inscription called the *Lapide di Lolcirio*, referring to the ancient amphitheatre.

The cathedral, dedicated to San Clemente, rebuilt in 1660, has a picture of the Coronation of the Virgin, and some legends of saints, by *Giovanni Balducci*. The columns of its subterranean chapel evidently belonged to ancient buildings. The pictures which covered the walls, many of which were attributed to the school of Perugino, have mostly perished. In the sacristy is the *lavamano* presented by Cardinal della Rovere, afterwards Julius II., while bishop of Ostia and Velletri. Another eminent bishop of Velletri was Latino Orsini, better known as the Cardinal *Latinus*, one of the most learned prelates of the 13th cent., who is believed by Italian biographers to be the author of the beautiful hymn "*Dies iræ, Dies illa.*" Cardinal Borgia, the antiquary, was a native of the city.

The ch. of *Santa Maria dell' Orto* has a picture by *Gio Battista Rositi*, representing the Virgin and Child in a temple, sustained by angels in Roman costume! It is praised by Lanzi for its colouring.

Velletri is ill built, and its streets are narrow and inconvenient.

The women are beautiful, and their graceful costume adds much to the majestic dignity of their persons. The neighbourhood of the city, as of all the

hilly region from Genzano, is celebrated for its wines.

EXCURSION TO CORA AND NORMA.

No traveller who is anxious to see the antiquities of Italy will grudge the time necessary to make an excursion to CORA and NORMA, which contain some very important ruins. Cora is 12 m. from Velletri, by a good modern road. It has a small *lun*, where travellers will find tolerable fare. About midway from Velletri the road passes a small lake called *Lago di Giulianello*, and a little further on the rt. the village of the same name. 3 m. before Cora the road passes at the foot of the peak of *Rocca Massima*, on the summit of which is perched one of the most inaccessible villages in Italy. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Arx Carventana*. The approach to Cora passes through olive plantations, and commands a magnificent view over the territory of the Volsci. On the l. are the ch. and convent of *S. Francesco*, with a fine road used as the public promenade. Cora is situated on a bold hill, presenting from the plain the appearance of a pyramid crowned by the ruins of its ancient temples. Two torrents, flowing through the deep ravines which bound the hill on the E. and W., unite below its W. angle under the name of the *Fosso de' Picchioni*, and fall into the *Teppia*, which empties itself into the Pontine Marshes. The town is separated by an olive-grove into two parts; the upper, which was the site of the ancient Acropolis, is called *Cora a monte*, the lower *Cora a valle*. Cora occupies the site and preserves the name of one of the most ancient cities in Italy. Virgil and Diodorus mention it as a colony of Alba Longa; whilst Pliny states that it was founded by Dardanus, which would make it one of the oldest settlements in Europe. It was one of the 30 cities which formed the Latin League in B.C. 493. The walls exhibit constructions of four different periods; 1st, the irregular rough masses of stone put together in the ordinary Polygonal style, with

smaller stones, apparently from the neighbouring torrents, filling up the interstices of the larger blocks; 2nd, polygonal masses of Pelasgic workmanship; 3rd, similar polygonal walls, the stones of which are more carefully cut, and adapted with greater precision, marking the best period of this construction; 4th, smaller stones covering the older work, and resembling the style of the time of Sylla. The hill appears to have had three circuits of walls; the 1st, exhibiting the most ancient style of masonry, is seen at the lower part of the hill; the 2nd, near the ch. of Sant' Oliva, and by the side of the road to the citadel; the 3rd, surrounding the citadel, and exhibiting the workmanship of the second period. The ruins of these three circuits might, according to Nibby, lead to the conclusions—that the most ancient city was situated on the lower flanks of the hill between the Piazza Tassoni and the Porta Ninfesina; that the acropolis was built by the Alban colony of Latinus Silvius; that the Romans enlarged the fortifications of the citadel in the 4th cent. of Rome; and that the city was restored and the temples added in the time of Sylla. Ascending to the citadel, the first objects are the ruins called, but without any authority, the *Temple of Hercules*. A portion of the building now serves as a vestibule to the ch. of S. Pietro, which contains an ancient square marble altar, supporting the baptismal font, with rams' heads and mutilated gorgons. Beyond the adjoining garden is the portico of the temple, a beautiful tetrastyle of the Doric order; the columns, of travertine, retain traces of stucco; the doorway is narrower at the top than at the bottom, and over it the inscription:—M MANLIUS M FL TURPILIUS L F DUUMVIR DE SENATUS SENTENTIA AEDEM FACIENDAM COERAVERTUNT EISDEMQUE PROBAVERE—records its construction by the Duumvirs of the town. The columns are very graceful and carefully worked, and the style of the building bears a resemblance to that of the Sibyl at Tivoli. Nibby thinks that the altar in the ch. and the figure of Minerva at the foot

of the steps leading to the palace of the senator on the Capitol at Rome, which was found among these ruins, prove that the temple was dedicated to Minerva, and not to Hercules, as is commonly supposed. In the descent from the citadel to the lower town masses of the ancient wall are seen on each side, and fragments of capitals and columns built into the walls of private houses. The ch. of Sant' Oliva has evidently been erected upon ancient foundations, supposed, on the authority of an inscription, to be those of a temple to Esculapius and Hygeia. In the Strada S. Salvatore is a house built between two columns of the portico of the *Temple of Castor and Pollux*. The piazza below is supposed to cover the steps leading to the temple. The two columns of the portico resemble in material those of the upper temple, but they are of the Corinthian order, of beautiful workmanship, and of far superior style and execution. The inscription, though mutilated, is sufficient to show the most important facts: . . . M CASTORI POLLVCI DEC S FAC . . . M CALVIVS M F P N. In the Via delle Colonnette are fragments of tessellated pavement and Doric columns, and an inscription relating to the ancient cisterns for supplying the city with water. The Piazza Montagna also contains some broken columns and inscriptions. Below the Via delle Colonnette is the *Pizzotonico*, marking the position of the ancient Piscina; the walls, apparently Roman, are of great extent. On the W. side is a fine specimen of the more ancient walls, formed of huge blocks of limestone. In the Casa Vetori are two Doric columns the remains of some temple.

Beyond the Porta Ninfesina, on the road to Norba, where another mass of the wall is well preserved, is a magnificent ancient bridge of a single arch, called *Ponte della Catena*, spanning the deep ravine, 75 ft. below the parapet. It is built of enormous square masses of tufa, and is one of the most remarkable monuments of its kind. Its preservation without the slightest injury for upwards of 20 centuries is astonishing.

The present town has 4000 Inhab. A great portion of its modern walls were erected in the 15th cent. by Ladislaus King of Naples. It is well built and clean, and so high above the marshes as to be free from the malaria.

A bridle-road of 5 m. leads from Cora to *Norma*, the ancient NORBA, one of the first colonies of the Romans, who established it as a check to the inroads of the warlike inhabitants of the neighbouring mountains. During the civil wars it was betrayed into the hands of Lepidus, the general of Sylla; but the garrison put themselves and the inhab. to the sword, and set fire to the town, which was never rebuilt. The ruins are upon the highest point of a rocky ridge, about 2 m. N. of the modern village, and may be seen from the high road between Torre Tre Ponti and Cisterna. The walls are estimated by Sir William Gell 7000 ft. in circuit, and the blocks as varying from 3 to 10 ft. in length. They exhibit a fine example of Polygonal construction. Four gates may still be traced, of one of which there are considerable remains. Within the walls is a large quadrilateral enclosure of Cyclopean masonry, containing channels for the conveyance of water. Wells and reservoirs are found near it, with remains of a temple. The Acropolis, in the centre of the town, appears to have been surrounded by a triple wall. Subterranean aqueducts, and passages leading to sallyports, have been found under its site. Below the modern village are the picturesque ruins of *Ninfa*, a town of the middle ages, with a dismantled castle and monastery. The lake near it is mentioned by Pliny for its floating islands. The little river *Nymphæus*, which had its origin in the lake, gave the name to the modern town. A road hence falls into the Roman road halfway between Cisterna and Torre Tre Ponti.

The post-road on leaving Velletri descends gradually to the plain, and 2 m. before arriving at Cisterna joins again the Via Appia, passing through the extremity of the oak forests of

Cisterna, once the favourite haunt of the notorious brigand Barbone. They form the most valuable portion of a vast estate extending to the mountains, a feudal possession of the Gaetani family. The forest on each side of the road has been cleared for a few hundred yards, to prevent the concealment of robbers. Juvenal's descriptions of the bad character of the Via Appia apply in so many particulars to the modern route, that they are illustrations of the inveteracy of habit which Italy affords:—

Interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem,
Armato quoties tutæ custode tenentur
Et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus.
Sat. III. 305.

Before reaching Cisterna several branches of the Astura are crossed.

Cisterna (1700 Inhab.—Inn, *La Posta*, good, generally made the first sleeping-place from Rome by the vetturini) stands on the last elevation above the Pontine Marshes. In the middle ages it was called *Cisterna Neronis*, a name derived perhaps from the works undertaken by Nero for extending the canal of the marshes to Avernus. The town of *Uluhræ*, whose inhabitants are called "little frogs" by Cicero, is believed to have stood in its vicinity, but Cisterna is supposed to have risen from the ruins of *Tres Tabernæ*. The greater part of the town is concealed from the road by the feudal mansion of the Gaetanis. Between Cisterna and Porto d'Anzo is *Campomorto*, the scene of the victory gained in 1482, by Roberto Malatesta and Girolamo Riario, the generals of Venice and the Pope, over the armies of Naples and Ferrara, commanded by Alfonso Duke of Calabria, and now the centre of one of the largest cattle-farms of the Roman States, the property of the Hospital of S. Spirito. The Appian again unites with the modern road about 1 m. from Torre Tre Ponti.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ *Torre Tre Ponti*; a solitary post-station, marking the site of *Trapontium*,—the *Tripus* of the middle ages. $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. beyond this the *Ninfa* is crossed by a Roman bridge, bearing on each parapet inscriptions recording its having been repaired by Trajan.

The *Pontine Marshes* properly begin here. Their length, from Nettuno to Terracina, is 36 m.; their breadth, from the mountains to the sea, is from 6 to 12 m. The extent of land recovered by the modern drainage may be estimated by the statement of Corradini, who describes the marshes prior to the time of Sixtus V. as covering at least 13,000 acres. Their least accessible swamps are now almost entirely tenanted by herds of buffaloes, wild boars, stags, and wild fowl; and where they are traversed by the high road, a few solitary post-houses, whose inhabitants carry in their livid countenances the fatal evidence of malaria, are the only signs they give that man even exists within their limits. Pliny states that 23 cities were once to be found here; and we learn from Livy that it was cultivated and portioned out to the Roman people, and was the resource of Rome during times of scarcity. Of the 23 cities, several stood upon the mountains and on the coast, where their ruins are still traceable; so that Pliny's statement is not a proof that the plain was inhabited. There is, however, no question of the fact that Rome drew her supplies of grain from the Volscian plain; and the only plain in the territory of the Volsci being the marsh, there can be no doubt that the marshes in the early history of Rome were cultivated.

"When this district," says Dr. Cramer, "was occupied by flourishing cities, and an active and industrious population was ever ready to check the increase of stagnation, it might easily be kept under; but after the ambition of Rome, and her system of universal dominion, had rendered this tract of country desolate, these wastes and fens naturally increased, and in process of time gained so much ground, as to render any attempt to remedy the evil only temporary and inefficient. The primary cause of the evil must doubtless have been the want of a fall in the Pontine plains, for the rivers which rise in the chain of the Volscian mountains bounding the marshes to the N.E., to carry off their waters into the sea, especially as they are apt to overflow

in the rainy season. It is supposed that, when Appius constructed the road named after him, he made the first attempt to drain these marshes; but this is not certain, as no such work is mentioned in the accounts we have of the formation of this Roman way. But about 130 years after, there is a positive statement of that object having been partly effected by the consul Corn. Cethegus. Julius Cæsar was the next who formed the design of accomplishing the arduous task; but it is doubtful whether he ever actually began it. It therefore remained for Augustus to carry the plan into execution, which must have been attended with success, for we do not hear of any further works of that kind becoming necessary till the reigns of Trajan and Nerva. Inscriptions are extant which testify the interest which they took in these beneficial projects. The last undertaking of this nature, before the downfall of the Roman empire, was formed under the reign of Theodoric the Goth, by Cæcilius Decius, and apparently with good effect."

Boniface VIII., in the 13th cent., was the first pope who attempted to drain the marshes; Martin V. and Sixtus V. followed his example; but no substantial benefit was effected until the time of Pius VI., who restored the canal of Augustus under the name of the *Linea Pia*, and constructed the modern road. The expense of the works is said to have been 1,622,000 scudi (about 337,916*l.*); and the annual cost of keeping them up is estimated at 4000 scudi (844*l.*). For several miles of this route, the road of Pius VI. is constructed on the Appian. The tall poplars on each side give it the appearance of an avenue, which continues for so many m. in a perfectly straight line that it produces a wearisome effect upon the traveller, which the occasional picturesque scenes on the mountains on the l. of the marshes are not sufficient to counteract. The road for a considerable distance skirts the great canal called the *Naviglio Grande*, the *Decennovium* of Procopius, originally made by Augustus, and memorable in the journey of Horace, who embarked

upon it and proceeded in a boat to Terracina.

About midway between Torre Tre Ponti and Bocca di Fiume, the spot still called *Foro Appio* marks the site of *Forum Appii*, the station on the Appian way between Tres Tabernæ and Terracina. There is a small inn, where a tolerable lunch may be procured. It was at this spot that Horace embarked in the evening on the canal:—

Inde Forum Appi,
Differtum nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.
Sat. i. v. 3.

It has a higher interest for the Christian traveller, as the spot where St. Paul first met his countrymen from Rome. "And so we went towards Rome. And from thence, when the brethren heard of us, they came to meet us as far as Appii Forum, and the Three Taverns: whom when Paul saw, he thanked God, and took courage." *Acts xxviii.*

1 *Bocca di Fiume*, a post station. One of the most conspicuous objects among the mountains on the E. of the road is *Sezze*, (6000 Inhab.,) occupying the site of the ancient Volscian town of *Setiv*, the birthplace of Caius Valerius Flaccus, the author of the *Argonauticon*. The old road from Rome to Naples passed at the foot of its steep hill. The only objects of interest at Sezze are the ruins of a building called the Temple of Saturn, and some remains of the ancient walls. *Piperno*, 7 m. further on the old road, preserves the name of *Privernum*, the birthplace of Camilla, and famous for its long struggles against Rome; but the ruins of the ancient city are 1 m. to the N. 2 m. further S. is the Cistercian monastery of *Fossanuova*, in which St. Thomas Aquinas died, on his way to the Council of Lyons in 1274.

1 *Mesa*; on or near the site of the station *Ad Medias*, between *Forum Appii* and *Terracina*. On each side of the entrance to the post-house is an ancient milestone, with an inscription commemorating the repairs of the Appian by Trajan; and near it are the remains of a circular tomb. The united streams of the *Ufente*

and *Amaseno*, the ancient *Ufens* and *Amasenus*, are crossed near their junction beyond Mesa at the 68th m. The *Amasenus* is mentioned by Virgil, in describing the flight of Metabus and Camilla:—

Ecce, fugae medio, summis Amasenus abundans
Spumabat ripis; tantus se nubibus imber
Ruperat; ille, innare parans, infantis amore
Tardatur, caroque oneri timet.—*Aen.* xi. 547.

The inscription relative to the works of Theodoric on these marshes, which is preserved at Terracina, was discovered here. Midway between Mesa and Terracina were situated in the days of Horace the grove, temple, and fountain of Feronia,

quarta vix demum exponitur hora;
Ora manusque tua lavimus, Feronia, lympha;
Sat. i. v. 23.

but the traveller will not find any traces of the locality.

The noble promontory of Circe, the *Promontorium Circæum* of the ancients, now *Monte Circello*, is a perpendicular mass of limestone, almost isolated at the extremity of the Pontine Marshes. It may be easily visited from Terracina. The distance to San Felice by the road which runs close to the sea-shore is 10 m. There are few spots in this part of Italy which are more famous in ancient poetry than this promontory, regarded by the Romans as the fabulous island of Circe.

Proxima Circææ raduntur littora terræ,
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Assiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, iræque leonum
Vincula recusantum et sera sub nocte rudementum;
Setigerique sues, atque in præsepibus ursi
Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum;
Quos hominum ex facie Dea sæva potentibus
herbis
Induerat Circe in vultus ac tecta ferarum.
Quæ ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troës
Pelati in portus, neu litora dira subirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,
Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fersida vexit.
VIRG. Aen. vii. 10.

On the summit of the mountain, which commands one of the most striking prospects in Italy, some ruins may still be traced, which are believed to be the remains of a Temple of the Sun, or, more probably, of the ancient citadel. The

city of *Circæii*, one of those captured by Coriolanus, which was in existence in the time of Cicero and was the scene of the exile of Lepidus, is supposed to have been situated either at *San Felice* on the S. side of the promontory, or in the neighbourhood of *Torre di Paola* on the W. Ruins are still visible at both places. From the agreeable position of this city near the sea, and the facilities it afforded for hunting the wild boar, it was the frequent residence of many eminent Romans. Polybius mentions his having often enjoyed the boar-hunt in its neighbourhood. It was one of the favourite retreats of Cicero, of Atticus, and, in later times, of Tiberius and Domitian. Among the Roman epicures it was famous for its oysters:—

Circæis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad saxum, Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu.
JUV. Sat. iv. 140.
Ostrea Circæis, Miseno oriuntur echini.
HOR. Sat. ii. iv. 33.

A large cavern called the *Grotta della Maga* deserves a visit. It is celebrated for its stalactites.

The modern road leaves the Appian 3 m. before it reaches Terracina, and runs parallel to it through the town. A fragment of the ancient road, which ran nearer to the base of the hills, may be seen in a stable nearly opposite the inn. On entering Terracina the traveller will not fail to recognise, in the palm-trees, the orange-groves, the aloe, the pomegranate, and the prickly pear, his approach to the bright and sunny climate of the South. He will find that Terracina is not merely the frontier which separates the States of the Church from the Kingdom of Naples, but the point where a distinct line of demarcation may be drawn between the physical characters of the two states.

1 TERRACINA, (5000 Inhab.—*Inn*: *La Posta*, tolerable, but dear,) the *Anxur* of the Volscians, the *Trachina* of the Greeks, and the *Tarracina* of the Romans, who made it one of their naval stations. Its Volscian name was retained by the Latin poets, who frequently allude to the beauty of its position:

Millia tum pransi tria repimus; atque subimus
Impositum saxis late cendentibus Anxur.

HOR. Sat. I. v. 25.

O nemus, o fontes, solidumque madentis arenæ
Littus, et aequoreis splendidus Anxur aquis.

MART. X. 51.

It is picturesquely situated at the base of the extreme S. point of the Volscian mountains, which here advance so precipitously into the sea as to leave scarcely room for the passage of the road. It is the frontier town of the Papal States, and passports must be *viséed* by the police before quitting it for Naples.

Its bishopric, now united to that of Piperno and Sessa, dates from the earliest ages of the church, the first bishop being S. Epafraedito, said to have been a disciple of St. Peter, A.D. 46. The high road passes through only a portion of the town, which is situated chiefly on a steep elevation above it, crowned by an ancient monastery; and higher still are the ruins of the palace of Theodoric. Beyond the inn is a detached mass of rock rising boldly above the road, a conspicuous and picturesque object, which forms so characteristic a feature in the scenery of Terracina. It was formerly inhabited by a hermit, whose cell may be descried about half up its side. There are few places which present so many memorials of the nations and kingdoms which have successively exercised their influence on the destiny of Italy. The ruins which we find here recall the Volscians, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Goths; whose monuments still exist side by side with the works of the modern popes.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Peter, is supposed to occupy the site of the temple of Jupiter Anxur. The beautiful fluted marble columns were taken from the ancient building, together with a marble vase covered with bas-reliefs, and a fragment of mosaic. In the Piazza is the inscription relating to the attempts of Theodoric to restore the Appian Way. Above the town are considerable remains of Pelasgic walls and some ancient reservoirs for water; but the most conspicuous and pic-

turesque ruins are those of the *Palace of Theodoric* on the summit of the precipice. No one who can spare a couple of hours should omit visiting this ruined palace of the Gothic lawgiver. Besides the view, which is very beautiful and extends, on the one side, over the whole expanse of the Pontine Marshes, and on the other, over the coast as far as Ischia, embracing the Ponza islands, the building itself is extremely interesting. Many of the corridors and chambers are perfect, and resemble in their arrangement those of Nero's Palace in Rome. Near the path leading to it are the ancient quarries, on the side of the cliff, where there are several Roman inscriptions, left by the workmen in former days. The ascent ought not to be attempted without a guide, an office which any of the numerous boys who are always hanging about the inn will readily discharge for a paul. The *ancient Port* is now nearly filled up with sand, but its massive mole, and the size of the basin, said to be upwards of 3800 feet in circuit, still attest its importance as one of the principal naval stations of the Romans. The rings for mooring the vessels may still be seen in the S. angle of the harbour. The palace of Pius VI. is perhaps an appropriate memorial of the immense efforts made by that pope in draining the marshes. It commands one of the finest views on this coast of Italy.

On leaving Terracina, the road, following the Appian, skirts the base of the mountains, which advance so precipitously into the sea that there is merely room for the road. This narrow pass is the *Lautula*, where a battle was fought between the Romans and the Samnites, B.C. 315; in the second Punic war, it was the stronghold of Fabius Maximus, who held the defile, and prevented the passage of Hannibal by the Appian. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. on the slope of the hills is the *Retiro*, a convent of the Passionists, supposed to stand on the site of a villa where the Emperor Galba was born. The lake on the rt., called *Lago di Fondi*, is the *Lacus Fundanus*, or *Amyclanus*. The latter name was derived

from the city of *Amyclæ*, which stood on the plain between the lake and the sea. Its foundation was ascribed to a band of Laconians; who, according to Pliny and Servius, were compelled to abandon it by swarms of serpents. Other writers refer to this city the legend of the destruction of the Laconian *Amyclæ* in consequence of the silence imposed by law upon the inhabit. as a punishment for numerous false alarms of invasion. When the enemy at length came, no one dared to announce their approach. This view is favoured by the epithet of *tucilæ Amyclæ* applied to it by Virgil.

About 6 m. from Terracina, a little beyond the tower called *Torre de' Confini* (66 m. from Naples), which marks the boundary of the Papal States, the road passes through the arched gateway of *Portella*, a small castle with bastions, which is the frontier station of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Passports are examined here. Near *Portella*, on the l., is the village of *Monticelli*, from which a mountain path leads by *Valle Corsa* to *Ceprano*. The province of Naples which is now entered is the *Terra di Lavoro*, the *Campania Felix*, one of the most fertile and most interesting districts of the kingdom.

9 m. *Fondi* (5500 Inhab. — *Inn: Locando Barbarossa*, very indifferent), a dirty and miserable town, which retains the site and name of *Fundi*, celebrated in Horace's Journey for the amusing importance assumed by the prætor;

Fundus, Aufidio Lusco prætore libenter
Linquimus, insani ridentes præmia scribæ,
Prætextam, et latum clavum, prunæque
batillum. *Sat. i. 5. 34.*

The luggage of travellers is examined here. The search is rather rigorous, especially for books.

The family of Livia, the wife of Augustus, came originally from Fundi.

The principal street is built on the Appian Way, and some portions of the ancient pavement have been preserved. The polygonal walls may also be traced for a considerable distance, especially on the rt. of the gate by which we enter the town. The principal ch., dedicated to St. Mary, is in the late flamboyant

style, and has an old fresco and good specimens of Gothic mouldings. The cell in the Dominican convent in which St. Thomas Aquinas taught theology is now converted into a chapel. An orange tree which he planted, and a well called after him, are also shown. The general appearance of Fondi, and the wild costume and sinister countenances of the inhabitants, confirm the ill repute it has borne for centuries, as the robbers'-nest of the frontier. No two towns in Italy have contributed so many "heroes" to the army of brigands as Fondi and Itri. In the 16th cent. Ferdinand the Catholic bestowed the estate of Fondi, with the title of Count, on Prospero Colonna. The widow of his kinsman Vespasiano Colonna was the Countess Giulia Gonzaga, whose beauty was so remarkable that its fame had reached even to the Turkish court. In 1534, while she was residing in the castle, Heyradin Barbarossa, the brother of the famous pirate Aruch Barbarossa, the usurper of Algiers, landed on the coast during the night, and attempted to carry her off in order to present her to Soleiman II. The clamour of the Turks roused the countess in time to allow her to escape. She jumped from the window of her bedroom, and fled naked, in the dead of the night, to the mountains, where she concealed herself. Barbarossa, disappointed of his prize, sacked and destroyed the town, and carried off many prisoners. An inscription in the church records the event. The Turks again sacked the town in 1594.

On either side of the road, after leaving Terracina, may be seen the remains of numerous Roman tombs. The *Cæcubus ager*, one of the most celebrated wine countries of the Romans, seems to have been the low hilly tract from Fondi to Sperlonga, and bordering on the *Sinus Amyclæus*.

Cæcubum, et prælo domitam Caleno
Tu bibes uvam. Mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Pocula colles.

HOR. Od. i. 20.

The range of hills extending from Fondi to the sea produces good wine even in our days. In the neighbour-

hood of the town are some interesting Roman ruins, a house built on a terrace of polygonal construction, and below it a mass of reticulated masonry, still bearing the name of *Varonianus*, its supposed owner.

A dreary pass leads to Itri, winding up the mountains amidst scenes of a lonely aspect, which seem, both by the natural formation of the country and by the facilities of escape from one frontier to the other, peculiarly fitted to be the haunt of the brigands of both states. During the 16th cent. this pass was the head quarters of Marco Sciarra, the captain of banditti who immortalised himself by the compliment he paid to Tasso. It is related by Manso, that Sciarra, hearing that Tasso was on a visit at Mola di Gaeta, sent to offer him, not only a free passage, but protection by the way; assuring him, that he and his followers would be *proud to execute his orders*. The road is now well guarded, and there is no danger of this kind.

7 m. Itri (4500 Inhab.), a miserable town picturesquely placed on a lofty hill, and surmounted by a ruined castle. It enjoys the undisputed pre-eminence of being the birthplace of Michele Pezza, better known as *Fra Diavolo*, a nickname he earned by escaping pursuit for two years, whilst under sentence of decapitation, prior to his employment as a political agent. In 1799 he, with his band, held the passes from Portella to Mola di Gaeta, and his career was one continued series of wholesale murders. Both he and *Mammone*, another chief of brigands, notwithstanding their atrocities, were loaded with honours by the Royal family of Naples during the struggle of 1799. In 1806, Fra Diavolo, having landed from Sicily at Sperlonga, was encountered by a French detachment, and defeated. In the hope of finding a way of escape to Sicily, he remained with a small band for two months, wandering by night from forest to forest to evade his pursuers. At length, wounded and alone, and worn out by want and fatigue, he went disguised to seek repose and buy ointments at Baronisi, a village near Sa-

lerno, where, suspicion being raised, he was arrested, recognised, and condemned to death.

[About 8 m. from Itri, by a mountain path, is *Sperlonga*, a fishing village on a little sandy cape. It was anciently called *Spehunca* from the numerous natural caverns in the rock. It was in one of these caverns that the Emperor Tiberius, who had here a villa, was saved by the physical strength of Sejanus from the death which the fall of the rocks at the entrance inflicted on his courtiers. This cavern is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, and has still remains of seats, divisions, and ornaments in stucco. The path that leads to it by the water-side is bordered with Roman remains. Barbarossa made Sperlonga a resting-place for a night previous to his attacking Fondi. The best way of visiting Sperlonga is to go by water from Gaeta, a distance of 9 m.]

On leaving Itri the road descends the hill amidst vineyards and forest trees. As it approaches the coast the scenery increases in beauty, and classical interest becomes more absorbing. Shortly before reaching Mola the road opens upon the lovely bay of Gaeta, bounded on the S. by its headland, covered with bright battlements and villas. In the distance are Ischia and Procida; and further still we may descry the blue mountains which form the E. curve of the bay of Naples, and the well-known outline of Vesuvius. As we advance, a massive circular tower, in the midst of the vineyard on the rt., and overhung by a carrouba tree, is a picturesque object in the landscape, and would probably be selected by the artist as a striking feature in every view of the bay from this road, even if it did not possess a higher interest as the *TOMB OF CICERO*. This massive sepulchre too closely resembles the other buildings of the same kind on the Appian to leave any doubt as to its real destination; it consists of two stories resting upon an immense square base, and is surmounted by a small lantern with windows. On the hill above the road some vestiges of foundations may still be traced which probably mark the site of the temple dedicated by

Cicero to Apollo; and on the shore, as we shall presently see, considerable remains still exist to denote the position of the Formian villa. The intervening space is now covered with wood and vineyards; and the locality answers so well to the description of Plutarch, that classical enthusiasm may be pardoned for accepting the tradition which supposes this tower to have been erected on the spot where the centurion overtook the litter in which the great orator was escaping to the sea-side, and where the champion of freedom fell beneath the sword of the tribune whose life he had saved by his defence. In spite of the apparent probabilities in favour of this building, antiquaries have suggested that the square ruins on the hill above the road are more probably the remains of the tomb. Tradition, however, often a better authority, has given this tower the name of *Torre di Cicerone*.

The little village of *Castellone di Gaeta* is supposed to mark the site of *Formiæ*, the capital of the *Læstrygonæ*, and the well-known scene of the inhospitable reception of Ulysses. Some portions of its ancient walls and a gateway may still be traced. The wealthy family of Mamurra, who was himself a native of *Formiæ*, had engrossed so great a part of the locality, that Horace (who slept there at the house of Murena, the brother of Licinia, whom Mecænas married) calls it the "city of the Mamurræ"—*Urbs Mamurrarum*:—

In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,
Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam.

Sat. i. 5. 37.

The whole coast from Castellone to Mola di Gaeta is lined with remains of extensive substructions, terraces, vaulted passages, baths, and grottoes, which appear to have belonged to different Roman villas. The best way of examining them is to hire a boat and coast along the shore. On the r. of the road, before reaching Mola, is the *Villa Caposele*, formerly the property of the prince of that name, which few travellers will pass by when they know that it stands on the site of Cicero's Formian Villa, and is one of the best inns on this route.

5 m. *Mola di Gaeta*. (8000 Inhab.—*Inns*: the *Villa di Cicerone*, good and well situated, kept by Giordano, the late owner of the *Villa Caposele*; *Albergo della Posta*, indifferent.) As the prices at the Mola inns have been frequently complained of as too high, it may be well to make a bargain beforehand. The luggage of travellers is again examined here, and the passports are *viséed*.

The Formian Villa of Cicero.—The ruins in the grounds of the *Villa Caposele* are the chief objects of interest at Mola. This villa, surrounded by gardens filled with orange and lemon groves, is an episode in the history of Italian inns. Its painted apartments have an air of refinement seldom met with in a locanda, and the situation is so beautiful that it can hardly be a matter of surprise that many travellers are induced to make it their resting place for a day or two, devoting a portion of that time to a visit to the town and promontory of Gaeta. Below the terrace, which commands a beautiful prospect, the gardens are filled with masses of reticulated masonry, which are supposed to have been the baths of the Formian Villa, the favourite residence of the great orator, the scene of his political conferences with Pompey, and the calm retreat in which he enjoyed the society of Scipio and Lælius. It is consolatory to find that, however much doubt may have been raised as to the precise purposes of these ruins, the lapse of two thousand years has not altered the majestic mountains which surround the bay; the sea still washes the bright sandy beach upon which the illustrious philosopher loved to ramble; and the Etesian breezes during the summer season are still as grateful as when Plutarch wrote his description of the spot. Independently of these associations, the bay of Gaeta recalls the well-known descriptions of Homer, Virgil, and Horace. Local attachment has reconciled the scenery of Mola with that mentioned in the *Odyssey*, and even the fountain of *Artacia*, where Ulysses met the daughter of Antiphates king of the *Læstrygonæ*, is identified with one still flowing. The

wine of the neighbourhood, so celebrated by Horace, has not lost its superiority.

Quamquam nec Calabræ mella ferunt apes,
Nec Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora
Languescit mihl.

HOR. *Od.* III. 16.

EXCURSION TO GAETA AND THE ISLANDS OF PONZA, PALMAROLA, &c.

A pleasant excursion of 4 m. along the shores of the bay, which abound everywhere with the ruins of Roman villas, brings us to GAETA, the ancient *Caieta*.

It stands on a projecting headland, which advances to some distance into the sea and forms the N. end of the extensive bay anciently called the *Sinus Caietanus*, and still known as the *Golfo di Gaeta*. The W. side of the bay was studded with Roman villas. Scipio Africanus and Lælius were in the habit of retiring there and amusing their leisure with picking up shells on the beach. The port and promontory, to which Virgil has given an immortal interest as the burial place of the nurse of Æneas, are picturesque objects from all parts of the surrounding country :

Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneïa nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus.

Æn. VII. 1.

After the fall of the Roman empire, Gaeta was one of the three Greek municipalities which became the refuge of the civilization of Rome. Amalfi, Gaeta, and Naples subsequently advanced to independence on the ruins of the Eastern empire, too enfeebled to offer opposition to the change. Their chief magistrate bore the title of *doge*, *duca*, or *ipata*; their wealthy merchants had ships and settlements in the great ports of the Levant. The bluff promontory of Gaeta, united to the main land by a low and narrow isthmus, strengthened by walls, and backed by the defiles of the Cæcuban mountains, gave to this ancient settlement that natural strength which has made it in our own times the key-fortress of the kingdom. The city consequently survived the invasions of

the Lombards and the Saracens, and did not lose its liberty until the 12th cent., when it was absorbed, along with the other free cities of Southern Italy, in the Norman conquest. The position of Gaeta is extremely beautiful, and its rich orange, lemon, and citron groves give it a peculiarly southern character. It is the chief city of a district, and the see of a bishopric. It has 14,000 Inhab., including the garrison. The *Cathedral* contains the standard presented by Pius V. to Don John of Austria, the commander of the Christian army at the battle of Lepanto. The celebrated column with 12 faces, on which are inscribed the names of the 12 winds in Greek and Latin, is one of the most curious monuments in the town. On the highest point of the promontory is the circular building which forms so conspicuous an object in the landscape. It is shown by the inscription to be the tomb of L. Munatius Plancus, and is now called the *Torre d'Orlando*. The other antiquities of Gaeta are the remains of the amphitheatre and theatre, the vestiges of a temple, and the villas of Scaurus and Hadrian. The beauty of the women is very striking.

The *Citadel* of Gaeta has always been one of the strongest positions in the kingdom of Naples. The castle was enlarged by Alfonso of Aragon in 1440. During the invasion of Naples by the French army of Louis XII. in 1501, Gaeta was obliged to surrender by the distressed circumstances of Frederick of Aragon. In the war which arose out of the partition treaty of Granada, it was the last stronghold of the French, and was besieged and captured by Gonsalvo da Cordova, after the battle of the Garigliano, in 1504. Charles V. built another castle and strengthened the fortifications by the addition of important outworks. In 1734 it was besieged by the Spaniards under the Duke di Liria and Charles III., and dishonourably surrendered by Count Tattenboch. During the French invasion of 1798, the fortress, commanded by the Swiss General Tschudy, surrendered at discretion to the army of General Rey; an event so disgraceful that it

was regarded as an act of treachery, for the garrison contained 4000 soldiers, 70 cannon, 12 mortars, 20,000 muskets, and supplies for a year. After the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the fortifications were again strengthened, and the citadel was enabled to sustain the memorable siege of 1806, which is well known from the operations of our navy on the coast in support of the besieged. At the approach of the French army under Massena, the feeble regency of Naples engaged to give up all the fortresses of the kingdom. The citadel of Gaeta was commanded by the Prince of Hesse Philipstadt, who answered the summons of the regency by saying that he should disobey their commands for the higher commands of honour and of war. The prince, assisted by the English fleet upon the coast, gallantly held out until the fall of Scilla in July 1806; and on the 18th of that month, after ten days' continued firing, the fortress honourably capitulated. The palace of the governor was the residence of Pius IX. in 1850, after his flight from Rome, and has since been much enlarged by the present king. In the tower of the citadel lies buried the Constable de Bourbon, who was killed at the capture of Rome in 1527.

About 30 miles S.W. of Gaeta are the islands of *Ponza*, *Palmarola* and *Zannone*, with some smaller rocks. They belong to the district of Gaeta, and have 2000 Inhab. *Ponza*, *Pontia*, 12 m. in circumference, is the largest. It received the thanks of the senate for its devotion to Rome in the second Punic war. Tiberius banished to this island his nephew Nero, the son of Germanicus, who put an end to his life. It is, however, more interesting as the spot on which many of the early Christians suffered martyrdom during the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. It gives name to the naval victory of June 14th, 1300, in which the fleet of Frederick of Sicily, under Corrado Doria, was defeated by that of Robert, Duke of Calabria, under Ruggiero di Loria. *Palmarola*, 4 m. from *Ponza*, is the ancient *Palmaria*; and *Zannone*, 7 m. from *Ponza*, is the ancient *Simonia*.

Ponza figures in our naval history as the scene of one of the most spirited achievements of the last war. The island was occupied by the French, and its possession being considered important to our operations, Capt., now Admiral Sir Charles Napier, having under his orders the *Thames* and the *Furieuse*, ran into the small mole, which was bristling with cannon, and captured the island without the loss of a man, before the enemy could recover from the panic produced by so unexpected an intrusion. Sir Charles bears the title of Count of *Ponza*, conferred upon him by Ferdinand I., in honour of this conquest. These islands, highly interesting to the geologist, have been described by Brocchi, the celebrated Italian geologist, and by Mr. Powlett Scrope. *Zannone*, the island nearest to Gaeta, is composed chiefly of limestone covered with trachyte; the limestone being converted into dolomite at the point of contact. The other islands are entirely volcanic, although no trace of a crater has yet been discovered. *Ponza* is composed of prismatic trachyte, accompanied by a semi-vitreous conglomerate, enclosing fragments converted into obsidian, pearlstone or pitchstone porphyry. On this conglomerate the trachyte, which forms the great mass of the island, rests.

South of Gaeta, and about midway between this group and Ischia, are the islands of *Ventotene* and *San Stefano*, with 750 souls. At San Stefano is the *ergastolo* or dungeons for state criminals. *Ventotene*, the ancient *Pandataria*, is the island to which three princesses of imperial Rome were exiled. Julia, the only daughter of Augustus, the beautiful but dissolute wife of three husbands, Marcellus, Agrippa, and Tiberius, was banished by her father to this island, on account of her dissolute life. Her daughter, Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus, was banished to the island by Tiberius, and allowed to perish by hunger. Octavia, the daughter of Claudius and Messalina, and the divorced wife of Nero, was banished to *Pandataria* by the Empress Poppæa, who compelled her to commit suicide by opening her veins, and then ordered her to be

beheaded, that she might witness the death features of her rival.

Leaving Mola di Gaeta for Naples, the road enters the plain of the Garigliano. The bridge over the little stream which the road crosses near Mola was the last point at which the French ineffectually attempted to rally after their rout on the banks of the Garigliano in 1503.

[Two m. beyond Mola a bridle path of 18 m. branches off on the l. to San Germano. Leaving Castellonorato and Spigna on hills to the l. it crosses the *Ausente*, a tributary of the Garigliano, and reaches a secluded plain where this small stream rises. Here several remains of buildings, and broken marble pillars and capitals, scattered among vineyards and thickets of myrtle, are supposed to point out the site of *Ausona*, a city destroyed during the second Samnite war by the Romans, who, according to Livy's account, put all its inhabitants to the sword—*nullus modus cædibus fuit*. In the ch. of S. Maria del Piano, supposed to stand on a temple of Hercules, there are some tombs of the 15th cent. Along the path, for the last 5 m., are considerable remains of an old Roman road which connected the *Via Appia* and the *Via Latina* between *Formiæ* and *Casinum*. A gentle ascent, from which there is a magnificent view of the distant bay of Gaeta, leads to *Le Fratte* (3000 Inhab.), a village on the ridge of hills. In its principal ch. there are two old sarcophagi, and a large marble pedestal with an inscription showing that it was dedicated to Hercules. Leaving Rocca Guglielma on an apparently inaccessible rock on the l. and passing under the dreary village of Castelnuovo, the path descends to S. Giorgio, where the Garigliano is crossed in a ferry-boat. Half a m. on the l. of the path, near the river, at a spot called *Terame*, are several ruins supposed to belong to *Interamna Livinas*, an ancient city of the Volscians. Passing next through the large village of *Pignataro* (4000 Inhab.), where several antiquities have been

found, 4 m. further the path reaches S. Germano (Rte. 41).]

On the rt. of the road, before reaching the bridge over the Garigliano, the broken arches of an aqueduct are seen stretching across the marsh, and the road at length passes close to the theatre and the fine amphitheatre which mark the site of the city of MINTURNÆ. The marshy swamps have but little changed since the day when Marius concealed himself among their rushes from the pursuit of Sylla; and the memorable exclamation of the mighty Roman, *Homo! audeas occidere Caium Marium?* will not fail to command respect for the ruins of Minturnæ as long as one stone remains upon another. The town of *Traetto* (6000 Inhab.), which is seen on a hill on the l. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. off the road, arose out of the ruins of Minturnæ.

The Battle of the Garigliano, which has given great interest to this plain, was fought Dec. 27, 1503, on the right bank of the river, a short distance above the point where it is crossed by the present road. The position of the French was not far from the road. They occupied the rt. bank of the river, which is higher and less marshy than the l., among whose swamps the Spanish army under Gonsalvo da Cordova remained encamped for fifty days, exposed to all the miseries of the rainy season, awaiting the attack with a constancy of purpose which contrasts strongly with the impatience of the French, upon whom the climate had begun to exercise its fatal influence. The French made some show of an attack by carrying a bridge across the river from their position, but it was productive of no important result, except one of the most chivalrous exploits of the Chev. Bayard, who is said to have defended it single-handed against 200 Spanish cavalry. Gonsalvo at last threw a bridge across the river at Suio, and surprised the French in their position, who, already worn out with sickness, fled across the plain to the bridge of Mola, and Gonsalvo at the close of the day was master of the kingdom. Pietro de' Medici, who, after being expelled from Florence, had become a follower of the French camp, at the

first rout of the army embarked at the mouth of the Garigliano with four pieces of cannon, which he hoped to carry to Gaeta, but the crowd of fugitives who rushed into the boat was so great that it sunk, and he and all on board perished.

8 m. *Garigliano*: a post station. The river Garigliano is crossed by a suspension bridge, erected in 1832. A toll of 2 carlini (8d.) is paid for each horse in passing it. The Garigliano is one of the important rivers of the kingdom. As the ancient *Liris* it separated Latium from Campania; and its sluggish stream was noticed by many of the poets:—

Non rura, quæ Liris quieta
Mordet aqua, taciturnus amnis.

HOR. *Od.* I. 31.

Before crossing the river, the modern road quits the Appian, which may be traced along the sea shore to *Mondragone* (3000 Inhab.), marking the site of *Sinuessa*, memorable in the journey of Horace, who there met Virgil and his other friends:—

Namque

Plotius, et Varius Sinuessa, Virgiliusque
Occurrunt; animæ, quales neque candidiores
Terra tulit, neque queis me sit devinctior alter.
O qui complexus, et gaudia quantâ fuerunt!

SAT. I. v. 39.

On the sea shore near Mondragone, at a place called *La Posta*, are large remains of an arch, supposed to mark the site where the *Via Domitiana* leading to Pozzuoli branched off from the *Appia*, and where an arch was erected to Domitian.

The road from Garigliano to Sant' Agata passes over a tract marked by rich cultivation and picturesque scenery.

8 m. *Sant' Agata*. (*Inns*: *La Posta*, and the *Casa Nuova*; two houses belonging to the same proprietor; the latter place is clean and moderate, and is often the sleeping place of the veturini between Terracina and Naples.)

[Half a m. from Sant' Agata, prettily situated among the hills, is *Sessa* (18,000 Inhab.); which stands on the site of *Suessa Aurunca*, and contains many ancient remains, particularly the ruins of a bridge, still called *Ponte Aurunca*, and of an amphitheatre. The cathedral

contains inscriptions, a mosaic pavement, and other antique fragments; in the ch. of S. Benedetto there are extensive vaults, supposed to be the remains of a Roman reservoir; and in the monastery of S. Giovanni there is a *crypto-porticus*, remarkable for the large size of the stones with which it is built. The hill on which Sessa is situated is a mass of volcanic tufa, in which have been discovered painted chambers, erroneously supposed to have belonged to a city covered by a volcanic eruption. Sessa is the best place for visiting the volcanic group of hills of *Rocca Monfina*, lying about 5 m. from it, nearly midway between this road and that from San Germano. The detached hills, which appear to have originally formed the outer edge or encircling ridge of its great elevation crater, enclose a space nearly 9 m. in circumference. Within this space are two smaller cones, the highest of which, called *Montagna di Santa Croce*, attains an elevation of 3200 ft., or about 400 ft. lower than Vesuvius. The igneous rocks of *Rocca Monfina* are remarkable for their large and perfect crystals of leucite. On the summit of one of its highest narrow ridges, called *La Serra* or *La Cortinella*, some fragments of ancient walls built of lava, and massive substructions, probably of a temple, are traceable, which have been identified with *Aurunca*, the capital of the *Aurunci*, who occupied this small volcanic district. In B.C. 337 the Aurunci, being hard pressed by the Sedicini, abandoned Aurunca, which was destroyed by their enemies, and took refuge at *Sessa*, which was hence distinguished by the epithet *Aurunca*.]

Leaving Sant' Agata, we pass through the village of *Cascano*, situated on the ridge of *Monte Massico*, extending from the hills of Sessa in a S. direction to Mondragone, and preserving the name of a tract which the Latin poets have made familiar by their praises of its wines:—

Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
Nec partem solido demere de die
Spernit.

HOR. *Od.* I. 1.

The *Fulernus Ager* is considered by Dr. Cramer, from the accounts of Livy

and Pliny, to be the tract extending from the Massic hills to the Volturno, and including therefore the neighbourhood of Mondragone, near which was the *Faustianus Ager*, in which the choicest Falernian was produced.

Near the Torre di Francolisi the road crosses the *Savone*, the *Piger Sivo* of Statius, which has its origin in the mineral springs near Teano.

8 m. *Sparanise*. A post station. 4 m. further, at the *Spartimento*, the upper road from Rome through Frosinone and San Germano falls into this. Before reaching Capua we cross the Volturno (*Vulturnus*) upon a bridge rebuilt by Frederic II., whose statue is placed near the gate of the city. This river is often mentioned by the Roman poets for the rapidity of its current. As Capua is a fortified town, the formality of having the passports *viséed*, even though the traveller be merely passing through it, is required. A toll of 4 ducats is demanded for a close carriage, and of 2 for an open one.

8 m. CAPUA. (10,000 Inhab. *Inns* : *La Posta*, very dirty and ill kept ; *La Festa* and *Belvedere*, bad and dirty.) It does not stand on the site of ancient Capua, but on that of *Casilinum*, well known for its gallant defence against Hannibal. The position of ancient Capua is to be sought at *Santa Maria*, 2 m. distant.

Modern Capua was built in the 9th cent., and is the see of an archbishop. It stands on the l. bank of the Volturno, which forms so extensive a curve as to surround at least two thirds of the town. Its fortifications, first erected in 1231 by Fuccio Fiorentino, were reconstructed and enlarged by Vauban on the modern system. In 1501 it was treacherously taken and sacked by Cæsar Borgia, when 5000 of its inhab. perished by the sword. Near the nunnery a terrace is shown from which many ladies, to avoid dishonour, threw themselves into the river. Capua now ranks as one of the three military stations of the first class in the kingdom. The Gothic cathedral has preserved some granite columns of unequal size from the ruins of ancient Casilinum, and on the high altar there are two fine co-

lumns of *verde antico*. In the subterranean chapel, which is of the Norman times, are a Roman tomb with bas-reliefs and a *Pietà*, and an Entombment by *Bottiglieri*, erroneously attributed to Bernini. The ch. of the *Annunziata*, supposed to be built on the ruins of an ancient temple, has some bas-reliefs in its walls. Under the arch of the *Piazza dei Giudici* are preserved numerous ancient inscriptions. It was from this *Piazza* that Borgia, while receiving the ransom agreed upon for peace, gave the signal for the massacre.

There are two roads from Capua to Naples ; one through Santa Maria di Capua, the other through Aversa, which is the post road. The road through Santa Maria is 3 m. longer, but affords an opportunity of examining the ruins of ANCIENT CAPUA (*Excur. from Naples*). There is also the railroad through Caserta, which is a mode of going to Naples often adopted.

The country by the Aversa route to Naples is a continued vineyard. It is marked by its extraordinary fertility, and is reputed to be one of the richest in Europe. 2 m. beyond Capua the road skirts the village of S. Tammaro.

9 m. AVERSA (18,000 Inhab.), founded by the Normans in 1030. It has acquired celebrity for its lunatic asylum, the Maddalena, established by Murat, and capable of containing 500 persons. This institution, under the direction of the Cavalier Linguiti, was one of the earliest to throw aside restraints, and to rely on moral influences founded on the basis of occupation and amusement for the cure. The suppressed Celestine convent of San Pietro a Maiella stands on the site of the mediæval castle which was the scene of the murder of Andrew of Hungary, the husband of Queen Joanna I., by whose supposed connivance he was called out of his bed to receive pretended tidings of great urgency from the capital, and strangled by the conspirators in the garden of the convent.

[About 2 miles from Aversa is the village of *S. Elpidio*, where some ruins still mark the site of the Oscan city of *Atella*, celebrated in the history of Roman literature for the satirical farces

called the *Fabulæ Atellanæ*, which were represented in the Oscan language on the Roman stage long after the Latin was the prevailing idiom. These farces are supposed to have been the prototypes of the performances in the theatre of San Carlino which are so popular in Naples at the present day; and the Neapolitan Pulcinella is regarded as the lineal descendant of the Oscan Maccus, so well known by the Pompeii paintings. The pedigree of the immortal Punch may therefore date from an antiquity more remote than Rome itself.]

The wine of Aversa, called the *Asprino*,

Quel d' Aversa acido Asprino
Che non so s' è agresto, o vino.

Redi.

is often prepared and sold as champagne in Italy and in the Levant.

On leaving Aversa the road continues to run through a highly fertile country, but it is so flat that it commands no view from the bay, and Naples is not seen until we are close upon the barrier.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. At *Capo di Chino*, whence the road is carried down a deep cutting in the tufa hill, the road from Caserta falls into this. The custom-house is on the summit of this hill, and fees are given to prevent a vexatious examination of luggage.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is the Police-station, where the traveller must leave his passport, and name the hotel at which he intends to stop; he then receives a printed receipt (*biglietto*), containing an account of certain formalities, which we have described in the Preliminary Information. It is customary to give a small fee to the policeman. Should the traveller arrive by railway the formalities are the same.

7 m. NAPLES.

ROUTE 141.

ROME TO NAPLES, BY FROSINONE, SAN GERMANO, AND CAPUA.

There are no longer any direct public conveyances by this road between Rome and Naples; but a diligence leaves every day, except Sunday, for Frosinone, where the traveller may easily procure conveyances to take him to Arce, where he will meet a diligence which runs three times a week from Sora to Naples. Passports must be duly signed before leaving Rome by the police, the British consul, and the Neapolitan minister. If the traveller intends to depart from the straight line to Naples and visit Isola, Arpino, &c., this must be stated in the passport, or the Neapolitan police at Arce will not let him go.

This route is highly interesting. As there are no post-horses on the road, families wishing to go by it must employ vetturini, or, if they travel with their own carriage, make arrangements with a vetturino for horses to convey them to Naples. But as there are so many objects of interest which deserve to be visited on the journey, it may be desirable to hire them by the day, rather than stipulate that the journey is to be performed within a fixed period, which may not allow sufficient time to enjoy the many beauties of the road. Travellers may always find at Frosinone, Ceprano, and San Germano the common *carrettelle* of the country, which will convey them from place to place at a moderate rate, and afford the best opportunity for seeing everything on their way.

Rome is left by the Porta Maggiore, adjoining which is the Tomb of Eury-saces the Baker. The modern road, the ancient *Via Labicana*, is travelled

over as far as Valmontone, 4 m. beyond which we enter upon the *Via Latina*, at the Roman station of *Bivium*.* The dreary Campagna begins immediately after leaving Rome, and for many miles the ruined aqueduct which spans the plain is the only object to attract attention. On the l. of the road is the *Torre Pignatura*, the ruined mausoleum erected by Constantine to his mother St. Helena, in which the porphyry sarcophagus in the Museo Pio-Clementino was found. 8 m. from Rome, on the rt., is the village of Torre Nova and the pine forest, formerly a villa of the Borghese. At the 15th m. we leave the paved road, and pass on the rt., on a hill, the ruined village of *Colonna*, which lost its ancient name of *Labicum* in that of the illustrious family who have held it as their fief since the 11th cent. On the l., in a direct line between Colonna and the Lake of Gabii, is a pestilential pool, which has been identified by some antiquaries with the *Lake Regillus*; but the evidence is decidedly in favour of the Lake of the Cornufelle near Frascati. The lava which once issued from its margin is quarried for paving stones. Beyond this a road on the l. branches off to *Palestrina*, the ancient *Præneste*. A description of these places will be found under "Excursions from Rome," *Handbook for Central Italy, Part II.*

* The *VIA LABICANA* issued from the *Porta Esquilina*, and after reaching *Labicum*, near the station *Ad Quintanas*, fell into the *Via Latina* at the station *Ad Pictas*. Yet in the Itinerary the two roads, after their junction, are still called *Via Labicana* as far as the next station *Ad Bivium*.

The *VIA LATINA* issued from the *Porta Capena* of the Servian wall, and from the *Porta Latina* of the Aurelian, and fell into the *Via Appia* at Capua. The Stations on it were:—

Ad Decimum,
Roboraria,
Ad Pictas,
Ad Bivium,
Compitum,
Ferentinum,
Frusino,
Fregellanum,
Fabrateria

Ciampini (?).

la Molara.

Lugnano (?).

near *Valmontone*.

below *Anagni*.

Ferentino.

Frusinone.

Falcateira (?) near

Ceprano.

Aquino.

S. Germano.

Modern Capua.

Shortly before arriving at Lugnano, the road leaves the Comarca, and enters the Legation of Velletri. *Lugnano* is a village of 1000 Inhab. on the site of *Dipinte*, though some topographers suppose it to be the ancient *Longinum*, from the similarity of the two names. On the rock above it is an old baronial castle, now belonging to the Rospigliosi family.

27 *Valmontone* (2500 Inhab.; *Inn. La Posta*, tolerable), the ancient *Toleria*, may be made the first day's journey from Rome, visiting *Palestrina* on the way. It stands on an insulated hill of volcanic tufa, surmounted by an old baronial mansion, and surrounded by the ruins of walls with quadrangular towers of the middle ages. Several antiquities may still be traced, among which are the remains of its ancient walls, composed of square masses of tufa, a sarcophagus of the time of Septimius Severus with bas-reliefs, now used as a cistern, and numerous sepulchral excavations in the rocks in the neighbourhood. Valmontone was a fief of the Conti family, who received it from Innocent III. On the extinction of their line, it passed to the Sforzas, the Barberinis, and last of all to the Pamfili. Its vast palace, built by Prince Pamfili in 1662, commands a beautiful view. After many years of neglect, it has within the last few years been restored and re-occupied by Prince Doria Pamfili, whose eldest son bears the title of Prince of Valmontone. The cathedral, built in the 17th cent. by the Pamfili, from the designs of Matteo de' Rossi, contains some pictures by Ciro Ferri, Brandi, and other artists of the 17th cent. On the hills above the town are the little ch. of the *Madonna delle Grazie*, of the 11th, and the convent of St. Angelo, dating from the 13th cent.

The road on leaving Valmontone passes through deep ravines of volcanic tufa. At the 31st ancient m. from Rome the *Sacco* is crossed, near which stood the station *ad Bivium* of the Roman Itineraries. The pedestrian or the artist would do well to visit several interesting places lying off the road, as Cave, Genazzano, Paliano, and others

whose picturesque beauty and associations with the history of the middle ages would amply repay the additional time devoted to such an excursion. They will be found described in the "Excursions from Rome," *Handbook for Central Italy, Part II.* Above the rt. bank of the Sacco, a little further on, is *Segni*, the ancient *Signia*, colonized by Tarquinius Superbus as a check to the *Volsci* and *Hernici*. It retains considerable vestiges of its polygonal walls and gateway. On a lofty hill to the l., about 2 m. off the road, and 41 m. from Rome, stands

Anagni (6000 Inhab.), the ancient *Anagnia*, the capital of the *Hernici*, described by Cicero in his defence of Milo as a *municipium ornatissimum*; and by Virgil as a wealthy city:—

quos, dives Anagnia, pascis.
Æn. vii. 684.

In the middle ages it was the favourite residence of several popes and anti-popes, and the scene of the conclave which, after receiving the furious letter of Frederick II. calling the cardinals the sons of Belial, elected Innocent IV. It was the birth-place of Stephen VII., Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII. The latter, after his quarrel with the Colonnas, against whom he had launched the most frantic anathemas, was involved in that memorable quarrel with Philip le Bel in which the French clergy obtained their peculiar privileges. Philip was little calculated to submit to the pretensions of the Church, and Guillaume de Nogaret, who had demanded that Boniface should be arraigned for simony and heresy, invaded the states, and allied himself with the forces of the Colonna. The gate of Anagni was opened to them by treachery; the French and the Colonna entered the city Sept. 7, 1303, crying, *Vive le roi de France, et meure Boniface!* At the first alarm the pope had put on his pontifical robes, and was kneeling at the altar when the conspirators entered; his venerable age and appearance awed the boldest of their party, and no one ventured to lay hand upon

his person. After three days the people recovered from their first surprise, drove out the French, and set the Pope at liberty. Boniface, hastening to Rome, put himself under the protection of the Orsini, the hereditary enemies of the Colonna, but was soon after found dead in his bed. Anagni has been a bishop's see since 487. Its cathedral is of high antiquity, and there are extensive ruins of the ancient city, among which the massive walls of travertine with their phallia, the reservoirs of baths, and some inscriptions, are the most remarkable.

17 m. *Ferentino* (8000 Inhab.), on a lofty hill, the ancient *Ferentinum*, a city of the *Volscians*, which afterwards came into the possession of the *Hernici*. During the middle ages a congress was held here between Honorius III. and the Emperor Frederick II., at which Jean de Brienne, titular King of Jerusalem, was present. Considerable remains of its massive polygonal walls, built of the limestone of the hill, still exist, with a fine gateway, in a more regular style of masonry than that seen in many of the other Pelasgic cities. The walls may be traced completely round the hill. The view from the summit is very fine. The bishop's palace, built upon ancient foundations of a massive character, contains several inscriptions recording restorations made by Lollius and Hirtius. The Cathedral is paved with fragments of ancient marbles and mosaics. In the little ch. of S. Giovanni Evangelista is a stone, now used as a baptismal font, bearing a dedicatory inscription from the people of Ferentinum to Cornelia Salonina, the wife of the "unconquered" Gallienus. The Porta del Borgo has two inscriptions, one in honour of Julia Augusta, the other in honour of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Near the gate of S. Maria Maggiore is an inscription with pilasters and pediment hewn in the solid rock, recording the munificence of Quinctilius Priscus to Ferentinum, the erection of a statue in the Forum by his grateful fellow-townsmen, and the liberal donations which he had provided for distribution on his birthday among the citizens, the inhabitants, the

married women and the boys. These gifts afford a curious insight into the customs of Roman life. There are *crustula* and *mulsum* (buns and metheglin) for the grown-up people, with the addition of *sportulæ* (presents of money) for the Decurions, and *nucum sparsiones* (scattering of nuts) for the boys. The stone is called by the country-people *La Fata*.

7 m. FROSINONE (8000 Inhab.—Inns: *Locanda de Matteis*, at the foot of the hill, tolerable; *Locanda di Napoli*, halfway up the ascent to the town, very indifferent), the ancient *Frusino* of the Volscians, is the capital of an important Delegation, comprising a superficial extent of 180 square leagues, and including, with Pontecorvo, 140,000 Inhab. It contains some remains of its amphitheatre. The female costumes at Frosinone are highly picturesque, and are frequently made the subjects of study by the foreign artists resident at Rome. *Frusino* was conquered by the Romans A.U.C. 450, and is mentioned by Plautus in the 'Captives,' and by other Latin writers.

fert concitus inde
Per juga celsa gradum, duris qua rupibus
hæret
Bellator Frusino.

Sil. Ital. XII. 530.

EXCURSION TO ALATRI AND COLLEPARDO.

The best way of making the excursion is to hire a horse or a *Galesse* at Ferentino, which is 7 m. from Alatri; and send the carriage to Frosinone, where it can be joined afterwards. In going from Naples to Rome, the best starting point is Frosinone, and the carriage may be sent on to Ferentino. The ride along the plain is beautiful, the scenery striking, and the country highly cultivated. At Alatri there is a small inn, the *Locanda Teresa*; but travellers should endeavour to procure letters of recommendation to some resident in the town. In recent years, Signor Salvatore Carcavalli, a goldsmith, has shown great kindness in procuring proper guides,

and even in affording accommodation at his own house.

ALATRI (10,000 Inhab.) is one of the most flourishing towns of the province. It has been the see of a bishop since A.D. 551. Its antiquity is proved by its ruins. It is one of the five Saturnian cities, the names of which begin with the first letter of the alphabet,—Alatri, Arpino, Anagni, Arce, and Atina. In the 'Captives' of Plautus it is mentioned under the name of *Ἀλάτριον*, though the allusion is by no means complimentary; for Ergasilus, the parasite and epicure, in announcing to Hegio, the father of the captives, the safety of his son, swears in succession by Cora, Præneste, Signia, Phrysinone, and Alatrium; and when asked by his host why he swears by foreign cities, he replies that he does so because they are just as disagreeable as the dinner he had threatened to give him. This remark in the presence of a Roman audience shows that the dramatist was sure that it would gratify the prejudice of those to whom it was addressed. There may also have been a political meaning, as all these cities took the part of Hannibal against Rome. The citadel of Alatri is the most perfect specimen of Pelasgic construction to be found in Italy. It stands on the crest of the hill on which the town is built; another wall of a similar construction may be traced round the hill below the present town, which still preserves the ancient gates. The Acropolis is built of polygonal blocks of stupendous size, put together without cement. The gateway is perfectly preserved; its roof is formed by three enormous stones, resting on the side walls, which still show the channels for the door. The wall seen from outside this gateway is magnificent; and the lofty bastion, extending into the neighbouring garden, is at least 50 ft. high, and composed of only 15 courses. The walls of Alatri convey a better idea of these extraordinary fortifications than the other polygonal remains in Italy. The gateway of Alatri resembles the entrance to the Treasury of Atreus, or the Tomb of Agamemnon, at Mycænæ. On the opposite side of the fortress, in a garden,

is another passage, the roof of which is of long flat stones, decreasing in size upwards, as the roofs of many chambers in the Etruscan tombs. It was either a sewer or a postern. Above the entrance to it is a bas-relief representing the mystic sign of the phallus. Another bas-relief is close to the Porta San Pietro, the principal gate of the modern town. In the walls near the Porta di San Francesco is a sewer about 3 ft. high, constructed in the form of a truncated cone, about 2 ft. wide above and 1 ft. wide at the base.

At the distance of an hour's ride from Alatri is one of the most remarkable caverns in Italy, called the *Grotta di Collepardo*. The women of Collepardo (1000 Inhab.) are the rivals of those of Alatri in beauty. The bridle-road is very rough, but the worst part of it may be avoided by going round by Vico, which, although longer, is more agreeable. The entrance to the grotto is in a deep valley, through which flows the Cosa, a tributary of the Sacco. The descent is steep, and occupies at least half an hour. The cavern is one of the largest in Italy; it consists of two principal chambers, from which smaller ones branch off. The length from the entrance to the furthest extremity is 812 yards; it is entirely excavated in the secondary limestone rocks. The roof and sides are covered with magnificent stalactites in every variety of form; but the effect is injured by the smoke of the hemp torches which the guides use to light up the cave.

Half an hour's ride from Collepardo is a plain at the foot of the high mountains which form the frontier of the Papal States. In the midst of it is one of the wonders of Italy,—the *Pozzo di Antullo*, by far the most curious object in the district, and much more easy of access than the grotto. It is an enormous pit sunk in the limestone of the plain, nearly half a mile in circumference, and not less than 200 ft. deep. Its sides are incrustated with stalactites, and in many places clothed with ivy and creepers. The bottom is filled with shrubs and trees of considerable size, forming a perfect jungle. It must have been formed by a sudden sinking

of the calcareous beds at the surface over an extensive subterranean cavern.

A short distance from it is the Certosa di Trisulti, founded in 1208 by Innocent III., and finely situated among woods, backed by the mountain crests of Monte Crepacore, Monte Acerni, and Monte Corvo. The ch. contains some paintings by *Cav. d'Arpino*.

A bridle-road leads from Alatri to Isola, passing by *Veroli* (5 m.), the ancient *Verula*, a well-built town on a hill commanding a magnificent view; by *Casamari*, formerly a Trappist convent, supposed to perpetuate the memory of the villa of Caius Marius, probably the *Cirrhæaton* of Plutarch, which appears, from inscriptions found upon the spot, to have been situated on this side of the Liris; and by *Castelluccio*, where there is a Neapolitan frontier custom-house.

10 *Ceprano* (*Inn: Locanda Trani*, large and very tolerable) is the last town of the Papal States, and passports must be *viséed* before leaving it. The river Liris becomes the Garigliano after its junction with the Sacco not far from the town. Soon after crossing it, by a bridge built by Pius VI. on the foundations of one of Roman times, passports are demanded and signed at the office of the Neapolitan police; but the custom-house is at *Colle Noci*, near Arce, a short distance beyond the frontier, if the traveller be on his way to Isola, and at *Isoletta* in the opposite direction, if he intend to proceed direct to Naples. The inscription on the bridge recording its restoration by Antoninus Pius, is a modern copy of one which was discovered on the spot. On arriving at the frontier it is usual to send a soldier with travellers from the passport office to the dogana, where luggage is examined. It is prudent on these occasions to give a fee to the *police*, as the soldier is generally their messenger, and the comfort of the traveller often depends on the character he may give of him. In the middle ages Ceprano was for a time the residence of Pope Pascal II. during

his contests with the Emperor Henry IV.; in 1144 it was the scene of the interview between Pope Lucius II. and King Roger of Sicily; and in 1272 Gregory X. was met here by the cardinals, on his return from the Holy Land to assume the Papacy. When Charles of Anjou invaded the kingdom of Naples in 1266, the Count of Caserta, Manfred's brother-in-law, who was left at Ceprano to defend the passage of the Garigliano, retired at the approach of Charles, and the strong fortress of Rocca d'Arce was also treacherously or cowardly surrendered. These events are immortalised by Dante in the *Inferno*:

E l' altra, il cui ossame ancor si accoglie
A Ceperan, là dove fu bugiardo
Ciascun Pugliese.

Inf. XXVIII. 15.

About 1 m. from Ceprano, near S. Giovanni in Carico, are some ruins supposed to be those of *Fabrateria*, a station on the *Via Latina*, and a Volscian city where Cicero tells us that Antony and his friends concocted plots against him, and which Juvenal mentions as a quiet and cheap country town, like Sora and Frusino. *Fabrateria Vetus* is supposed to have been on a hill near it, on the opposite side of the Sacco, where the village of *Falvaterra* now stands.

On the l. bank of the Liris, nearly opposite Ceprano, at a place called *Grotta d'Opi*, are also some remains, which are identified with the Volscian city of *Fregellæ*, colonized by the Romans B.C. 328. Hannibal laid waste its territory in consequence of its having destroyed the bridges on the Liris to impede his passage. Owing to a revolt against Rome it was so far destroyed by the prætor L. Opimius, B.C. 125, that in the time of Strabo it was a mere village.

There are four custom-house stations on the Neapolitan frontier beyond Ceprano:—1st at *Isoletta*, on the road to San Germano, on the l. bank of the Liris; 2nd at *S. Giovanni in Carico*, on the r. bank of the Liris; 3rd at *Colle Noci*, near Arce; 4th at *Castelluccio*, higher up the valley of the Liris.

Travellers who desire to proceed

direct to Naples will not lose time by remaining at Arce, but proceed at once to the inn of the Melfa, the next station. Those who wish to enjoy beautiful scenery, and to examine the remains of one of the most interesting cities of the Volsci, are recommended to make an excursion from Ceprano to Isola and Arpino. There is an excellent carriage-road the whole way, and 8 hours are sufficient for the excursion; so that by leaving Ceprano at an early hour the traveller may visit the falls of the Liris at Isola, the site of Cicero's villa at Arpino, and return through the latter and Arce in time to reach the inn of the Melfa for the night, or go on to S. Germano, where there is better accommodation.

3 m. *Colle Noci*, the Neapolitan frontier custom-house on the road to Naples. Leaving Arce and its mediæval castle on the l. (Rte. 44) the road proceeds to

6 m. *Melfa*, a large but desolate and wretched inn, close to the stream of the same name, the ancient *Melfes*. The road to San Germano is excellent. It passes for many miles through vineyards interspersed with elms and oaks, along a magnificent plain bounded on each side by mountains.

On the hills on the l. is the picturesque town of Rocca Secca, the birthplace of *St. Thomas Aquinas*. The plain below it was the scene of the victory of Louis of Anjou and his Florentine allies over Ladislaus King of Naples. The young Louis crossed the frontier with an army of 12,000 men, on the 19th May, 1411. The forces of Ladislaus were drawn up at Rocca Secca, awaiting the attack. Louis led his troops in person, and such was their impetuosity that the army of Ladislaus was totally overthrown, and nearly all the barons were taken prisoners. Ladislaus fled, first to Rocca Secca, and thence to San Germano. At either place he might easily have been made prisoner, if the conqueror had been less anxious for pillage; but the soldiers were so desirous to obtain money that they sold even their arms to the highest bidder. Ladislaus, on hearing of this result, observed: "The day after my

defeat, my kingdom and my person were equally in the power of my enemies; the next day my person was safe, but they were still, if they chose, masters of my kingdom; the third day all the fruits of their victory were lost." Ladislaus sent money to the invaders from San Germano. His troops occupied the defiles of the road to Naples, and Louis retired to allow Ladislaus, in spite of his defeat, to become master of the Papal States. Further on, *Palazzuolo* and *Piedimonte*, beautifully placed among the hills, are passed; and as we advance further south, the most prominent object in the prospect is Monte Casino, crowned by its celebrated monastery. Opposite to Palazzuolo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the rt. of the road, is *Aquino*, the ancient *Aquinum*, the birthplace of Juvenal, and of the Emperor Pescennius Niger, a municipal town of considerable importance, called by Cicero *frequens municipium*. Juvenal mentions it:

Ergo vale nostri memor; et quoties te
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino;
Me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem, vestramque
Dianam
Convelle, a Cumis.

Sat. III. 318.

The whole plain on the N. of the modern town is full of ruins, the most remarkable of which are a deserted church of the early times of Christianity, built upon the site of a temple of Hercules, and now known as the *Vescovado*. In the walls are many fragments of triglyphs and Latin inscriptions. The front is approached by the steps of the ancient temple, composed of white marble, and still retaining the bases of its columns, which formed a portico 60 ft. long. The doorways of the ch. are ornamented with fragments of ancient cornices of great beauty, richly carved with acanthus leaves. The interior exhibits many peculiarities. The nave is divided from the south aisle by four round arches, and from the north by six. In the walls of the nave are six small round-headed clerestory windows. Six round windows occur in the south aisle, and a lancet window over the altar. The roof has disappeared, and the

[*S. Italy.*]

ground inside the ch., which has been used as a cemetery in recent times, is overgrown with bushes and encumbered with ruins. Among these are two stone sarcophagi, without covers. In the wall near the door is a bas-relief, with a sitting figure in the middle, numerous attended. All the costumes are Roman. Close to the ch. is the Triumphal Arch, with Corinthian columns, through which there is now a watercourse, called the *Riviera della Madonna del Pianto*. Beyond this, a narrow lane brings us to the other ruins, passing over one of the few remaining portions of the *Via Latina*; the pavement is almost perfect. The ancient gateway of the city, now called Porta S. Lorenzo, is square, and beautifully built with massive stones. The roof is vaulted, and springs from the four angles; the projecting stones to receive the upper hinges of the double doors are still perfect. In a line beyond this gateway are some fragments of the city walls, built of large blocks without cement, the ruins of the Temple of Diana, the ruins of the Theatre, and, further on, of the Temple of Ceres, now called S. Pietro. The Temple of Diana, now Santa Maria Maddalena, is very massive. Numerous fragments of Doric columns, triglyphs, and portions of the frieze attest its ancient magnificence. The columns appear to have been about 4 ft. in diameter. The theatre was faced with reticulated masonry. Numerous inscriptions are seen in the walls of the city, many of which appear to be sepulchral.

About 3 m. S.W. of Aquino is the little state of PONTECORVO, 7500 Inhab., belonging to the Pope. It is 10 m. in circuit, and traversed by the Garigliano. It is the see of a bishopric, united to Aquino and Sora.

The town, situated on the l. bank of the Garigliano, was founded in the 9th centy. by Rodaldo d'Aquino, its first count. It fell under the Normans in the 11th centy., and in the 12th was sold by Robert Count of Cajazzo to the monastery of Monte Casino. In 1389 Boniface IX. took it from the monks

and gave it to the Tomacellis, who held it till 1406, when it was restored to the monastery by Innocent VII. In 1469, the army of Pius II. captured it on their march into Naples in support of John Duke of Anjou. It was seized in 1758 by Charles III. Napoleon bestowed it upon Bernadotte, with the title of Duke. It was restored to the Church, with Benevento, at the Congress of Vienna. In the 11th and 12th cents., Pontecorvo was the residence of several Greek emigrants from Calabria, who settled here and at Aquino, founded several monasteries, and used, it is said, the Greek ritual. It has an old mediæval castle, a cathedral, a fine bridge, and a small hospital. Some ruins in its neighbourhood have been supposed by some to be those of *Interamna Livinas*; but this ancient city of the Volscians is, with better foundation, placed at *Terame*, 4 m. further E. near Pignataro.

The high road from Aquino to San Germano is joined again near the tower of San Gregorio, just under the town of Piedimonte. This tower stands on Roman foundations, and has many Latin inscriptions on its walls.

San Germano is not seen until the road turns round the base of Monte Casino, when the imposing ruins of the amphitheatre, situated close to the road, open upon our view.

10 *San Germano* (7000 Inhab.—Inn: *Locanda del Sole*, tolerable) occupying a part of the site of the ancient *Casinum*, is picturesquely built at the base of a hill, on the summit of which stands the old feudal castle, with its picturesque towers, which was carried by storm by the army of Charles of Anjou. The plain in front of the town is watered by the Rapido, the ancient *Vinius*.

Casinum, a town of Latium, was colonised by the Romans B.C. 312, and is often mentioned during the 2nd Punic War. Hannibal on one occasion ravaged its territory, but did not attempt to reduce the town. Its most remarkable ruins are passed on the l. in entering the modern town from the Roman side. The path leading to them from the inn, passing above the

present high road, was one of the ancient streets. In many places the pavement is preserved, and exhibits marks of chariot wheels. The first object that occurs is a building supposed to be a *Tomb*, now converted into a ch. called the *Chiesa del Crocifisso*. It stands on the l. of the path, above the ruins of the amphitheatre. It is a small square building, with four recesses or niches. The roof is arched as a cupola, and, like the walls of the building, is constructed of massive blocks of travertine. The entrance door has been much altered to suit it to the existing ch.

Above this are the remains of the *Theatre*, built of reticulated masonry. It is entirely ruined; but one chamber, apparently connected with the stage, still exhibits the ancient highly polished white stucco. The *Amphitheatre*, below the tomb, is still an imposing ruin. Its walls were coated with reticulated masonry. Five entrances are now traceable; three of these front the road; on the other side the building seems to rest against the mountain. The seats of the interior have disappeared, and the arena has been converted into a field. It was built at the expense of Ummidia Quadratilla, a matron of Casinum, mentioned in Pliny's letters. The inscription recording this fact is preserved in the museum of Monte Casino. *Umidia. C. F. Quadratilla, Amphitheatrum et Templum. Casinatibus sca. pecunia. fecit.* Nearly opposite, on the banks of the Rapido, are the ruins of the *Villa of Varro*, of which he has left us a detailed description. M. Antonius made it afterwards the scene of his orgies, as we know from Cicero, who adds: *Studiorum enim suorum M. Varro voluit esse illud, non libidinum, diversorium. Quæ in illa villa ante dicebantur? quæ cogitabantur? quæ literis mandabantur? Jura populi Romani, monumenta majorum, omnis sapientiæ ratio, omnisque doctrina.*—*Phil.* ii. 40.

Many of the modern churches are built with fragments of ancient buildings. One of them contains 12 marble Corinthian columns; and outside the door of another is a colossal stone vase, a votive offering of T. Pomponius to

Hercules, as recorded in an inscription now almost illegible.

San Germano was a place of some importance in the middle ages. The Emperor Otho IV. took it on his invasion of the kingdom of Naples in 1210. The cardinal legates of Honorius III. received here the oath of Frederick II. to undertake a crusade to the Holy Land; and his successor, Gregory IX., concluded here the mockery of a treaty of peace with the same emperor. The town is as much known for its foggy climate as Casinum was in former days.

. . . Nebulosi rura Casini.

SIL. ITAL. IV. 227.

The MONASTERY OF MONTE CASINO is situated on the lofty hill above the town, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it. Travellers may visit it and return to San Germano in 4 hours. It is without exception the first monastic establishment in Europe. Its undoubted antiquity, its interest as the residence of St. Benedict, its literary treasures, the learning and accomplishments of the brethren, all combine to place it above the rivalry of any similar institution. It was founded by St. Benedict in 529, on the site of a temple of Apollo; a fact commemorated by Dante:

Quel monte, a cui Cassino è nella costa,

Fu frequentato già in su la cima

Dalle gente ingannata e mal disposta.

E quel son io che su vi portai prima

Lo nome di Colui, che in terra addusse

La verità che tanto ci sublima:

E tanta grazia sopra me rilusse

Che io ritrassi le ville circostanti

Dall' empio culto, che il mondo sedusse.

Par. XXII.

The Monastery is a massive pile, more like a palace than a convent, but without much architectural pretension, although its great extent and general simplicity make it an imposing edifice. It is entered by a low rocky passage, said to have been the cell of the founder. The courts to which this leads communicate with each other by open arcades. The centre one is supplied with a cistern of delicious water, and is ornamented with statues of St. Benedict and his sister Sta. Scolastica. A handsome flight of steps leads to the upper quadrangle, in which the ch. is built. In a cloister which

runs round it, supported by granite columns from the temple of Apollo, are placed marble statues of the principal benefactors of the ch. Over the door a Latin inscription records the foundation of the abbey, and its subsequent vicissitudes up to the year 1649. The ch. erected by St. Benedict was destroyed by the Lombards, rebuilt by the Abbot Petronates, burnt by the Saracens, repaired by the Abbot Johannes, and again rebuilt by the Abbot Desiderius. It was consecrated in 748 by Pope Zacharias, and again in 1071 by Alexander II. It was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1349, and restored in 1365 by Urban V. In 1649 it fell down in consequence of the negligence of the workmen during some repairs. Towards the close of the 17th cent. it was once more rebuilt with greater magnificence than ever, in its present form. It was completed in 1727, and on the 19th May in that year it was consecrated by Benedict XIII. The centre door is of bronze, and contains, in inlaid silver letters, a catalogue of all the tenures, fiefs, and other possessions of the abbey in 1066, when the door was manufactured at Constantinople, by order of the Abbot Desiderius, who afterwards became Pope by the title of Victor III.

The interior of the Church far surpasses in elegance and in costliness of decoration every other in Italy, not excepting St. Peter's itself. The floors of Florentine mosaic, the profusion of rich marbles, and the paintings, give it an unapproachable superiority.

On each side of the high altar there is a handsome mausoleum; one is the work of *Francesco Sangallo*, erected at the expense of Clement VII. to the memory of his nephew *Pietro de' Medici*, drowned in the Garigliano (page 16); the other to *Guidone Fieramosca*, last prince of Mignano. The high altar is rich in precious marbles. St. Benedict and Sta. Scolastica are buried beneath it. The subterranean chapel contains paintings by *Marco da Siena* and *Mazzuoroppi*, which have suffered much by damp. During his residence at the monastery, *Tasso* was a constant visitor to this chapel. The

choir of the ch. is of walnut wood. Nothing can surpass the exquisite sculpture of its flowers, figures, &c. Fifty Corinthian columns, with ornamental bases, divide the seats from each other. The panels forming the backs, 48 in number, are carved in every variety of pattern, with flowers, birds, or foliage, and a portrait of some religious character in the middle. The doors of the sacristy and those opposite to them leading to the convent are superb. The two lateral chapels on each side the altar, the *Cappella dell' Assunzione*, and that of the *Addolorata*, are perfect specimens of Florentine mosaic, which is lavished equally over the floor, walls, and altar. On the space over the doors is a fresco by *Luca Giordano*, representing the consecration of the ch. by Alexander II. The Chapel of the SS. Sacramento, and the ceiling of the nave, representing the miracles of St. Benedict and the monastic virtues, are also by *Giordano*, who has inserted his name with the date, 1677. The chapel of S. Gregory the Great contains a picture of the Saint, by *Marco Mazzaroppi*, whose principal works are to be found here. The Martyrdom of St. Andrew, over the door in the side aisle, is also by *Mazzaroppi*. The organ is one of the finest in Italy. The *Refectory* contains a fine painting of the miracle of the loaves and fishes, by *Bassano*.

The *Library* of Monte Casino will always have a peculiar interest for the scholar, as the sanctuary in which many treasures of Greek and Latin literature were preserved during the dark ages. Even in the early history of the monastery, copies of the rarest classical MSS. were made by the monks. To the Abbot Desiderius, who greatly encouraged these transcripts in the 11th cent., we are probably indebted for the preservation of the *Idyls* of Theocritus and the *Fasti* of Ovid. The library contains at this time upwards of 10,000 vols., among which are some *cinque-cento* editions of great rarity and value. The oldest MSS. are:—a translation by Rufus of Origen's Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, of the 6th cent.; a Dante of

the 13th, with marginal and inter-linear notes; a Virgil of the 14th, copied from another MS. of the 10th cent. in Lombard characters, which supplies the termination of many verses incomplete in other copies; original MSS. of Leo Ostiensis and Ricardo di San Germano; and the *Vision of Frate Alberico*, which some suppose to have given Dante the idea of the *Divina Commedia*.

The *Archives*, however, contain by far the most valuable of all the treasures of the abbey. They comprise about 800 original diplomas and characters of emperors, kings, dukes, and barons, beginning with Ajo, Prince of the Lombards, in 884; and a complete series of all the bulls of the popes relating to the monastery from the 11th cent. Many of the charters have portraits of the princes by whom they were granted. The seals attached to them alone would be a curious study. This inestimable collection of the political and religious history of the middle ages has been carefully arranged and copied into six folio volumes. Among the numerous letters is the correspondence of Don Erasmo Gattola, the historian of the abbey, with Muratori, Tiraboschi, Mabillon, Montfaucon, and other learned men of his time. At the end of an Italian version of Boccaccio, *De claris mulieribus*, are, the letter of Mahomet II. to Nicholas V., in which he complains of the armaments raised against him by the Pope, and promises to become a Christian as soon as he arrives at Rome with his army; and the answer of the Pope, declaring that he is not to be duped by the pretended promise of conversion. A *sella balnearia* of rosso antico, found at Suio, on the banks of the Garigliano, is preserved here. The Tower, which is believed to have been the habitation of St. Benedict, contains some pictures by *L. Giordano*, *Novelli*, *Spagnoletto*, &c., remains of the great collection, which was carried off to enrich the gallery at Naples. The cloisters of this part of the building have been converted into a gallery of inscriptions and antiquities, collected chiefly from the ruins of *Casinum*.

The monastery contains at present about 20 brethren, 9 laymen, 17 novices, and 70 or 75 pupils. The members of the community must be persons of family and independent fortune. The revenues of the establishment were formerly more than 20,000*l.* a year; they now scarcely exceed 3,000*l.* The Abbot formerly held the rank of first baron of the kingdom, and was privileged to drive his coach and six. But though the high and palmy days of Monte Casino have passed away, the hospitality of the brethren continues to be extended to strangers with unaffected kindness and courtesy. Several large and comfortable rooms are set apart for the accommodation of visitors, and a cordial welcome is never wanting. The view from the convent is singularly fine. The plain of the Liris as far as the frontier of the Roman States, including the towns of Ceprano, Aquino, and Arce, the high cultivation of the country, the picturesque forms of the distant mountains, combine to form a panorama of the highest interest and beauty.

During the spring a few days may be spent very agreeably at San Germano, from which several excursions can be made. A road of 4 m. leads to Pignataro, near which are the remains of *Interamna Lirinas* (Rte. 140). Another road, passing by S. Elia and Belmonte, reaches Atina (11 m.) and thence descends to Sora (12 m.), from which 24 m. more will take us back to San Germano (Rte. 144). Aquino and Pontecorvo are within a few hours' drive from it; and the pedestrian may ascend *Monte Cairo*, a mountain on the N.W. of Monte Casino, 4942 ft. high, whose summit commands one of the finest prospects in Italy, extending from Monte Cavo, near Rome, to the Camaldoli, near Naples.

After leaving San Germano, the large villages of *Cervaro*, *S. Vittore*, and *S. Pietro-in-Fine* are passed on the ridge on the l. Here the hills approach each other and the country becomes wild and barren; till, issuing from the pass called *Gole di Mignano*, the village of that name, surrounded by forests of oaks and chesnut trees, opens upon the

view, on the rt. When seen from the distance Mignano has a striking effect, but as we approach nearer it presents a melancholy appearance.

10 m. *Taverna di Mignano*. Near this are seen the first traces of the volcanic deposits of *Rocca Monfina*. Passing Presenzano and other villages on the surrounding heights, the road reaches the

7 m. *Osteria di Caiamiello*, a tolerable country inn, where vetturini often stop. Here this road is joined by that from the Abruzzi, and by two others. One of these on the l., following probably a branch of the *Via Latina*, leads by Vairano and along the l. bank of the Volturno to Alife. (*Excursions from Naples*.) Another follows the direction of the *Via Latina*, of which traces are visible, passes after 5 m. through Teano, and 2 m. beyond it rejoins the Abruzzi road. To follow this branch lengthens the route only 1 m., but gives an opportunity of visiting Teano. Two m. before reaching the latter town, in a ravine on the rt., are the chalybeate springs, called *Acqua delle Caldarelle*, the ancient *Aqua Sinuessance* which Pliny records:—*Sterilitatem fœminarum et virorum insaniam abolere produntur*.

Teano (5000 Inhab.), the ancient *Teanum Sidicinum*, according to Strabo the most important city of Campania next to Capua, situated on the slopes of *Rocca Monfina*, is approached by a terrace commanding a fine view of the neighbouring country. It is the residence of a bishop of the united dioceses of Teano and Calvi. The streets of the town are narrow. The massive remains of the baronial castle built by Marino Marzano, Duca di Sessa, the partisan of John of Anjou in the 15th cent., are of immense extent; the stables alone are capable of containing 300 horses. A monument in the cloisters of the suppressed convent is supposed to bear the effigy of this rebellious vassal and kinsman of the house of Aragon. The cathedral contains many columns taken from ancient buildings, and a sarcophagus with bas-reliefs; in front of the door are two sphinxes of red granite. Numerous inscriptions, built into the

walls of this and other buildings, speak of the city as a colony of Claudius, and refer to the baths, to several temples of Ceres, Hercules Victor, and Juno Populonia. The ancient theatre, now called *Madonna della Grotta*, still retains several of its subterranean vaults. The large remains of the amphitheatre are close to the road outside the town. The *Ospizio* of the monastery of S. Antonio, 2 m. from the town, perched on the crest of the hill, commands a magnificent prospect. The extinct volcano of Rocca Monfina is seen towering in the distance on the N.W. of Teano. (Rte. 140.)

At a solitary tavern, called *Torricella*, a wretched place, the 25th m. from Naples, the Teano road falls again into that from the Abruzzi.

7 m. *Calvi*, the ancient *Cales*, contains scarcely more than a dozen houses, and a small ruined castle of the middle ages. The ground for many miles is encumbered with ruins, and quantities of coins are found by the peasants in the neighbourhood. The best remains existing are those of a temple, a ruined arch of brickwork, and the theatre. The temple is the most interesting. Several chambers are well preserved, and are lined with reticulated masonry. In the first chamber are numerous fragments of bassi-relievi in stucco on the inner wall; among them some sitting figures, a tripod, and palm-leaves may be traced. The ruin is now called *Sta. Casta*. "But the most interesting, perhaps I should say the most picturesque, object," says Mr. Craven, "is a small fountain formed of a marble slab, bearing on its surface a very well executed bas-relief of elegant design, composed of festoons of vine-leaves and grapes with a mask in the centre. This relic is placed against the base of a steep rock covered with creepers, forming one side of a singular little volcanic glen, bearing in its whole extension the marks of innumerable conduits, probably for the purpose of supplying baths or thermæ."

The wines of Calvi are celebrated by Horace—

Cæcubum, et prælo domitam Caleno
Tu bibes uvam; mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites, neque Formiani
Pocula colles.
Od. i. xx.

4 m. *Spartimento*, the place where this road falls into that from Rome through Terracina and Mola di Gaeta.

4 m. *Capua* (Rte. 140).

16 m. NAPLES.

ROUTE 142.

TERNI TO NAPLES, BY AQUILA.

	Miles.
Terni to Rieti	16
Rieti to Civita Ducale (Neapolitan frontier)	5
Civita Ducale to Antrodoco	9
Antrodoco to Aquila	17
	—
	47

Consular Road of the Abruzzi. Posts.

Aquila to Popoli	3
Popoli to Solmona	1
Solmona to Rocca Valloscura	1
(An extra horse for every pair, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .)	
Rocca Valloscura to Castel di Sangro	2
(An extra horse for every pair as far as Roccarasa, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .)	
Castel di Sangro to Isernia (From the Taverna della Croce or di Vandra 5 m. distant, to Isernia, and from the same tavern to Castel di Sangro, an extra horse for	2½

every pair, but not *vice versa*.)

Isernia to Venafro . . . 1½

(An extra horse for every pair from Venafro to Isernia, but not *vice versa*.)

Venafro to Torricella . . 2½

Torricella to Capua . . . 1

Capua to Aversa . . . 1

Aversa to Naples . . . 1

(A half-post both ways is charged for a royal post.)

16½ = 128½

176

Travellers from Florence, who are desirous of proceeding to Naples without passing through Rome, may quit the Roman road at Terni, and proceed by Rieti to Aquila, where they will fall into the high post-road of the Abruzzi. The postmaster of Terni will supply horses to Rieti, whence others can be obtained to Aquila.

With the exception of a short space near Antrodoco, the road is excellent, and is the ordinary route of the proprietors of the Abruzzi to Rome.

After reaching Papigno (*Handbook for Cent. Italy*, Part I. Rte. 27), the road immediately ascends the steep hill above the Falls, so that travellers who wish to visit them, *en route*, may quit their carriage at Papigno, and rejoin it again at the summit. Thence the road proceeds for about 2 m. along the l. bank of the Velino, passing the village of *Piè di Luco*, and its small lake, the ancient *Lacus Velinus*, with its water-lilies and picturesque banks. The villa of Axius, the friend of Cicero, is supposed to have stood near it. The road crosses to the rt. bank of the Velino, close to its junction with the Turano. From the rich cultivation of the plain and the fine scenery of the valleys the drive into Rieti is very interesting.

16 RIETI (11,000 Inhab.—Inns: *La Campana*, in the Piazza; *La Posta* in the Corso; both indifferent), the ancient *Reate*, now an episcopal city, the capital of a Delegation of 95 square leagues and 59,400 souls. Its chief

branches of industry are agriculture and grazing, and it supplies Rome with large quantities of cattle. The *Cathedral*, originally a Gothic building, dates from 1456; in the chapel of S. Barbara the statue of the saint is by *Bernini*, and the monument to Isabella Alfani is by *Thorwaldsen*. One of the columns of the subterranean ch. is a Roman *milliarium*. The *Palazzo Ricci* contains a collection of pictures. In the street leading to Porta Accarana is an ancient statue, without hands and head, called *Marbo Cibocco*, and said, without any authority, to have once represented Cicero.

Reate was one of the most important Sabine towns, and in antiquity equalled by few of the cities of Italy, since it is said to have been the first seat of the Umbri, considered the Aborigines of this part of Italy, and to have derived its name from *Rhea*, the Latin Cybele:—

. . . magnaëque Reate dicatum
Coelicolum matri.

SIL. ITAL. VIII. 417.

It was celebrated for its mules, and still more for its asses, which sometimes fetched the price of 60,000 sesterces, about 484*l*. The valley of the Velinus, in which it is situated, was so delightful as to merit the appellation of *Tempe*; and for their dewy freshness, its meadows were called *Rosœ rura Velini*.

Rieti being the frontier town of the Papal States, before leaving it, passports must be *viséed* by the police.

EXCURSION TO LEONESSA, NORCIA, AMATRICE, AND S. VITTORINO.

Rieti is conveniently situated for exploring the aboriginal cities in its neighbourhood. Travellers who feel disposed to visit them should obtain letters of introduction at Rieti, for they must be wholly dependent on the hospitality of the resident proprietors.

After crossing the plain of Rieti, a bridle path skirting *Monte Terminillo*, called also the *Montagna di Lionessa* (6998 ft.), after passing Cantelice,

reaches Vedutri. On the l. are *Morro Vecchio*, identified with *Marrubium*, and *Palazzo* with *Palatium*. From Vedutri the path winds up the mountain, at each turning offering most magnificent views of the beech forests that stretch away over the huge sides of the Terminillo, of the vale of Rieti with its lakes, the gorge of Terni, the hills of Spoleto, and a long line of country westward. After passing through a park-like wood, a long descent over barren slopes of rock leads to

Leonessa, 16 m. from Rieti, built about 1252 under the patronage of Frederick II., and belonging to Naples. It is surrounded by villages, and shut out from the rest of the world by an amphitheatre of mountains, scarcely passable in winter. It is entered by a picturesque Gothic Arch combining strikingly with the mountain ridge above, and a ruined castle on one of its crags. The chs. of *S. Pietro degli Agostiniani*, and *Santa Maria fuori della Porta*, have beautiful Gothic doorways. The path follows the valley of the *Corno*, a tributary of the Nera, to *Cascia*, 8 m., which from its acropolis-like hill is supposed to have been a most important place, and to have preserved the name of the *Caschi* or *Aborigines*; and 6 m. further, crossing the frontier, reaches

Norcia, the ancient *Nursia*, celebrated for the coldness of its climate,—

Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit
Nursia.

VIRG. *Æn.* vii. 715.

It was an episcopal see in the early ages of Christianity, and St. Eutychius, one of the reputed disciples of St. Paul, is said to have been its first bishop. It retains many portions of its Etruscan wall, and was the birthplace of St. Benedict, of Sta. Scolastica, and of Vespasia Polla, the mother of the Emperor Vespasian. In the time of Suetonius the monuments of her family were still existing at *Vespasia*, 6 m. from Nursia. A path hence across the mountains communicates with Spoleto.

Instead of returning by the same route, the traveller may cross again the frontier and go to Aquila through

Amatrice, which is reached by a bridle-path of 12 m. from Norcia. It had its origin in the middle ages, and was once of considerable importance. It is now a forlorn place, wasted by earthquakes and dissensions, which scattered its population into 45 villages by which it is encircled. There are several interesting chs. with paintings, mostly retouched, by *Cola dell' Amatrice*. The chs. of S. Agostino and San Francesco have beautiful Gothic doorways. From Amatrice, a path of 6 m. leads to Civita Reale, and 2 m. from it, at the head of the valley and close to the source of the Velino, is

Collicelli, a hamlet near the site of *Fulacrinum*, Vespasian's birthplace. On the hill above the ch. of S. Silvestro in *Fulacrinum* are some ruins supposed to be of the house of the Flavian family, in which Vespasian was born, and which he preserved in its original state, and often visited. *Locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, manente villa qualis fuerat olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret.*—*Suet.* viii. 2. There are traces of an old winding ascent to the top of the hill. The path reaches next *Montereale* (7 m.), from which a new road of 10 m. falls into the road from Antrodoco to Aquila, near *Coppito*, passing, at the 8th m. from Aquila,

San Vittorino, a hamlet on the banks of the Aterno, which marks the site of *Amiternum*, a powerful Sabine city of great antiquity, which assisted Turnus against Æneas:

Una ingens Amiterna cohors, priscique
Quirites,
Ereti manus omnis, oliviferæque Mutusæ:
Qui Nomentum urbem, qui rosea rura
Velini,
Qui Tetricæ horrentes rupes, montemque
Severum,
Casperiamque colunt. . . .

Æn. vii. 710.

On the hill is a square tower with old inscriptions, and a sculptured lion built into its walls. Below it is a ch. in which S. Vittorino, an early bishop of Amiternum, is buried. His martyrdom is represented on some bas-reliefs in the wall; a tablet bears the date 1174; and there is a subterranean ch. used as a place of worship and

burial by the early Christians. This hill seems to have been the Acropolis of Amiternum, for terraces may be traced down to the plain. At the foot of the hill, behind the village, are some polygonal walls, and in the plain are the ruins of an amphitheatre constructed of brick, in the style of imperial times. The river runs completely through the ancient theatre, which is easily traced; foundations of other edifices are visible in various parts of the plain, and even in the bed of the river. Amiternum was the birthplace of *Sallust*. The fragment of an ancient calendar, one of the most valuable relics of this kind, and lately many coins of Diocletian, have been found hereabouts.

From Rieti the road ascends the valley of the Velino as far as Antrodoco, and in picturesque beauty is hardly to be surpassed. At a little distance from the road, on the r. the Salto falls into the Velino. At Casotto di Napoli, a ruined house between Rieti and Civita Ducale, is a hill called *Lesta*, retaining traces of ancient fortifications and remains of polygonal walls, and supposed to mark the site of *Lista*, the capital of the Aborigines. An ancient fountain still exists near the entrance gate.

7 m. *Civita Ducale* (1600 Inhab.), the frontier town of Naples, built in 1308 by Robert Duke of Calabria, was once a place of considerable strength, and its ruined walls still make it a picturesque object. It is the chief town of the district. Here the traveller undergoes the custom-house and police formalities.

The country between Civita Ducale and Antrodoco is extremely beautiful; following the valley of the Velino, the lower hills are covered with vines and olives, while the higher ridges are clothed with forests. The gaseous emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen from the pools which occur on either side of the road, and some of which bubble up with violence, form the *Aquæ Cutiliæ*, the modern *Bagni di Paterno*, which were much resorted to by the Romans for their medicinal properties. *Vespasian* visited them every year, and it was while residing here that his death took

place, in A.D. 79. The most remarkable of these pools is the *Pozzo di Latignano*, the ancient *Lacus Cutiliæ*, situated on the l. of the road at the foot of the hill on which stands the village of *Paterno*, and below the ruined terrace of a Roman villa or bath. The stream produced by its violent action is strong enough to turn a mill; and some masses of incrustations of carbonate of lime and vegetable substances become occasionally detached, and assume the appearance of the floating island mentioned by *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. *Varro* called the Cutilian Lake the *Umbilicus Italiæ*, because he supposed it to be exactly in the centre of the peninsula. From this circumstance some writers confounded it with the *Amsanctus* of *Virgil*, misled by the "*Est locus Italiæ medio*." (Rte. 148.) Not far distant, but nearer Rieti, are ruins of a large building supposed to be the palace of *Vespasian*. Near the road, and running parallel to it for some distance, are remains of the *Via Salaria*.*

The Velino is crossed between Canetra and Borghetto shortly before

8 m. *Antrodoco*. (*Inn*: small and poor, outside the gates.) Nothing can surpass its romantic position. It is situated upon the Velino, at the point where the river emerges from its deep glen at the foot of Monte Calvo, to pursue a W. course towards Rieti. Where the two valleys meet, there is another deep glen or defile, called the *Passo di Antrodoco*, and formed by the flanks of Monte Calvo, which begin to

* The VIA SALARIA traversed the *Sabina* and terminated at *Hadria*. It derived its name from its being the road by which the salt made on the shore of the Mediterranean, chiefly about Ostia, was imported into the interior of the country. The stations on it were—

Eretum,	<i>Grotta Marozza.</i>
Vicus Novus,
Reate,	<i>Rieti.</i>
Cutiliæ,	<i>Bagni di Paterno.</i>
Interocrea,	<i>Antrodoco.</i>
Falacrinum,	near <i>Collicelli.</i>
Vicus Novus,	<i>ai Massacci.</i>
Badies,	near <i>Illica</i> . (?)
Ad Centesium,	<i>Fresunco</i> . (?)
Asculum Picenum,	<i>Ascoli.</i>
Castrum Truentinum,	near <i>Torre di Martin</i>
	<i>Sicuro.</i>
Castrum Novum,	near <i>Giulia Nuova.</i>
Hadria,	<i>Atri.</i>

close in upon the Naples road at Rocca di Corno; so that the town is situated at the junction of the three glens, and forms a striking object from whatever quarter it is seen. Its ancient name *Interocrea* (between mountains) was derived from its position. Above the town, overlooking the river, rises the ruined castle of the Vitelli, but from the height of the surrounding mountains the view from it is circumscribed. The *Monte Calvo*, a spur from the great mass of the Terminillo, rising behind the town on the E. and N., is sometimes ascended for the sake of the prospect. It commands the plains of Aquila and the Papal States as far as Rome.

From Antrodoco an interesting walk or ride up the valley of the Velino, as far as *Sigillo* (6 m.), will afford an opportunity of seeing some imposing specimens of ancient engineering. The *Via Salaria* was carried through this narrow defile, supported on terraces rising from the river's edge, and at times carried along the brink of precipices cut into walls to admit its passage. The most striking of these cuts is about 100 ft. high, and had, till recently, a tablet with an inscription stating that the substruction was raised during the reign of Trajan.

The narrow pass, through which the road to Aquila proceeds, has on several occasions been the scene of hostile engagements with the armies which have invaded Naples. In 1798 a handful of peasants held it so as to repel a column of the French army; in 1821, the Neapolitans under Gen. Pepe allowed the Austrian army to pass with scarcely any opposition. The road is extremely beautiful; the land is rich and well watered, and the hills are luxuriantly wooded. One of the remarkable features of the road is the number of ruined castles: beyond the *Madonna della Grotta* is one of considerable extent, much resembling those of the Tyrol; and at the extremity of the glen is another of great size, clothed with ivy, and forming a very picturesque termination to the valley on the side of Aquila. The road crosses the Aterno near Coppito, where another

(3 m.) branches off on the l. to S. Vittorino.

17 m. AQUILA (7000 Inhab.—Inn: *Locanda del Sole*, very good), founded by the Emperor Frederick II. as a barrier to the encroachments of the popes, is the capital of Abruzzo Ultra II., the see of a bishopric and of the tribunals of the province. It is well built, with good streets and a large number of handsome palaces and chs. The lower classes have emigrated in considerable numbers in recent years. In 1706 the city was nearly destroyed by an earthquake; 2000 persons perished in one ch., a great part of the city was overthrown, and from its effects it has never recovered.

Aquila is full of interest; and its antiquities and chs. will repay a visit of a few days. *St. Bernardino da Siena*, the principal ch., has a façade begun in 1525 and completed in 1542, by *Cola dell' Amatrice*. It is composed of three orders, one over the other; the lower being Doric. The workmanship is unusually elaborate, and, in spite of the heaviness, it is imposing. Over the principal door, which is Corinthian, are bas-reliefs of the Madonna and some kneeling saints, one of which is the portrait of *Girolamo da Norcia*, the architect of the two lateral doors. In the interior, the roof and its compartments are handsome; the marbles are from the mountains in the neighbourhood. The monument of San Bernardino is a fine specimen of art after the Revival. It is a large urn of white marble, wrought with elegant arabesques and decorated with statues and other sculptures in high relief. It was executed in 1505 by *Silvestro Sallviati dell' Aquila*, at the expense of Giacomo Notar Nanni, a merchant, and it cost 9000 ducats. It formerly enclosed a silver chest containing the ashes of the saint, and executed by order of Louis XI.; but the French in 1799 broke open the monument and carried it off. Near the altar is a monument to Maria Pereya Noronia Camponeschi, Contesa di Montorio. It represents a mother and her infant in a recumbent posture, and was the work of *Salvatore dell' Aquila*. Near the altar

is a large picture of the Crucifixion, by *Ruter*.

Sta. Maria di Collemaggio is encrusted with white and red marble. The façade alone remains of the original Gothic building. The porch is extremely rich. The central doorway is rounded, consisting of four bands, three of which are spiral, the other being composed of small figures of saints or angels. The canopied niches are of great variety; the twisted pillars are richly carved. The niches were once filled with statues, of which only seven now remain. The two lateral doorways have two columns on each side, elaborately twisted, but partly concealed by plaster. The three rose windows, though now blocked up, are still extremely beautiful. Above the porch a balcony runs along the front of the building, from which the bishop of the diocese reads, on every 29th of August, the bull in favour of Aquila, granted by Celestin V., who was consecrated pope in this ch. in 1294, and was afterwards buried in it. The interior of the ch. has a rich roof, and the floor contains several monuments to bishops of the order of the Celestins. The monument of Celestin V., erected in 1517, is of marble and covered with a profusion of arabesques. The choir is Gothic altered into the classic style. The body of the building was ruined by the earthquake of 1703. In this ch. are preserved some remarkable paintings by *Ruter*, the pupil of Rubens. He was a Celestin monk, and has left here some interesting works, as they contain portraits, and supply a field for the study of costume. The more important are the Coronation of Celestin V. in the presence of Charles II. of Anjou, and his son Charles Martel; the defeat of Braccio at the siege of Aquila; and the life and miracles of Celestin V.

Many of the other churches and public buildings exhibit fragments of Gothic architecture. *Santa Maria di Paganica* has a fine doorway, with rich carving, and a ruined rose window. *San Silvestro* has a window and doorway, with old Gothic side windows closed up, and a picture of the Baptism

of Constantine, considered one of the best works of art in the city. Inside the Gothic doorway there are some frescoes by the school of Giotto. *San Domenico* has a beautiful window. *S. Maria di Soccorso* has a simple but very pretty façade; *Il Vasto* has a splendid Gothic window; *San Marco* has two Gothic doors; and *Santa Giusta* has the richest window in Aquila; the bands rest on figures in different attitudes, and of very grotesque forms. Behind this ch. is an old Gothic house with a room painted in fresco; over the entrance is an inscription with the date 1462, and a quaint Latin distich alluding to the name and arms of the proprietor. In the Strada Romana is a curious old house with Gothic windows, porches, &c.

The *Palazzo Torres* contains a picture gallery, among which are:—a Magdalen by *Annibale Caracci*; a St. John by *Guercino*; a Magdalen by *Paolo Veronese*; Martyrdom of St. Catherine by *Baroccio*; the Democritus of *Guido*; Christ with the Cup by *Andrea del Sarto*; an admirable portrait of Card. Torres, by *Domenichino*. But the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the gallery are the Stoning of Stephen, on copper, by *Domenichino*, and the Last Supper by *Titian*, on marble.

The *Palazzo Dragonetti* has also a gallery of paintings, among which are several by *Pompeo dell' Aquila*, a native artist of the 16th cent.

The *Citadel*, built in 1534 by the Spanish engineer Pirro Luigi Scriva, is one of the most massive and imposing fortresses of the 16th cent. in Italy, though useless against modern artillery. It is a regular square flanked by low round towers; its curtains are 24 ft. in thickness, and the fosse which surrounds it is 70 ft. broad and 40 ft. deep. Over the gateway are the arms of the Emperor Charles V. The walls, built with extraordinary strength, have been unaffected by any of the earthquakes from which the city has suffered. A portion of the fortress is now used as a prison, and a small garrison is maintained in it. Strangers are not allowed to enter without permission from the governor.

The old *Palazzo del Governo*, built also in the time of Charles V. by Battista Marchiolo, was the residence of his natural daughter Margaret of Austria, who, after the death of her husband Ottavio Farnese, was made Governor of this province. It is a large building, with a lofty tower; but a portion of it was thrown down by the earthquake of 1703.

At Aquila the expenses of living are moderate; there is excellent water by an aqueduct of 4 m., and an opera and theatre which are open part of the year.

The siege of Aquila and the death of Braccio Fortebraccio da Montone are among the most interesting passages in Italian history. The battle, which ended in the overthrow of that condottiere, the rival of Sforza and perhaps the most complete specimen of the Italian chivalry of the 15th cent., was fought between the city of Aquila and the hill of San Lorenzo, June 2, 1424. The combined armies of Joanna II. of Naples, Martin V., and Filippo Maria Duke of Milan, under the command of Jacopo Caldora, were three or four times superior in strength to that of Alfonso of Aragon, commanded by Braccio; and yet the battle would undoubtedly have been decided in Braccio's favour, if his signals had not been misunderstood by his reserve. In the fight Braccio was wounded and thrown from his horse; his followers fled, panic-struck at the sight, and the day was lost. Braccio was carried into the tent of Caldora, where he was treated with all consideration; but he neither spoke after he fell, nor noticed even his own followers whom Caldora summoned to attend him. The surgeons declared that his wound was not mortal; but he, determined not to survive his defeat, died on the 5th June, after passing three days without food, and without uttering a word. The astrologers had predicted that neither Sforza nor Braccio would long survive each other, and the death of Sforza by drowning in the Pescara is supposed to have caused Braccio to believe that his own days were numbered. His body was taken to Rome by Lodovico

Colonna, where Martin V. refused it the rites of burial as of an excommunicated person; and it is still unburied in one of the churches of Perugia. (*Handb. for Central Italy*, Rte. 27.)

From Aquila a new road is being constructed, through the passes of Monte San Franco, to Terano (Rte. 143). The excursion to *Amiternum* (6 m.) can be made directly from Aquila.

A wild pass over the mountains leads from Aquila to the Lake of Celano by Rocca di Cagno, Rocca di Mezzo, and Ovindoli. (Rte. 144.)

In the Abruzzi the traveller will see in their homes the *zampognari*, or *pifferari*, or bagpipers, who so regularly visit Rome and Naples every Christmas that the season would seem wanting in one of its ancient customs in the eyes of the Romans and Neapolitans if they did not come to greet it with their carols and their hymns. During the rest of the year they live chiefly on the profits realized by their six weeks' visit to Rome. Their dress at home is quite as picturesque as it is at Rome; pointed hats, plush or sheepskin breeches, and short cloaks, colourless from exposure and wear; a costume which the pencil of Perry Williams has made familiar to all travellers.

EXCURSION TO THE CICOLANO DISTRICT, AND TO THE CASTLE OF PETRELLA.

The traveller who is desirous of investigating more fully the early antiquities of Italy, will have an opportunity, while in this neighbourhood, of visiting the *Cicolano District*, lying between Avezzano and Rieti, on the rt. bank of the Salto. The excursion must be made on horseback, and can be undertaken either from Rieti, or from Civita Ducale, or from Aquila. There are few parts of Italy so little known. The country presents an almost unvarying succession of deep ravines lying between steep hills of moderate elevation and profusely wooded. Upon these hills, scattered

over a considerable tract, are the remains of a series of ancient cities, described by Dionysius of Halicarnassus as being the towns of the *Aborigines*, entirely ruined and deserted when he wrote. Martelli, a local antiquary, was the first who proved the accuracy of the descriptions of Dionysius, and Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Keppel Craven subsequently confirmed part of his observations. It is exceedingly difficult to determine the position of these towns from the ancient names; but *Torano*, near *Smt' Anatolia*, which possesses vestiges of Cyclopean walls, is considered to be the *Tiora* of Dionysius, where St. Anatolia suffered martyrdom under the emperor Decius. The sites of the other principal towns mentioned by Dionysius are still undetermined, and will probably never be ascertained with perfect accuracy. Independently, however, of the question respecting their ancient names, the traveller will derive sufficient interest in finding a cluster of cities whose massive walls and other ruins mark the position of the aboriginal settlements precisely as they are described by that historian. The district is now inhabited by shepherds, whose villages are scattered over the valley of the Salto. The proprietors reside on their estates, and it is to them that the traveller must look for hospitality; it will, therefore, be desirable that he should provide himself with recommendations to some of them.

On the borders of this district, about 3 m. N.E. of Borgo S. Pietro, close to the frontier of the Papal States, is the village of *Petrella*. Its *Castle* at the end of the 16th cent. was the scene of the sufferings and crime of *Beatrice Cenci*, rendered celebrated no less by the pencil of Guido than by the poetry of Shelley:—

“That savage rock, the Castle of Petrella,
 ‘Tis safely wall’d, and moated round about:
 Its dungeons under ground, and its thick
 towers,
 Never told tales; though they have heard
 and seen
 What might make dumb things speak.”

Her story is related by Shelley, and by Keppel Craven in his *Tour to the*

Abruzzi, but it is of a character not to be introduced into a work of this kind. Beatrice maintained her innocence to the last. Many of the illustrious families with which she was allied used all their influence to obtain her acquittal; but the intrigues of a powerful Roman family, which had much to gain by the total extinction of her line, and the occurrence of a similar crime—the murder of the Princess of Santa Croce by her two sons—at the moment when the life of Beatrice hung upon a thread, decided her fate. Pope Clement VIII. (Aldobrandini) confirmed her sentence to death, and she was beheaded at Rome in 1599.

From Petrella the traveller may proceed to Antrodoco, to Civita Ducale, or to Rieti.

The road from Aquila to Naples is one of the four post roads of the kingdom, and is called the Consular Road of the Abruzzi. It is $16\frac{1}{2}$ posts; $128\frac{1}{2}$ m.

On leaving Aquila, the road descends the l. of the valley of the Aterno. At the 5th m. it leaves, on a hill on the other side of the river, Fossa, which marks the site and has remains of *Aveia*, a city of the *Vestini*. From the high ground the view towards Aquila is extremely fine. The numerous villages scattered over the valley, the cultivation of the land, the windings of the river, and the snowy mountains in the distance, combine to form a scene of peculiar interest. *Civita Retenga*, a village with an old castle on the hill, is the half-way house of the vetturini. It is at the 112th m. from Naples, and is 15 m. from Aquila. About 6 m. east is the town of *Capistrano*, the birth-place of S. Giovanni da Capistrano, the Franciscan who headed the crusade against the Hussites in Bohemia, afterwards joined the army of John Hunyades against the Turks, and was present at the battle of Belgrade, in 1456. He died soon afterwards at Villach, and was canonized in 1690 by Alexander VIII. Beyond Navelli, the road enters on a cheerless elevated plain, and is

carried by skilful windings down the mountains that form the N. boundary of the valley of Solmona. The view of this valley, encircled by mountains and diversified by the richest vegetation, is very striking.

24½ m. *Popoli* (4000 Inhab.—Inn : *La Posta*, tolerable), a dirty town situated at the foot of the mountains, at the junction of the roads from Aquila, Solmona, and Chieti, and 1 m. below the union of the Aterno with the Gizio. The ruined castle of the Cantelmis, dukes of Popoli, is finely placed on an eminence above the town, and adds greatly to its picturesque appearance. The ch. and many of the houses exhibit the same peculiarities of architecture as those of Aquila and Solmona; the most conspicuous is the dilapidated Cantelmo palace, with its finely arched Gothic windows and armorial shields.

A circular tower, without door or window, over the bridge of the Aterno, has an inscription with the words *Resta! Resta!*—but its history is unknown.

A straight and level road along the rt. bank of the *Gizio* leads to Solmona. 1 m. beyond Popoli are the ruins of *Il Giardino*, a villa of the Cantelmis. About 2 m. further a mountain road (16 m.) branches off on the rt. to Celano. It passes by *Pentima*, near which, in an elevated plain, are the ruins of the ancient *Corfinium*, the capital of the *Peligni*, the seat, during the Social war, of the allied nations, who changed its name to *Italica*, and adorned it with a spacious Forum and Senate-house. The Gothic ch. of *S. Pelino*, built of stones taken from the ruins, many of which exhibit inscriptions, contains the tomb of St. Alexander I. (A.D. 117). The *Via Valeria* may be traced near it, bordered in many places by the ruins of ancient tombs. 2 m. further, at *Raiano*, are remains of 2 ancient aqueducts constructed to convey the waters of the *Aterno* and the *Sagittario* to *Corfinium*. From *Raiano* the road ascends through fine scenery and oak forests to *Goriano Sicoli*, at the head of the valley of the Aterno, where it opens towards Aquila. Hence a narrow glen, which was traversed by the

Via Valeria, leads to the summit of the *Forca Carusa*, through which the N.E. wind blows sometimes in winter so violently as to render the pass impracticable. A rapid descent brings by *Colle Armele* to *Celano*. (Rte. 144.)

8½ m. *Solmona* (9000 Inhab.—Inn : *La Pace*, a suppressed monastery of the Jesuits, extremely dirty), the chief town of a district, and the see of a Bishop, occupies the site and retains the name of the birthplace of Ovid.

Sulmo mihi patria est, gelidis uberrimus undis.
Trist. iv. 9.

The position of the town, in the centre of the basin watered by the Gizio, and surrounded by lofty mountains, is so highly picturesque, that the traveller will hardly wonder that Ovid was so much attached to it, and found it too far away from the scene of his exile :

Sulmonis gelidi, patriæ, Germanice, nostræ ;
Me miserum, Scythico quam procul illa solo
est.
Fast. iv. 81.

The earthquakes of 1803 and 1806 destroyed many public buildings. It abounds in curious fragments of Gothic architecture, but the streets and houses have a ruined and unfinished appearance. The *Palazzo del Comune*, or Town Hall, is a remarkable specimen of the cinquecento style. The three doors are richly carved, and one has a pointed arched canopy with foliation of great beauty. The pointed windows above are even more richly worked; they are inserted in a square frame elaborately carved, and show the combination of the Gothic and classic styles. Over the rt.-hand window is the date 1522. The house of Baron Tabassi has an elaborate window with the inscription : "Mastro Petri da Como fece questa Porta, A.D. 1448." In the principal street is the *Cancelleria*, in front of which is a wretched statue of Ovid in clerical robes, holding a book inscribed S. M. P. F. This street is divided from the public square by an aqueduct with pointed arches, built in 1400. Near it is the fine doorway of the ch. of *S. Francesco d' Assisi*, destroyed by the earthquake. It consists of round arches resting upon six columns, and is

one of the finest examples of this style in Italy. The ch. in its original state must have been a noble structure, as it is shown by the rose window and doorway of the other front. Another rose window and doorway of Italian Gothic may be seen at *Santa Maria della Tomba*. The interior has a nave with pointed arches, resting on five low massive columns, with capitals of different styles, greatly resembling our old English churches. The square marble pulpit is Gothic, resting on columns. The *Cathedral* retains fragments of its original Gothic architecture. The *Nunziata* is a hospital for the maintenance and education of the foundlings of the Abruzzi.

2 m. from the town, at the base of the barren ridge of the Morrone, is the suppressed *Monastery of S. Pietro Celestino*, one of the most magnificent religious edifices in Europe, built with materials taken from the public buildings of Corfinium, which were destroyed for the purpose. It was founded as the chief seat of the order of the Celestins, in honour of Pietro da Morrone. The French Government suppressed it, and it is now used as a house of industry for the juvenile paupers of the metropolis. The domestic arrangements of the monastery are probably more complete than those of any other similar building in the world. The ch. retains most of its marbles and decorations. In a dark recess is a remarkable monument of the Cantelmo family, by *Silvestro Salviati*. In front of the monastery are some springs, which bear the classical title of *Fonti d'Amore*; and on the slopes of the hill some ruins of reticulated brickwork are shown as the *Stanze d' Ovidio*, the remains, perhaps, of one of the poet's villas. Higher up the hill, above these ruins, is a small stone hut, placed on a projecting ledge of the mountains, which has acquired peculiar sanctity as the *Hermitage of S. Pietro da Morrone*. It was from this retreat, in 1294, that Pietro da Morrone was dragged, at the age of 76, to fill the papal throne, under the name of Celestin V., a dignity he abdicated five months afterwards. Here the archbishop and the

two bishops, who had been sent by the conclave to announce his elevation to the Papal chair, fell upon their knees before the hermit, and so astonished him with the news, that he sought to escape from his new and unexpected honours by flight. It was here also that Charles II. and his son Charles Martel came to conduct the new Pope to his coronation, and held the bridle of his mule as he made his solemn entry into the city of Aquila, which was to be the principal seat of the Papal power.

The memory of Ovid naturally gives great interest to everything connected with Solmona. When its inhabitants revolted against Alfonso of Aragon, he suspended the sentence of fire and sword in honour of the poet; proving, says his historian Panormita, that he was more generous than Alexander, who spared nothing at Thebes but the house of Pindar. Scarcely any vestiges of the ancient city remain; but the cold and abundant streams which the poet described among the characteristics of his native valley, still form its remarkable feature.

Pars me Sulmo tenet Peligni tertia ruris;
Parva, sed irriguis ora salubris aquis.

Amor. II. 16.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKE OF SCANNO.

Travellers who are interested in wild mountain scenery should devote a day to an excursion to the *Lake of Scanno*. It cannot be less than 12 or 15 miles, most of which must be performed on foot. The path ascends the course of the *Sagittario*, a bright mountain stream, called also *Acqua della Foce*, from the peculiar defiles through which it passes near Anversa. This gorge, through the whole of which eagles and ravens abound, is in every respect one of the most singular in the chain of the Apennines. The village of *Anversa*, which stands on an eminence on the rt. with its shattered castle commanding the entrance of the pass, and the village of *Castro di Valva* hanging

almost over the vale from a precipitous rock on the l., add greatly to its picturesque character. At its extremity, near Villa Lago, the Sagittario is seen bursting forth from the high mass of rock which forms the boundary of the glen. Here, at a spot called the *Stretti di S. Luigi*, the pass becomes of such fearful height and narrowness as to be totally impassable in rainy or stormy weather. Into this chasm the stream emerges through subterranean communications from the lake, which is about 1 m. distant. After leaving the ravine of the Sagittario, a short ride across a plain brings us to the lake. "The Lago di Scanno," says Mr. Lear, "is really one of the most perfectly beautiful spots in nature, and the more for being in so desert a place. Its dark waters slumber below bare mountains of great height, and their general effect might recall Wastwater in Cumberland, but that every craggy hill was of wilder and grander form, and that the golden hues of an Italian September evening gave it a brilliancy rarely known in our own North. At the upper end of the lake, which may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, an avenue of beautiful oaks, dipping their branches into the water, shade the rocky path, and lead to a solitary chapel, the only building in sight, save a hermitage on the mountain beyond." A path of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the Sagittario leads to the town of *Scanno* (3000 Inhab.), situated in a narrow valley of little interest. It has a local reputation for the beauty of its women, and for the Greek character of their costume.

From Solmona to Valloscura, a straight road leads to the base of the lofty range of mountains which bound the plain on the south. In this extremity of the valley the country is rich and highly cultivated, interspersed with cottages and hedge-rows which recall some of the beautiful home-scenes of England. The ascent begins under the town of Pettorano, and continues with little intermission for 5 m. At Pettorano the last view over the plain of Solmona is one of those rare prospects which are never forgotten by

the traveller; it is one of the finest scenes of its kind in Italy. The whole plain, 13 m. long, is spread out like a map at the foot of the pass, and the distant prospect is bounded by a long line of snowy mountains, above which the *Gran Sasso d'Italia* is conspicuous. The Gizio rises in the ravine below Pettorano. A wild defile, 2 m. in length, brings us to

9 m. *Rocca Valloscura*. (1000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*, tolerable.) This village well deserves its name, for it is placed in a deep precipitous ravine in one of the most desolate quarters of the pass. The ascent which follows is very steep, and the country is wilder and more dreary than that already passed. It is, however, a perfect picture of this peculiar class of scenery: the rocks in the deep ravines below the road are often so curiously broken that they have all the appearance of Pelasgic walls. At 2 m. from Valloscura we enter on the *Piano di Cinquemiglia*, which forms the summit of the pass. This plain, which, at the 88th m. from Naples, is 4298 ft. above the level of the sea, and is enclosed by much higher mountains, is perhaps the most wintry spot in Italy. The sudden falls of snow, and the stormy winds to which it is exposed, make it dangerous and often impassable in winter, and sometimes even late in the spring. Heavy falls of snow have been known to take place even in June. In February, 1528, 300 Venetian soldiers perished in crossing it; and a similar fate awaited 600 Germans under the Prince of Orange in March, 1529. A double line of high posts marks the direction of the road through it. In June and September it is one of the principal stations of the shepherds on their annual migration to Apulia. In the spring they bring their flocks from the plains of the Tavoliere to the mountain valleys above Aquila, where they take up their summer quarters, and towards the middle of autumn they return to La Puglia for the winter. At the S. extremity the road is carried through a narrow pass to

8 m. *Roccarasa* (1500 Inhab.), a picturesque village, which is the highest

inhabited village in South Italy: the Casa Angeloni is 4370 ft. above the level of the sea. From here a road branches off on the l. to Palena and Lanciano. (Rte. 143.)

A long and steep descent leads down from Roccarasa to the valley of the Sangro. The mountains are bolder in their forms than those already passed, and are covered with dense forests of oaks, among which bears are bred and hunted. The views over the plain of the Sangro and the mountain-tract beyond Isernia, with the snowy range of the Matese in the distance, are very fine.

6 m. *Castel di Sangro* (3000 Inhab.—Inns: *La Posta*; *Albergo di Fiocca*, reasonable but dirty; the landlord supplies horses), a curious old town at the base of a rocky hill at the extremity of a plain 6 m. long and 2 broad, through which the *Sangro* (*Sarus*) winds its course. It is surmounted by the ruins of the fine feudal castle of the Counts de' Marsi. Many of the houses are remarkable for their architecture, and are memorials of better times. They generally have coats of arms over the doors, a common practice in the Abruzzi. One near the inn bears the date of 1374.

EXCURSION TO BARREA, ALFIDENA, AND LA META.

The traveller fond of alpine scenery may take an interesting excursion from Castel di Sangro to S. Germano; but he should not undertake it without first securing a good guide and letters of introduction to some resident proprietor at Alfidena and Picinisco. The best way of obtaining them is by applying to the local authority at Castel di Sangro. From this town a path of 6 m. leads along the plain of the Sangro to the village of *Scontrone*, placed on its l. bank, in the midst of pine-forests. From here the path ascends the river through a romantic valley, which gets wilder and narrower as it approaches *Barrea* (1000 Inhab.), placed on the top of a mountain overhanging the deep

ravine through which the Sangro flows. This river rises near the village of *Gioia*, one of the coldest spots in Italy, from under the group of mountains which enclose the Lake Fucino on the S.W.; it runs below the villages of *Peschio*, *Ascerolo*, and *Opi*, in an upper valley shut in on the N. by the *Monte Greco* (7875 ft.), and on the S. by the mountain on which stands Barrea, which from this circumstance derived its name (*barrier*). From this upper basin the Sangro has found its way to the lower valley through a very deep gorge cut through the sides of the mountains. This gorge is so narrow as to be spanned by an old Gothic bridge of a single arch nearly 150 ft. in height. From Barrea we retrace our steps southwards, following the rt. bank of the river, to *Alfidena* (1500 Inhab.), a convenient sleeping-place for the first evening. It stands opposite *Scontrone*, on the bank of the *Rio Torto*, a small stream which runs through the town, and through a narrow cleft in the rock precipitates itself into a dark and deep chasm. In the parapet of the bridge over it is encrusted an old Oscan inscription. Alfidena retains the name but not the site of *Aufidena*, a city of the *Caraceni*, the most northern tribe of the Samnites, which was taken by storm by the consul Cn. Fulvius, B.C. 238. On a hill on the l. bank of the river are some remains of polygonal walls. From Barrea a mountain-path of nearly 18 m., great part of which is to be walked, crosses a high ridge of the mountain of *La Meta* by the *Passo del Monaco*. During the ascent the views of the stupendous rocks and frightful precipices of La Meta, which on this side falls almost perpendicularly, are really magnificent. The path traversing the high valley (4795 ft.), in which is the source of *La Melfa*, near the chapel of the Madonna del Canneto, descends to *Picinisco* (1200 Inhab.), the 2nd night's rest, situated on a lower slope of La Meta. The easiest way of ascending this mountain is from Picinisco, where good guides can be hired. July and August are the best months to undertake it. The time required is about 12 hours; but the

view from its highest summit (7480 ft. high), extending from the *Monte Corno* in the Abruzzi to the *Monte Alburno* near Pæstum, and from the Adriatic to the Tyrrhene sea, fully compensates the fatigue of the ascent. The chapel of *S. Maria del Canneto*, in August, is the scene of a *Festa* to which thousands of peasants, in their picturesque costumes, flock from the adjoining provinces. From Picinisco a good path of 4 m. leads to Atina, from which there is a road to Sora and to San Germano. (Rte. 144.)

Following the high road from Castel di Sangro, after a tedious ascent, we reach

6 m. *Rionero*, a miserable village, beyond which the road commands, on the r., the small plain of the *Volturno*, with those windings from which the river is supposed to derive its name. A path of nearly 5 m. leads from Rionero to the picturesque source of this river, near which are the ruins of the Lombard monastery of *S. Vincenzo a Volturno*, so famous in the middle ages as to have been visited by Charlemagne, and in later times celebrated for its magnificent archives and collection of chronicles. It was suppressed and destroyed at the French invasion, when its collections were transferred to Monte Casino. The walk from Rionero to its ruins, and back to rejoin the high road at the Taverna di Vandra near the 62nd m. from Naples, will not take, for a good pedestrian, more than 5 hours, and the tourist who can afford the time will be highly repaid by the beauty and singularity of the scenery.

A descent of 4 m. brings us to the post-station called *Taverna della Croce*, or *Taverna di Vandra*, where the mail changes horses.

The road now rapidly descends to the valley of the Vandra, from whence it ascends a high mountain called *Il Mucrone*. At the cottage of the gendarmes at its base the view, looking back over the mountains of Roccarasa and the valley of the Vandra, and S. over the district of Isernia and the snowy peaks of Matese in the distance,

is almost beyond description. On the l., built on a high precipitous rock, is Miranda, with a large baronial castle.

12 m. *Isernia* (8000 Inhab.—Inns: *Locanda Stefano* and *La Posta*; both very indifferent), the ancient *Æsernia*, a city of Samnium. Its commanding position, and the massive remains of its polygonal walls, which still exist as the foundation of the modern ones in nearly their whole circuit, afford a proof of the military skill which the Roman historians ascribe to the Samnites. During the Social War, after the fall of Corfinium and Bovianum, it became for a time the head-quarters of the Italian allies. The high road passes outside the E. wall, between the city and a deep valley watered by the Fiume del Cavaliere. In the lower part of this bottom is a rocky mound, with an old circular ch. dedicated to SS. Cosmo and Damiano, now used as the public cemetery. The fame of these saints in the cure of disease was so great, that people from all parts of the kingdom formerly crowded to their shrine at Isernia, during the September fair, to purchase masses for their restoration to health, or to make *ex voto* offerings for benefits received. Red wax models of different parts of the human body affected by disease were exposed for sale to those who came in search of health. Many of these offerings were of such a character that Sir William Hamilton and Mr. Payne Knight, who in the last cent. investigated the origin of the ceremony, believed it a remnant of the worship of Priapus. In 1780 the government, to suppress the scandal, prohibited the sale or presentation of the objectionable class of *ex voto* offerings; but the practice had taken so firm a hold on the public mind that when Sir Richard Colt Hoare visited the town 10 years later, he was able to procure specimens of the forbidden emblems. The fair is now remarkable chiefly for the display of costumes of the inhab. of the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro. Below the ch. is a precipitous hill covered with an ilex grove, among which is the monastery of the Capuccini, remarkable for the picturesque beauty of the site.

The modern town has manufactories of woollens, paper, and earthenware, is the see of a bishop, and the chief town of a district. It consists chiefly of one long and narrow street, running along the crest of the hill. In the middle of the town is a fine old fountain, with 6 rows of arches supported on short columns of white marble of different designs. Near the ch., destroyed by the earthquake of 1805, is an old tower, supposed to have belonged to a gateway of Norman times, at the base of which, on each angle, are 4 mutilated statues. In the adjacent street are foundations of massive buildings, and a rudely sculptured lion, apparently as ancient as the Samnites themselves. Among the inscriptions discovered in the town is one in honour of Septimius Paterculus, præfect of the Pannonian cohort in Britain, and of the Spanish cohort in Cappadocia, and Flamen of the Emperor Trajan: another is in honour of Fabius Maximus, *instauratori moenium publicorum*. The antiquities appear to have been destroyed in the middle ages, when the city was fortified, as many semicircular towers and walls of that period are still to be seen. The frequent earthquakes have also contributed to their destruction. The great curiosity of Isernia is the ancient aqueduct, hewn in the solid rock. It begins at the bridge on the Solmona side, where the water enters the channel. It is long, and has six airholes or *spiracoli*, the deepest of which is said to be 96 palms. It supplies the fountains and manufactories with water.

From Isernia a road leads to Boiano and Campobasso. (Rte. 145.)

A rapid descent from Isernia brings us to the valley of the Volturno. After the 51st m. we pass under the hamlet of Macchia; and the village of Montaquila is seen on a hill above the rt. bank of the Volturno, which is crossed, after the 48th m., by a fine bridge, where, leaving the town of Monteroduni 2 m. on the rt., we enter the province of the Terra di Lavoro. The approach to Venafro is extremely beautiful; a rich succession of groves and highly cultivated glades, surrounded by hills covered with fine oaks, recall in

many parts some of the finest combinations of English scenery. At the 45th m. we pass the hamlet of *Tuliverno*, near which Charles of Anjou is said to have crossed the Volturno on his march from San Germano to Benevento.

12 m. *Venafro* (4000 Inhab. *Ian*: a miserable locanda. There is a clean café adjoining, but it has no beds), the ancient *Venafrum*, is beautifully situated at the W. extremity of the plain of the Volturno, on the lower slopes of the lofty mountain of Santa Croce, upon which, about half way up its side, are the ruins of an old tower. At the base of the mountain rise the copious springs which form the Fiume di San Benedetto. Another spring in the neighbourhood retains the name of the *Fons Papiria*. The slopes of the hills are still covered with olives, as in the days of Horace:—

..... insuper addes
Pressa Venafrae quod bacca remisit olivæ.
Sat. II. 4, 68.

..... viridique certat
Bacca Venafro.
Od. II. 6.

Its antiquities have nearly all disappeared, and the only vestiges now remaining are some fragments supposed to belong to the amphitheatre, a small portion of the polygonal wallis, and some inscribed stones. The modern town, placed below the site of the ancient, is the see of a bishop, and is highly picturesque at a distance. The feudal castle of the Caracciolo family, occupying a commanding position above it, had formerly fresco portraits of the horses for whose breed the family were famous; but the castle has lost all its grandeur, and is now hardly worth a visit. Many of the inscriptions recording the names of the personages to whom the horses were presented or sold are curious; one is dated 1524. Venafro was twice desolated by the plague in the last cent.

After Venafro, the road for many miles is perfectly level. At the point where it approaches the Volturno, a stone bridge, called the Ponte Reale, leads into the Royal Chase of Venafro, which abounds with majestic oaks and is full of wild boars. The road pro-

ceeds at a little distance from the rt. bank of the river, passing on the rt. the villages of Vallecupa, Rocca Pipirozza, and Sesto. The hills are finely wooded: the high cultivation of the plains gives great variety to the landscape, and the mixture of rock and mountain with the other features of the country is calculated to remind the traveller of many parts of Devonshire.

Leaving Presenzano on the rt., we reach

10½ m. *Osteria di Caianiello*, where this road falls into that from Rome by Ceprano at the *Quadrivium*.

7 m. Torricella.

1 m. Calvi.

4 m. Lo Spartimento.

4 m. Capua.

9 m. Aversa.

7 m. Naples.

Rtes.

140, 141.

ROUTE 143.

ANCONA TO PESCARA, BY THE SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC, AND FROM PESCARA TO NAPLES, BY POPOLI.

Leaving Ancona, the road passes at the 18th m. through Loreto (*Hand. for Central Italy, Rte. 15*), and reaches

21 m. *Porto di Recanati* (3000 Inhab.), a small town on the coast. Thence to Civita Nuova, where it crosses the Chienti, which separates the Delegations of Macerata and Fermo.

18 m. *Porto di Fermo* (Inn: *Albergo*

Reale, clean and reasonable), prettily situated on the Adriatic and much frequented during the *villeggiatura* season. It is the *Castrum Firmianum* of Pliny. The scenery in its neighbourhood is very fine. On the rt. a road branches off to

[FERMO (14,000 Inhab.), *Firmum Picenum*, the residence of the Delegate of the province, and the see of an archbishop. It is situated 5 m. inland on a hill commanding a great extent of interesting country. During the Social War Pompey took refuge here after his defeat by Judalicius and Afranius, the latter of whom he eventually defeated under its walls. It was occupied by Cæsar on his march from Rimini. It was taken and retaken by Belisarius and Totila. The cathedral is dedicated to Sta. Maria Assunta. One of the chs. is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Juno. The college was founded in 1632, by Urban VIII. The neighbourhood abounds with charming scenery, and the inhabitants are courteous and instructed. "At Fermo," says Valery, "are still shown the ruins of the house of Oliverotto, one of the model tyrants proposed by Machiavel in his *Prince*. Oliverotto declared himself prince of Fermo, after having massacred his uncle, who had brought him up, and the principal inhabitants of the town, at a banquet; his reign did not exceed a year, as he was waylaid and strangled at Sinigallia, with Vitellozzo, his tutor in crime and in war, a victim worthy of his more dexterous rival Cesar Borgia." The citadel of Fermo was one of the last strongholds which Francesco Sforza possessed in the March of Ancona, during his struggle with the pope and other Italian princes in the 15th cent.]

Before reaching Porto di Ascoli, 5 m. off the road, is

[*Ripatransone*, 5000 Inhab., situated on a hill surrounded by walls; it is supposed to occupy the site of the Etruscan city of *Cupra Montana*. Pius V. in 1571, gave it the title of city; it has a cathedral dedicated to S. Gregory the Great. In the hill beneath the town is a remarkable cavern.]

The road passes the pretty villages of Grotte a Mare (*Cupra maritima*) and San Benedetto.

25 m. *Porto di Ascoli*, the Papal frontier; passports must be *viséed* here, before entering the Neapolitan States. From here a road leads to

[*ASCOLI, Asculum Picenum*, 20 m. off to the rt., the capital of a Delegation. It occupies a beautiful position, on the Tronto, close to the Neapolitan frontier; it is the see of a bishop, and although a dull and dilapidated place, it has 12,000 Inhab. It was the first city which declared against Rome at the commencement of the Social War. It sustained a memorable siege by Pompey, who compelled it to surrender and beheaded its principal inhabitants. During the Gothic wars it was besieged and taken by Totila. Its cathedral is said to have been built by Constantine, on the ruins of a temple of Hercules. It was the birthplace of Nicholas IV. The fortress was built from the designs of *Antonio Sangallo*, and several of the public buildings were designed by *Cola dell' Amatrice*, whose Last Supper, painted for the oratory of the *Corpus Domini*, gained for him a distinguished name throughout the province. From Ascoli a mountain bridle path leads by Civitella del Tronto to Teramo, 22 m.]

1 m. The *Tronto (Truentus)* is the boundary of the Papal States; the Neapolitan custom-house is on its S. bank at *Martin Sicuro* (Inn: *Locanda Cesarini*). Here passports are *viséed*, and the luggage examined. If it contains articles subject to duty, the traveller is escorted by a guard as far as Giulia Nuova, where he may be detained some time.

Between the Tronto and Pescara the shores present a plain extending from the Apennines to the sea, and varying from several m. to only $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It is highly cultivated, and enjoys a mild temperature, but has little to interest the traveller.

10 m. *Giulia Nuova* (3000 Inhab.—Inn: small and indifferent), on a hill 1 m. from the shore, is the custom-house station for the province. It was built in the 15th cent. by

Giulio Acquaviva, Duke of Atri, who removed thither, as a healthier spot, the remaining inhabitants of *Castrum Novum*, which was then called San Flaviano, from the body of a saint of that name brought there from Byzantium in the middle ages. The ruins of S. Flaviano are below Giulia Nuova on the lt. bank of the Tordino (*Batinus*).

The plain near them was the scene of the drawn battle, fought July 27, 1460, between the armies of John Duke of Anjou, commanded by Niccolò Piccinino, and of the Milanese allies of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, commanded by Alessandro Sforza and Federigo di Montefeltro. This battle, one of the most sanguinary conflicts in Italian history, lasted 7 hours, during the last 3 of which by torchlight. When the generals of each army recalled their men, neither was in a position to pursue the other, or to do more than retire from the scene of carnage, leaving all the baggage on the field. At daybreak the ravine near the castle was filled with the dead and dying; and a local chronicler records that there was not a foot of ground near it which was not covered with "bodies, blood, and armour."

EXCURSION TO TERAMO, CIVITELLA DEL TRONTO, AND THE GRAN SASSO.

From Giulia Nuova a road of 14 m. leads along the bank of the Tordino, through a well-cultivated country to

TERAMO (10,000 Inhab.—Inn: tolerable), the ancient *Interamna*, the capital of the province of Abruzzo Ultra I., and the see of a bishop, situated just above the junction of the Tordino and the Vezzola, and the residence of many rich families. The Gothic *Cathedral*, once remarkable, has been sadly modernised. In the neighbourhood are remains of an ancient amphitheatre, ruins of temples, baths, and aqueducts; many statues have also been found here. The hills above the town command fine views of the Gran Sasso d'Italia.

A bridle mountain path of 14 m. leads from Teramo to

Civitella del Tronto (6000 Inhab.), placed on a hill near the Salinello. Its castle is built on a rock of travertine. From the town to the sea-shore, rounded masses of breccia, containing fossil shells, mixed with pebbles, occur. In 1557 the Duke de Guise, who commanded the army of Henry II. leagued with Paul IV. against Philip II., laid siege to Civitella, which was defended with great bravery by its garrison. The inhab., even the women, joined the garrison in the defence. After three weeks, the Duke de Guise, mortified at the Pope's failure to provide him with reinforcements, and unwilling to risk a battle with the Duke of Alva, who at the head of 22,000 men was advancing from Giulia Nuova to meet him, raised the siege, and retreated towards Rome.

A new road (41 m.) is being constructed from Teramo to Aquila. It follows the lt. bank of the Vomano, passing near *Senarica* (200 inhab.), which was for many centuries the smallest republic in the world; it then traverses the narrow valley of Tottea, and by the wild passes of Monte San Franco issues into the valley of the Aterno. At present it is opened as far as *Montorio* (7 m.), from which to Pizzoli (27 m.) it is yet only practicable for horses, and from Pizzoli to Aquila (7 m.) it is also finished.

The Ascent of the GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, called also the *Monte Corno*, is best made from Teramo; but travellers who undertake it must be prepared to find scarcely any accommodation. In fact it should not be attempted without getting letters of introduction at Teramo for some of the proprietors residing at Montorio or Isola. The middle of July is the best time for the ascent. On leaving Teramo the new road is followed as far as *Montorio*; whence, after crossing the Vomano, a mountain path will lead to Isola, where mules and guides must be obtained, and where the night is spent. *Isola* (800 Inhab.) stands beautifully at the foot of the Gran Sasso on a peninsula nearly surrounded by two small streams, the Marone and the Ruzzo. The single pyramid of *Monte Corno*, broken into tremendous precipices,

rises immediately above it, and is scarcely ever lost sight of during the whole ascent. A wild path, nearly 8 m. long, but which will take about 4 hours, leads from Isola to the *Margone* or *Arapietra*, a rocky ridge surrounded by rich pastures, where mules are left. The tourist ought to be at this spot by sunrise; the rest of the ascent must be made on foot. The scenery of the ascent is perfectly Alpine in its character, presenting a magnificent variety of wood-crowned hills, torrents, waterfalls, and precipitous ravines, which constitute some of the most striking scenes in Italy. The height of Monte Corno is 10,154 Eng. ft. The upper ranges abound with chamois.

About 4 m. from Isola is *Castelli*, a small village that has acquired some celebrity for a manufactory of the so-called *Abruzzi earthenware*, which was carried to such perfection as to be placed on a level with that of Faenza. The art is now lost, but some of the specimens in the cabinets of the curious are remarkable for correctness of design and vivacity of colour.

After leaving Giulia Nova the *Tordino* is crossed, and 2 m. farther is the post station of *Monte Pagano*, where there are three inns with fair accommodation. About 2 m. farther S. the *Vomano*, a broad stream, very formidable when swollen by the winter torrents of the Gran Sasso, is forded. 3 m. beyond the Vomano a road branches off to

[ATRI (7000 Inhab.), the see of a bishop, on a commanding eminence 5 m. inland, with an extensive and most striking view. There are few cities in this part of Italy which have such high claims to antiquity as *Hadria Picena*. Its coins, of which there is a complete series in the local collection of the Sorricchio family, are amongst the heaviest specimens known, exceeding in weight the oldest Roman *asses*, and have been assigned to a very remote antiquity, some referring them to the Etruscan, others to the Greek settlers, and others to the Roman

Colony established there about 282 B.C. The family of the Emperor Hadrian came originally from this city, though he was born in Spain. Numerous remains of public edifices, baths, and walls attest the size and consequence of the city. It had a port at the mouth of the Piomba (*Matrinus*). In the neighbourhood are several remarkable subterranean chambers, regularly distributed, and resembling those of Syracuse. The tribune of the cathedral, one of the most perfect Gothic buildings in the Abruzzi, is covered with old frescoes.]

Farther S. is the post station and inn of *Silvi*, a clean house; and after crossing the Piomba, a road leads to

[*CIVITA SANTANGELO* (5000 Inhab.), 4 m. inland, the chief town of the district since 1837, and supposed to be the ancient *Angulus* of the *Vestini*.]

After fording the Salino Maggiore, *Salinas*, a dangerous stream when swollen by heavy rains, a road branches off to

[*CIVITA DI PENNE*, *Pinna* (8000 Inhab.), picturesquely situated on a hill 14 m. inland. It was the chief town of the *Vestini*, and during the Social War resisted the Roman army that besieged it. It still exhibits remains of ancient buildings. It was the chief town of the district till 1837, when, owing to an insurrection, the *Sottintendenza* was removed to *Civita Santangelo*. In the house of Baron Forcella there is an interesting collection of original portraits of the Stuart family, from Charles I. to Cardinal York, by whom they were bequeathed to a lady who had lived with the Countess of Albany, and who brought them by marriage to the Forcella family.]

The road, before reaching Pescara, skirts a low range of hills on the rt. covered with villas, which form the commune of Castellammare (4000 Inhab.), and are frequented as watering-places.

25 PESCARA (2000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*; very indifferent), the ancient *Aternum*, is a fortified town at the mouth of the river of the same name. It is a dull and miserable place, situated in an unhealthy plain, heavily afflicted

with malaria. It owes its importance wholly to its being a military station. The fortress was built by Charles V.

At the mouth of the Pescara, Sforza di Cotignola, the celebrated *condottiere* of Joanna II., perished while leading his army across the river on the 3rd of January, 1424. On that day he marched out of Ortona with his victorious army on his way to Aquila. It is related that he received many warnings by dreams and by the predictions of astrologers against setting out on that day, and that his attendants considered as an evil omen the accidental fall of his standard-bearer when leaving Ortona, by which the banner was torn. But Sforza declared that if such omens frightened others, they would not frighten him. The fortress of Pescara was occupied by the troops of Braccio, and all the ordinary fords having been impeded by the garrison, Sforza determined to cross the broad but insecure mouth of the river. Stormy weather increased the dangers of the passage. While standing in the middle of the stream, directing the troops, Sforza saw his favourite page, Mangone, carried out of his depth; in endeavouring to save him, the hind legs of his horse slipped, and the weight of his heavy armour prevented his making the least effort to save himself. He instantly disappeared, but his iron-girt hands were twice seen above the waves, as if imploring assistance. The horse rose again, but the body of the captain was never found.

EXCURSION TO ORTONA, LANCIANO, AND VASTO.

From Pescara a tolerable country road runs along the shore S. to

4 m. *Francoavilla* (4000 Inhab.), placed on a hill between the Alento and the Faro.

6 m. *Ortona* (8000 Inhab.) occupies the site, and retains the name of *Orton*, a naval arsenal of the *Frentani*. Placed on a promontory projecting into the sea, it commands an extensive view of the Adriatic, the Maiella, and the dis-

tant Gran Sasso. Its port has been blocked up by natural causes, but it still exports great quantity of wines, which are the best in this part of Italy. Ortona was the favourite winter residence of Margaret of Austria, widow of Alessandro de' Medici and of Ottavio Farnese. She died there in a magnificent palace she had erected, and which still exists, but in a dilapidated state.

The road quits the coast, and proceeds inland to

7 m. LANCIANO, *Anconum* (15,000 Inhab.), the see of an archbishop, and the chief town of the most populous district of Abruzzo Citra. The neighbouring country, as well as all the shores of this mountainous province, is fertile, and has extensive olive-grounds and vineyards, producing a species of malmsey (*Malsasia*). Lanciano is built on three hills, two of which are connected by a remarkable bridge referred to the 3rd cent., and called the *Bridge of Diocletian*. The cathedral, called *S. Maria del Ponte*, is built upon this bridge. The house of Anjou endeavoured to increase the prosperity of Lanciano, and conferred on it the privilege of coining money. In the middle ages it was famous for its fair which lasted 29 days. It was at the siege of Lanciano in 1423 that Braccio and Sforza first measured arms together.

[A new road, called *Frentana*, 47 m. long, is being constructed from Ortona by Lanciano to Roccarasa, where it joins the high post road (Rte. 142). The tract which is finished starts from Roccarasa, and skirting the S. flank of the Maiella, reaches *Palena* (12 m.), and 4 m. farther *Taranta*; whence, by a long gallery through Monte Ciricolo, arrives at Lama, 2 m. off. From the latter place a *via naturale* leads to Casoli (8 m.), and thence to Lanciano (14 m.).]

A good *via naturale* from Lanciano crosses the Sangro near its mouth, the Osente, and the Asinello, and proceeds to

18 m. VASTO D'AMMONE (*Inn*: indifferent), *Histonium*, on a hill a few hundred yards from the sea. Numerous ruins of ancient edifices attest its former grandeur and extent. In the Piazza there is an old inscription, which

records the fact of L. Valerius Pudens having at thirteen years of age borne away the prize of Latin poetry in the contests held at Rome in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Jacopo Caldora, the leader of the combined armies of Joanna II., Martin V., and Filippo Maria Visconti, built a palace, of which there are large remains. Vasto is still a place of some importance (12,000 Inhab.); its olive-grounds are rich. The *Palazzo of the D'Avalos*, formerly its feudal lords, which was enlarged and furnished by the Marchese di Pescara, the conqueror of Francis I., is said to be still in the same state and with the same furniture and pictures as when the hero's wife, Vittoria Colonna, inhabited it. Both Vasto and Ortona suffered much in the 14th cent. from the "Free Companions" of Fra Monreale.

In summer it is possible to proceed from Vasto to Termoli (18 m.) by a *via naturale*, and thence to Foggia; but the traveller would have to undergo great hardships and discomforts. Termoli will be better visited from Naples (Rte. 145).

On leaving Pescara the road follows the rt. bank of the river, which in the upper part of its course is called *Aterno*, the ancient *Aternus*, but below Popoli assumed the name of *Pescara* in the 7th centy. Cicero and Livy state that during the 2nd Punic war it was reported, among other prodigies, that the Aternus had flowed with blood: *Senatui nunciatum est Aternum flumen sanguine fluxisse*. The prodigy is seen sometimes in our days, when there is a sudden and heavy rain after a long drought in the upper valleys of Castelvecchio and Subequo, abounding in ferruginous ochre deeply coloured.

7 m. *Osteria di Carabba*—the Post station; but the vetturini generally stop at the Taverna di Sotto-Chieti, a dirty and extortionate house. Close by it on the l. an ascent of 2 m. leads to

CHIETI (15,000 Inhab.—*Inn*: *Aquila d'Oro*, tolerable), the capital of the Abruzzo Citra, the ancient *Teate Marrucinorum*:

Cui nobile nomen
Marrucina domus, clarumque Teate ferebat.
SIL. ITAL. XVII. 457.

It stands on a hill commanding a fine view, is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of many rich families. The Abbate Galiani, who, as Neapolitan Secretary of Embassy, shone among the "beaux esprits" at the court of Louis XVI., was a native of Chieti. The order of the *Theatines* took their name from this place, their founder, Paul IV., having been its archbishop. Of the many remains of *Teate*, the most remarkable are—seven large halls, part, perhaps, of some Thermæ, near the *Tintoria*, ruins of a gateway, and of a large theatre near the *Porta Reale*, and several inscriptions built into the walls of the cathedral, some of which allude to the Asinian family, to which Asinius Pollio, the friend of Horace and of Virgil, belonged. The churches of S. Paolo and of Sta. Maria del Tricaglio (*a tribus callibus*) stand on the foundations of temples of Hercules and of Diana Trivia. From Chieti there is a road of 16 m. to Lanciano.

Returning to the high road, 12 m. from the Osteria di Carabba, we cross the Orta, a mountain stream, and 1 m. beyond, on the l. bank of the Pescara, are the ruins of a monastery, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and called *San Clemente* from a pope of that name. It was founded by the emperor Louis II. for the purpose of receiving the body of that pope, which he obtained from Adrian II. in 866. Remains of the church and monastery, some bas-reliefs, and the brazen gates inscribed with the names of the possessions of the establishment, still attest the extent and wealth of the foundation.

[The tourist fond of wild scenery may follow here a path on the l. which by *S. Valentino* leads to *Roccamorice* (4 m.), situated on one of the lower slopes of the *Maiella*. About 3 m. from the latter place, at a spot called *For-nelli*, fine large crystals of sulphate of strontian are found. From *Roccamorice* the path ascends the valley of the *Orfenta* to the Piano del Molino, where it is abruptly closed by the peaks of *Monte Cavallo*, *Monte Mucchia*, and [*S. Italy.*]

Monte Amaro, the highest peak of the *Maiella* group (8956 ft.). Here the *Orfenta* has its origin from a beautiful double waterfall descending from the stupendous buttresses of *Monte Cavallo* and *Monte Mucchia*. Another path descends from the Piano del Molino through *Caramanico* to *Salle*, whose inhabitants, as well as those of *Mosellaro* and *Bolognano*, villages near it, have long enjoyed the reputation of manufacturing the best strings for musical instruments. From *Salle* the tourist may either rejoin the high road below *Tocco*, or, crossing the ridge of the *Morrone*, whose highest peak is 6862 ft., descend to *Solmona* (Rte. 142) through the long and narrow gorge of *Valle di Mala Cupa*, covered with thick forests in which the *Santolina Alpina* grows most luxuriantly. The excursion by *S. Valentino* and *Roccamorice* to the waterfalls of the *Orfenta*, and thence through *Caramanico* and *Salle* to *Tocco*, will occupy a little more than 5 hours, and therefore, by starting early from Chieti, it will be possible to accomplish it and reach *Popoli* in the evening. But if it is prolonged by crossing the *Morrone* and descending to *Solmona*, it will take at least 8 hours, as most of the excursion must be made on foot.]

15½ m. *Tocco* (4000 Inhab.), picturesquely situated on a high cliff overhanging the road on the l. It was the birthplace of *Carlo di Tocco*, a lawyer of the 12th centy., from whom the *principi di Montemiletto* descend.

The valley beyond this contracts into a narrow gorge about 3 m. long, called *Intermonti*, whose barren and steep limestone sides have evidently been cut through by the river *Pescara* forcing its way between them.

4½ m. *POPOLI*, situated at the upper end of the pass. Here this route falls into Rte. 142, p. 38.

ROUTE 144.

NAPLES TO ROME, BY S. GERMANO,
SORA, AVEZZANO, TAGLIACOZZO,
AND TIVOLI.

The scenery of this route is very beautiful; the way of seeing it to the best advantage is to follow it from Naples to Rome, so as to *ascend* the valley of the Liris. The inns are very indifferent, and in some places there are none; it will therefore be useful to get letters of introduction to the resident proprietors before leaving Naples. As there are neither post-horses nor vetturini on the line, the best plan is to hire a light carriage as far as Tagliacozzo, and allow a return fare to Naples. The carriage should be sent so as to reach Capua very early; the traveller may start by the 7 o'clock train, which will give him time to visit the Amphitheatre at Santa Maria (*Excursions from Naples*), and proceed by the next train to Capua, whence he should set out by 11 o'clock. He will stop to bait at the Taverna di Caianiello, or di Mignano, and reach S. Germano in the evening. On the 2nd day he may visit in the morning Montecasino, leave S. Germano soon after 12, see the remains of Aquino and Rocca d'Arce, and go to Isola. On the 3rd day visit Arpino, the falls of the Liris, the island of S. Paolo, the lake of Posta, and stop at Sora. The 4th day ascend the valley of Roveto, visit the Falls of Morino or Civita d'Antino, see the entrance of the Claudian Aqueduct below Capistrello, and the *Cunicoli* under Monte Salviano, and stop at Avezzano. On the 5th day visit Celano and Alba, and reach Tagliacozzo.

At the latter place horses must be hired to proceed to Tivoli. The beautiful and interesting country along this route, as far as Sora or Avezzano, may be explored as an excursion from Naples.

Starting from Naples by Capodichino, the road passes through

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 16 m. Capua, by Rly. | } Rte. 140. |
| 4 m. Lo Spartimento. | |
| 4 m. Calvi. | |
| 1 m. Torricella. | } R. 141. |
| 2 m. Teano. | |
| 5 m. Taverna di Caianiello. | |
| 6 m. Taverna di Caianiello. | |
| 8 m. Taverna di Mignano. | |
| 10 m. S. Germano. | |
| 9 m. La Melfa. | |

5 m. *Arce* (1500 Inhab.), the frontier custom-house of the road from Ceprano to Isola, is on the slope of a conical hill crowned by the mediæval fortress of Rocca d'Arce.

There is a small tavern near the *dogana*, but it affords no accommodation. The position of *Rocca d'Arce*, still occupying the site of the ancient *Arx*, is very striking. It has many remains of polygonal walls, and is a picturesque object from all parts of the surrounding country. It was strongly fortified during the middle ages, and was considered impregnable. It is supposed to be the ancient *Arcanum*, near which was the villa of Quintus Cicero, mentioned by his brother in his letters to Atticus, and in the dialogues *De Legibus*: *locum æstate umbrosiorem vidi nunquam*. Many inscriptions have been discovered in which the names of the Cicero family occur. Some ruins on the east are called *L'aja di Cicerone*, or Cicero's Barn, and a ruined aqueduct is supposed to be that which Quintus employed the architects Messidius and Philoxenus to construct.

From Arce we proceed along the l. bank of the Liris; but the river is not visible from the road. Soon after crossing a sulphurous stream, we see on a hill on the rt. the village of Fontana, and on the l. beyond the frontier Monte S. Giovanni, formerly known for its vast and wealthy monastery.

At the 4th m. from Arce a road of 4 m. branches off on the rt. to Arpino. Close to the road, a few m. before reaching Isola, the Liris forms a series of rapids, called *La Natrella*, close to the small island of San Paolo. Near it is a ruined arch, the remains of a Roman bridge which here crossed the river.

7 m. *Isola* (5000 Inhab.—*Inn*: small,

but clean), remarkable for the *Falls of the Liris*, which are little inferior to those of Tivoli. It is built on a small island surrounded by two branches of the river, at the foot of an elevated platform on which stands the old feudal castle of the former dukes of Sora. The river is divided by this mass of rock into two branches, which rush down from the platform on either side of the castle, forming the principal cascades. The first fall is perpendicular, and is nearly 100 feet high; the second is at the extremity of the town, where the main branch of the river rushes down an inclined plane, many hundred feet in length, forming a majestic combination of cascade and cataract. At the foot of the fall is a cloth manufactory, through which the water is carried to turn the mills.

The finest view of Isola and the upper valley of the Liris as far as Sora is from the hill of S. Giovenale, facing the town on the rt. of the road.

Isola has several cloth, linen, and paper mills, which supply the northern provinces of the kingdom. The traveller cannot fail to be struck with the peculiar beauty of the women of Isola, Sora, and Arpino. They are perhaps the handsomest in Italy. Their costume is perfectly Greek. They wear sandals pointed at the toe, red petticoats, and blue and red striped aprons, behind as well as in front, precisely in the manner of the modern Greeks. The pitchers which they carry on their heads are quite classical in their forms. From Isola the traveller may cross into the Roman States, and visit Casamari (4 m.) (*Rte.* 141, p. 23). After leaving Isola the road ascends a gentle slope, at the end of which is the *Cartiera del Fibreno*, the paper manufactory of Mons. Lefebvre, the machinery of which is worked by the Fibreno, which here falls into the Liris. In the gardens of this gentleman are the *Cascatelle*, or little falls, of the two rivers. Those of the Fibreno, although coming from the manufactory, are very fine, and would be considered striking in any other place; but those of the Liris are so beautiful as to monopolise admiration.

The inclined surface of rock down which the river rushes is broken transversely in five or six places, and at each of these a separate cascade is formed. The *Fibrenus* is mentioned by Cicero as remarkable for the coldness of its waters. It abounds with delicious trout.

About a mile beyond this is the monastery of *S. Domenico Abate*, situated by the Fibreno, on the *Isola S. Paolo*, an island formed by the river shortly before its falling into the Liris, and identified with the *Insula Arpinas*, Cicero's birthplace, the scene of his dialogues *De Legibus*, and the spot where he composed his orations for Plancius and Scaurus. The ch. was built from the ruins of Cicero's Arpine villa; in its walls, seen from the front garden of the monastery, are several fragments of Doric ornaments, triglyphs, and bas-reliefs. The subterranean ch., said to date from 1030, is curious for its architecture, approaching that of the early Saxon style in England; it is the place where S. Domenico Abate died. The low columns, of granite and marble, with capitals of different orders, were also taken from the ruins of Cicero's villa. At the distance of 10 minutes' walk is an inscription, placed, it is said, many years ago by an English traveller, and now almost illegible, stating that it marks the exact site of the villa, but no remains of foundations are now visible. Cicero was very fond of this island, and in one of his dialogues he reminds Atticus that his ancestors had lived there for many generations, and that his father had rebuilt the villa:—*Ego vero, cum licet plures dies abesse, præsertim hoc tempore anni, et amoenitatem hanc et salubritatem sequor; raro autem licet. . . Hæc est mea et hujus fratris mei germani patria; hic enim orti stirpe antiquissima; hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, ut nunc quidem est, lautius ædificatam patris nostri studio; qui cum esset infirma valetudine, hic fere ætatem egit in literis. Sed hoc ipso in loco cum avus viveret, et antiquo more parva esset villa, ut illa Curia in Sabinis, me scito esse natum; quare inest nescio quid, et latet in animo ac sensu meo,*

quo me plus hic locus fortasse delectet.—*De Leg.* ii. 1. In the reply of Atticus we have a description of the site as complete and graphic as if it had been written yesterday :—*Sed ventum in insulam est, hac vero nihil est amœnissimum, etenim hoc quasi rostro funditur Fibrenus, et divisus æqualiter in duas partes, latera hæc adhuc, rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, et tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicæ palestræ loci; quo effecto, tanquam id habuerit, operis ac muneris, ut hæc nobis efficeret sedem ad disputandum, statim præcipit in Lirim, et quasi in familiam patriciam venerit, amittit nomen obscurius, Lirimque multo gelidiorem facit; nec enim aliud hoc frigidius flumen attingi, quum ad multa adcesserim ut vix pede tentare id possim.* We learn from his letters to Atticus that Cicero had here a library which he called *Amalthea*, in imitation of the name by which the great library of Atticus in Epirus was designated. Martial tells us that the island afterwards became the property of Silius Italicus :—

Silius Arpino tandem succurrit agello;

Silius et vatem non minus ipse tulit.

Ep. xi. 49.

Some antiquaries have placed Cicero's villa at *Carnello*, another small island 1 m. higher up the stream; but the unmistakeable description of its situation given by Cicero, the local inspection of the place showing that the Fibreno falls into the Liris shortly (*statim*) after forming the island of San Paolo, the remains found on the spot, and the tradition connected with it, leave no doubt whatever on the subject. The great interest that every classical traveller must necessarily attach to a spot so full of associations with the great Roman orator and statesman will be our apology for having entered into these details.

Above the island, crossing the Liris at an oblique angle, are the ruins of a Roman bridge, called the *Ponte di Cicerone*. Only one of its three arches is now standing. After seeing the convent of S. Domenico, travellers, before going to Sora, may visit Arpino. A road to it (4 m.) turns off to the l. soon after passing the Cartiera del Fibreno, and another lower down from Carnello.

The views of the fertile and varied country which it commands, as it winds gradually up the mountain, are very beautiful.

ARPINO (10,000 Inhab.), the Volscian city of *Arpinum*, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius, two of the most illustrious names in Roman history. Its situation on two hills is so beautiful that we are at no loss to account for the partiality of Cicero, who, in one of his letters to Atticus, applies to it affectionately the description which Homer makes Ulysses give of his beloved Ithaca. The ch. of *San Michele* is said to occupy the site of a Temple of the Muses, and nine niches in its walls are supposed to have contained their statues. The *Palazzo Castello* is the reputed site of the house of Marius, and the *Strada della Cortina* is pointed out by local tradition as the site of that of Cicero, though there is no authority for supposing that he had any dwelling here, except his native house at S. Paolo. The *Palazzo del Comune* is decorated with statues of Cicero and Marius; the College is called the *Collegio Tulliano*; the armorial bearings of the town consist of the simple letters M. T. C.; and the inhabitants still show their veneration for the great orator by frequently giving their sons the Christian names of Marco Tullio. The town has thriving manufactories of paper, ribbons, and cloth. Many inscriptions preserved in the walls of the chs. and private buildings show that the ancient city was also remarkable for its woollen manufacturers and fullers. The ch. of *S. Maria di Civita* occupies the site of a temple dedicated to Mercury *Lanarius*. Cicero's father, according to Dion Cassius, was a fuller, and the name *Tullius* is of frequent occurrence in these inscriptions, as is that of *Fufidius*, which is mentioned more than once in Cicero's letters. Another inscription in the possession of the Vito family records the name of *Titus Egnatius*, the friend whom Cicero recommends to P. Servilius Isauricus as the generous companion of his exile, who had shared with him all the pains, the difficulties, and the dangers which he had under-

gone during this most unfortunate period of his life. Modern Arpino was the birthplace of *Giuseppe Cesari*, the painter, better known as the *Cav. Arpino*, whose house is still shown. The town has a theatre, but no good inn.

The ancient citadel stands on the summit of the hill above the town, and is still called *Civita Vecchia*. The ascent is steep, but the ruins will amply repay the trouble. The Cyclopean walls are not so perfect as those of Alatri, as they were built upon and fortified in the middle ages, but enough remains to mark the strength and extent of the massive fortress. The finest relic to be seen here is the *triangular* gateway called the *Porta dell' Arco*, of which it would be difficult to convey a correct idea without a drawing. It is constructed of enormous polygonal blocks of stone, without cement; and is unique as a gate, although in its general form and structure it bears some similarity to those of Mycenæ and Tiryns. Near it are the remains of the ancient *cloaca*, built of massive blocks, and in the same polygonal style. Some portions of an ancient street, retaining the marks of chariot-wheels, are also visible. The large square tower in the citadel is said to have been for some time the residence of King Ladislaus. Lower down is a fine Roman arch, now used as one of the gateways of the modern town. Of the history of Arpinum we know little more than that it was one of the five Saturnian cities; that about B.C. 302 its citizens obtained the Roman franchise, and later, B.C. 188, were enrolled in the Cornelian Tribe, and obtained the right of suffrage; and that M. P. Cato and Pompey said it deserved the eternal gratitude of Rome for having given her two saviours. In the 15th centy., at the commencement of the war between Ferdinand I. and John of Anjou, Arpino embraced the Angevine cause, and was attacked and captured by Orsini, the general of Pius II., who favoured the claims of Ferdinand. The Pope, on hearing that Arpino had fallen, gave orders that it should be spared on account of Cicero and Marius, "*Parce Arpinatibus ob Caii Marci et Marci Tullii memoriam.*"

If the traveller visits Arpino on his way to Naples, he may join the high road below Isola at the 4th m. from Arce.

On returning to the high road below Carnello, we follow the Liris up to the gate of the town of

3 m. SORA (8000 Inhab.—*Inn* small but clean), the chief town of a district, placed in a flat but not unpleasant position, and half surrounded by the Liris, which makes a bend round the city. The houses are large, and the streets wide and well paved. On a rocky hill immediately behind it, closing as it were the entrance of the upper valley, are the remains of the Cyclopean walls of the ancient citadel, and the ruins of the feudal castle, which was the stronghold successively of the Cantelmi, the Tomacelli, the Buonecompagni, and other powerful families. Sora, which gives a ducal title to the latter family, is the see of a bishop, and was the birthplace of Cardinal Baronius. In 1229 it was taken and burnt down by Frederick II. In front of the cathedral there are several ancient inscriptions and sepulchral fragments. The ancient Sora was taken by the Romans from the Volsci, who revolted against the Roman settlers and admitted the Samnites, who were in turn expelled by the Romans. It was one of the refractory colonies in the second Punic war, and many years afterwards it was recolonized by order of Augustus. Juvenal represents it as one of those country towns in which an honest man might reside with comfort in that age of corruption:—

Si potes avelli Circensibus, optima Soræ,
Aut Fabratieræ domus, aut Frusinone paratur,
Quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
Sat. III. 223.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKE OF LA POSTA AND TO ATINA.

From Sora a road across the mountains leads by Atina to S. Germano, and may be followed by travellers on their return, instead of passing again through Isola and Arce. 4 m. from Sora the road passes on the l. the small lake of *La Posta*, from which the classic *Fibrenus*

takes its origin. This beautiful sheet of water at the foot of a mountain, on the slopes of which are the villages of La Posta, Vicalvi, and Alvito, is of great depth, and so clear that the copious springs which supply it may be seen bubbling up from the bottom. It abounds with wild fowl and delicious trout. 8 m. beyond it, after a considerable ascent through a picturesque country, we reach ATINA, which retains its ancient name and position on a hill, 1300 ft. high, near the river Melfa. The view from it, embracing the Castle of Sora and the plain of the Melfa, is very striking; but the peculiar position and the lofty and bleak Apennines, which bound the horizon on all sides, and especially towards the S., give the place a wild and desolate aspect, and a dreary and inhospitable character to the landscape. Virgil speaks of Atina as a powerful city, "*Atina potens*," long before the foundation of Rome, and Cicero represents it as one of the most distinguished cities of Italy in his day. Some of the streets retain traces of their ancient pavement. Its polygonal walls, detached portions of which are still visible, enclosed the whole summit of the hill, part only of which is now occupied, and on the highest point, where probably the citadel stood, they are better preserved and of much larger blocks. There is also a gateway of Roman architecture, called the *Porta Aurea*, remains of an aqueduct, substructions of two temples, and numerous sepulchral monuments and inscriptions. 2 m. from Atina the road is carried through the pass of Cancellò, 1682 ft. high. At the 4th m. it skirts the village of Belmonte, placed on a barren hill; on the rt. lower down it crosses the rapids under the picturesque and thriving village of St. Elia, and after the 11th m. reaches S. Germano. The scenery on coming down towards S. Elia is extensive and very beautiful. From Atina a bridle-road leads to Picinisco. (*Rte.* 142, p. 41.)

The road from Sora to Capistrello traverses the *Val di Roveto* in a N.W. direction, ascending the l. bank of the Liris. The word *Roveto* signifies a

thicket, and is well applied here, for the valley is one continued forest of oaks. The road passes 4 m. from Sora, below Balzorano (3000 Inhab.), a town placed on the slope of a rocky hill crowned by the baronial castle of the Piccolomini. Numerous villages are scattered over the lower hills on each side of the valley, which is narrow and bounded on either side by lofty mountains. Those on the Papal frontier are covered with dense forests, which abound with wolves, and with the lynx, called by the peasantry of the Abruzzi *gatto-pardo*.

About 7 m. beyond Balzorano we leave, nearly 2 m. off the road, on a high mountain on the rt.,

[*Civita d' Antino* (1200 Inhab.), the *Antinum* of the Marsians. It exhibits remains of its polygonal walls, and a gateway, still an entrance to the village, and called *Porta Campanile*. There is no inn, but the hospitable house of the Ferranti family has for many years liberally and cordially received travellers. In the vestibule of the house are preserved many Latin inscriptions, one of which to *Varia Montana* by her surviving parents is very touching.]

On the opposite side of the valley, at the junction of a stream called *Lo Schioppo* or *Romito*, below the village of Morino, the *Falls of the Romito* are visible. A path of 4 m. ascending along the course of the stream leads to them. They occur in a fine natural amphitheatre, formed by Monte Crepacore and Monte Cantaro. The principal waterfall, called *Lo Schioppo*, springs from the edge of the rock with great force, at a greater height than that of Terni, and in falling forms such a curve as to admit of passing behind it. About 3 m. beyond we reach

14 m. *Civita di Roveto* (1400 Inhab.), where some refreshment can be got. It stands between two small tributaries of the Liris. 3 m. beyond, the valley contracts into a defile, on the l. of which is the neat village of *Canistro* on the top of a high and thickly wooded hill, and further on *Pescocanale*, situated on a projecting rock which almost closes up the valley. The road through a narrow gorge reaches

6 m. *Capistrello* (1400 Inhab.), perched on a mountain bank at the junction of the valley of Roveto with the upper valley of *Nerfa*. In ascending to it the road passes by the mouth of the Emissary, formed by Claudius, for draining the lake *Fucino*, and of which we shall speak in describing that lake. This is the best point for examining the construction of this magnificent work. From *Capistrello* the road is carried through the upper extremity of the *Campi Palentini*, along the line of the Emissary, passing by some of its *Cunicoli* or air-shafts. *Tagliacozzo* is seen at a distance on the l. On ascending *Monte Salviano*, which is covered with the wild sage (*salvia*) from which it derives its name, a magnificent view of the lake is obtained, backed by an amphitheatre of mountains, amongst which the *Velino* on the N. and the lofty range of the *Maiella* on the S. are seen rising majestically above the others. The whole scenery bears a strong resemblance to some of the finest landscapes of Switzerland. In descending, the road proceeds along the plain to

7 m. *Avezzano* (4000. Inhab.—*Inn* small and dirty), the chief town of a district, situated in a fertile plain covered with almond-trees and vineyards, at a distance of about 1 m. from the lake. The ch. of S. Bartolommeo contains an inscription recording the thanks of the Senate and people of Rome to *Trajan* for the land which he had reclaimed from the lake. The baronial castle, built by the *Colonna*, and now the property of the *Barberini* family, is a conspicuous object from the shores of the lake. It contains many Roman inscriptions discovered in the neighbourhood.

The *Lago Fucino* (*Fucinus*), called also *Lago di Celano*, is said to have an area of 36,315 acres, and to be 35 m. in circumference. It is subject to rises and falls, which are difficult to explain; in 1853 its deepest part, towards S. *Benedetto*, was 52 ft.; about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore it is 25 ft. Being 2176 ft. above the level of the sea, frost is not uncommon along the shores, and the lake itself is known to have been frozen over in 1167, 1229, 1595, 1683, and 1726.

It is well stocked with carp, pike, tench, and barbel. Its scenery is fine, especially towards the S. angle and on the E. shore, where the lofty mountains which overlook the lake present frequent subjects for the pencil of the artist. These mountains abound with lynxes and wild boars; the banks of the lake with vipers, and the lake itself with water-snakes. The ancient *Marsi*, the inhabitants of this district, are celebrated by the Roman poets for their skill in charming serpents; and their descendants, even at this day, are found all over the kingdom earning a livelihood by the exhibition of their art:—

Quin et Marrubia venit de gente sacerdos,
Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva,
Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro:
Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydrys
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque sole-

bat,
Mulcebatque iras, et morsus arte levabat.
Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum
Evaluit: neque eum juvère in vulnera cantus
Somniaferi, et Marsis quæsitæ in montibus
herbæ.

Te nemus Angitiæ, vitrea te Fucinus unda,
Te liquidi flevère lacus.

VIRG. *Æn.* vii. 750.

The history of the attempts made to relieve the towns on the shores of the lake from the destructive inundations to which they have been subject is given at great length by the Latin writers. The absence of any visible outlet for the abundant streams which flow into the lake led to the belief that its waters were discharged by unseen channels; and hence any unusual inundation in the valleys of the *Velino* or the *Tiber* was at once attributed to this cause. The *Marsi* petitioned *Julius Cæsar* to devise some means of carrying off the superabundant waters; but nothing was attempted until the reign of *Claudius*, who undertook to construct an emissary at his own cost, provided the *Marsi* gave up to him the land reclaimed by the drainage. The result of this arrangement was the emissary which conveys the waters into the *Liris* by a tunnel 3 m. and 788 yards long, cut through the *Monte Salviano*, almost in a direct line to *Capistrello*, and upon which 30,000 men were employed for eleven years. It is about 13 ft. in height and 6 in breadth, and its upper

end, nearest the lake, at the spot called *Incile*, is about 15 ft. below the bottom of the deepest part of the lake; its general fall is about 1 in 1000. It is in part cut through a solid calcareous rock, and in part through a loose slaty marl. It has numerous shafts (*pozzi*), from which, no doubt, the works were conducted and ventilation established within. The brickwork lining of parts of the emissary and some walls about the entrance and the cunicoli and staircases remain in a fair state of preservation; and in those parts where it has been carried through the solid rock the distances carved by the Roman workmen are still to be seen sharply cut.

The naumachia and gladiatorial games which took place in honour of the event, in the presence of Claudius and Agrippina, are described by Suetonius and Tacitus; but when the waters were let into the passage, they met with an obstruction which caused them to regurgitate with such impetuosity that the bridge of boats, on which the emperor and his court were assembled, was nearly destroyed. Tacitus, after recording the heroic bravery of the malefactors who manned the fleet for this cruel display, describes the panic caused by this accident, and the accusations heaped by Agrippina upon Narcissus, the director of the works, who recriminated by an attack on her character and ambition. It is believed that at a subsequent period Claudius completed this magnificent work, which Pliny ranks among his greatest undertakings. Trajan appears, from the inscription at Avezzano, to have recovered some land in the neighbourhood of that town, and Hadrian also made an attempt to drain the lake. The emperor Frederick II. ordered the emissary to be re-opened, but the work was stopped by his death. In the last cent. the Abbate Lolli examined its course, and induced king Ferdinand to turn his attention to the subject and attempt to repair the emissary in 1786, but the war that soon broke out put an end to it. The work was resumed in 1826, and was much advanced in 1831, especially on the side of Capistrello, when it was suspended.

In 1852 the present king granted in perpetuity all the land that might be reclaimed by draining the lake to a Company, who invited Mr. C. Hutton Gregory, an English engineer, to prepare plans for the restoration of the emissary. Mr. Gregory in 1854 recommended the enlargement of the emissary to an oval section about 14 ft. wide and 20 ft. high, straightening it in parts where it is crooked, and reducing the bottom to a uniform inclination. His plans embraced a complete system of sluices at the upper end to regulate the entrance of the water from the canal which was proposed to be cut to the deepest part of the lake. The estimate for the whole of these works was £217,000. Mr. Gregory expected that they would require 18 months to construct; that 18 months more were to be allowed for drawing off the water, and that about 30,000 acres of land would be reclaimed. Up to this time the work has been neglected.

From Avezzano there are roads to Celano, Magliano, and Tagliacozzo; to the latter place we shall proceed after visiting those towns near the lake which deserve particular observation.

6 m. CELANO (4000 Inhab.—*Imm*, a common tavern), the most important town on the lake, is beautifully situated on a hill about 4 m. from its N.E. angle. The views in its neighbourhood are extremely interesting.

The *Piazza*, or market-place, is itself a picture. Its *Castle* is one of the finest and most striking specimens of mediæval architecture in Italy. It was built about 1450 by one of the three husbands of the Countess Covella, and was till very recently in good preservation. The interior of this noble building, with its carved doorways and windows, chapel, &c., in a solid style of feudal splendour, well deserves a visit. In the ch. of the *Convento di Valle Verde*, below the town, is the chapel of the Piccolomini, which was painted by *Giulio Romano*. Celano was the birth-place of the *Beato Tommaso di Celano*, who died in 1253, and is considered by many as the author of the Requiem known by its first words '*Dies Irae, dies illa.*'

The *Contado* of Celano is noted in Italian history for the misfortunes of the Countess Covella, and for the cruel and unnatural warfare waged against her by her son Ruggierotto. Covella was the last descendant of the Counts Ruggieri, of Norman extraction, who held a considerable tract of the neighbouring country. Her son, desirous of possessing himself of his mother's lands, joined the Anjou party, and prevailed upon their captain, Piccinino, to support him in wresting the *Contado* from her. After seizing Celano, they besieged the Castle of Gagliano, in which the Countess had shut herself up in the hope of holding out until she should receive aid from Ferdinand of Aragon. But, after a few days, the fortress was carried by storm. Piccinino seized the treasures on his own account, and consigned the strongholds of the *Contado* to Ruggierotto, who threw his mother into prison. Napoleone Orsini, who, in the name of Ferdinand and Pius II., destroyed the remnants of the French party in the Abruzzi, defeated Ruggierotto, who set his mother at liberty to plead his cause with the Pope, who claimed the *Contado* himself. But Ferdinand, to avoid a quarrel, granted it, in 1463, to Antonio Piccolomini, Duca di Amalfi, the pope's nephew and his own son-in-law, as a dower of his natural daughter, Mary of Aragon.

There is a road (18 m.) practicable for the carriages of the country, from Celano to Solmona. It takes about 6 hrs., and proceeds through Coll' Armele, situated on a hill at the foot of which the ancient *Cerfennia* stood, and through the pass called *Forca Carusa*, Goriano-Sicoli, and Prezza. (Rte. 142.)

A bridle-road leads from Celano to Aquila (23 m.). It crosses the cold and narrow pass of *Ovindoli* to *Rocca di Mezzo*, situated in the dreary plain, and the only place which affords the least accommodation. Between *Rocca di Cagno* and *Aquila* we pass the mediæval Castle of *Ocra*. From Celano, descending to the shore of the lake, we reach

San Benedetto, the site of *Marruvium*, the capital of the Marsi —

Marruvium, veteris celebratum nomine Marri, Urbibus est illis caput.

SIL. ITAL. VIII. 507.

It was a flourishing town under the empire; in the middle ages it was called *Marsica*, and was the birthplace of Leo Ostiensis and Boniface IV.; but now it is a miserable hamlet near the banks of the *Gioenco*, the ancient *Pitonius*, a stream flowing into the lake from the *Forca Carusa*. Numerous remains have been found in its neighbourhood, and during the long drought of 1752 considerable ruins, now covered with water, were exposed, from which the statues of Nero, Agrippina, Claudius, and Hadrian were obtained and carried to Naples. East of it, about 2 hours' walk from the lake, is

Pescina (3000 Inhab.), picturesquely placed on the side of a gorge watered by the *Gioenco*, and the see of a bishop, still called *Vescovo de' Marsi*. From *S. Benedetto* the path follows the shore in a S.E. direction to

Ortucchio, placed on a low peninsula near the shore, and exposed to constant injury from the rising of the waters. It has a picturesque old castle with a drawbridge well preserved. Beyond the mountain of *San Niccolò*, also in the S.E. angle, the town of *Archi*, said by Pliny to have been swallowed up by the lake, is supposed to have stood. Beyond this the mountains come so near the shore that it is not possible to proceed by land. On a promontory, about 4 m. further, stands

Trasacco (800 Inhab.), supposed to be a corruption of *trans aquas*, and to have been built on the ruins of a palace of Claudius; it is situated in a fertile plain abounding in vineyards, almond plantations, and cornfields. It has nothing of interest except some ruins of a Gothic building and a picturesque old tower, in which *Oderisio*, Conte de' Marsi, resided in 1050. Several interesting inscriptions have been found near it. A path of 3 m. near the shore leads to

Luco (1500 Inhab.), near the site of the *Lucus Angitia*, the celebrated grove of Angitia, the sister of Circe and Medea, commemorated by Virgil in the

passage already quoted. At a later period a town grew up on the spot, which is called *Angitia* in inscriptions, but whose inhab. are called *Lucenses* by Pliny. Its ancient walls may still be traced, and on part of them the ch. of *Santa Maria*, mentioned by Leo Ostiensis, was built.

Beyond Luco, and before reaching the mouth of the Emissary, there are two natural subterranean channels, where the water of the lake is absorbed with great force and with an audible noise; the ancients believed that this water reappeared near Subiaco, as the *Aqua Marcia* of Rome. The name given to the spot is *La Pedogna*, which is considered a corruption of *Pitonius*, the *Giovenco*, which was once supposed to pass through the lake without mixing with its waters. The chapel of S. Vincenzo is said to occupy the site of a temple dedicated to the deity of the lake under the name of *Fucinus*, which occurs in votive inscriptions discovered on the spot.

The best way of visiting the towns on the lake is that of hiring a two-oared boat at Avezzano. 3 m. N. of the latter place is the village of

Albe (200 Inhab.), the ancient ALBA FUCENSIS, famous in the history of Rome for its fidelity to the Republic, and as the head-quarters of the *Legio Marsica*, which Cicero eulogises with so much enthusiasm in his *Philippics*. Alba occupied the treble crest of an isolated hill; at present, the convent and ch. of S. Pietro, built amidst the ruins of the ancient city, occupy the first, an old tower of the middle ages occupies the second, called *Colle di Pettorino*, and the modern village the third and highest. Alba was the prison of Syphax king of Numidia (?), Perseus king of Macedonia and his son Alexander, Bituitus king of the Arverni, and other royal captives. Its walls present one of the most perfect specimens of ancient fortification to be found in Italy. The polygonal blocks are so carefully put together that the interstices scarcely appear, and although the courses are irregular, the wall is perfectly smooth. The remains of an amphitheatre and of some

baths are still visible. The ch. of S. Pietro is built upon the site of a temple, the colonnade and portico of which have been incorporated with it. The pavement is composed of ancient mosaics, and numerous fragments of columns are preserved in different parts of the building. The view which it commands is very fine, embracing the plain of Tagliacozzo, the valley of the Salto towards Rieti, and the entire lake.

In descending from Albe we leave, on a hill on the rt. bank of the Imele, the clean village of *Magliano* (1600 Inhab.), in the midst of a district known in Roman times for its iron and copper mines; and join the road to Tagliacozzo below

Scurcola (1500 Inhab.), on the lower declivity of a steep hill bordering the *Campi Palentini*, close by the spot where the young Conradin, the last of the house of Hohenstaufen, and the flower of the Ghibelin chivalry, were defeated by Charles I. of Anjou, on the 26th of August, 1268,—a battle which was followed by the execution of Conradin, and the preponderance of the Guelph party throughout Italy. The success of this conflict has been ascribed to the advice given to Charles by Alard de St. Valery, a French nobleman, who was on his return from the Holy Land, and whose services on this occasion are commemorated by Dante:—

E là da Tagliacozzo
Ove senz' arme vinse il vecchio Alardo.
Inf. XXVIII. 17.

"After the battle, the king," says Vasari, "sent for Niccolò di Pisa to erect a very rich church and abbey on the site of his victory, wherein should be buried the great number of men killed in the battle, and where, in accordance with his command, masses might be performed by many monks, night and day, for the benefit of their souls; and the building being finished, Charles was so well satisfied with the work that he paid Niccolò great honours and rewards." This Cistercian monastery is now in ruins, but it retains the name of *Santa Maria della Vittoria*. An image of the Madonna, which was executed

in France by order of Charles, and is covered with *fleurs-de-lis*, still exists in the ch. of *Santa Maria* in Scurecola. 5 m. further across the Campi Palentini, following the line of the *Via Valeria*, we arrive at

9 m. TAGLIACOZZO (4500 Inhab.), the most important town of the district, situated on the rt. bank of a deep ravine in which the Imele takes its origin. The inn or tavern is wretched, but an introduction to the Mastrodli family will be sure to obtain admission into their hospitable palazzo on the piazza below the hill. Its fine staircase contains some marble fragments and Roman inscriptions.

The excursion to the Cicolano district and the Castle of Petrella (Rte. 142) may be accomplished from Tagliacozzo. Another may be made to the *Sources of the Liris* below the village of Cappadocia. The scenery is wild and romantic beyond description, and the path being only 5 m., there will be time to see it after reaching Tagliacozzo, if the traveller be a good pedestrian.—Mules or horses and a guide must be hired to proceed to Tivoli, about 30 m. distant. The path follows in great part the *Via Valeria*,* which connected Alba with Tibur, passing by

1½ m. *Rocca di Cerro* (400 Inhab.), on a hill bounding the pass on the N.W., and commanding an extensive view of the valley.

6½ m. *Carsoli* (1000 Inhab.), with a ruined castle, perpetuates the name of *Carseoli*, a station on the *Via Valeria*, the site of which may be traced in the vineyards about 2 m. below, after crossing the Turano, in the centre of the plain of *Cavaliere*, which is encircled by towns perched picturesquely on their

hills. Great part of its walls, built of massive blocks, portions of towers, an aqueduct, &c., are still visible. Carseoli was for a short time the prison of Bitis, the son of the king of Thrace. Ovid, who passed by it on his way to Sulmona, tells us that it was a cold place:—

Frīgida Carseoli, nec olivis apta ferendis,
Terra, sed ad segetes ingeniosus ager.
Hac ego Pelignos, natalia rura, petebam;
Parva, sed assiduis uvida semper aquis.
Fast. IV. 683.

The pavement of the Valeria still bears marks of chariot-wheels. Several inscriptions have been found in the plain and along the line of the Valeria, recording the *Collegium Dendrophorum*, or college of woodcutters, who must have been of great importance in a country so wooded as the Abruzzi. 1 m. beyond the ruins is *Cavaliere*, the Neapolitan frontier station, where passports are *viséed* and luggage examined. There is a tavern, where some indifferent refreshment can be obtained. Beyond this, following the Valeria for 3 m., we reach Arsoli (*Arsula*), the Roman frontier station, and afterwards *Roviano*, a feudal castle of the Sciaras, close to the rt. bank of the Anio, which the road follows, to S. Cosimato. A bridle-path on the rt., avoiding the circuitous route by Arsoli, ascends to *Rio Freddo*, the Roman frontier station, on a hill at the head of a deep ravine, through which runs a stream of the same name that falls into the Anio, and thence it joins the other before reaching S. Cosimato. From Arsoli it is practicable for carriages, and, if one has been ordered from Tivoli, the traveller will save riding 16 m. longer, and may employ the time thus gained by visiting *Licenza* and the Sabine farm of Horace, 6 m. on the rt. Two m. from S. Cosimato is *Vicozaro*, the ancient *Varia*, and 6 m. further *Tivoli*. For a description of all these places see *Handbook for Central Italy*, Part II. pp. 250–260.

* The *Via Valeria* was opened by M. Valerius Maximus, about B.C. 260, from Tibur to Corfinium, and subsequently carried as far as Hadria. The stations on it were—

Tibur,	<i>Tivoli.</i>
Carseoli,	near <i>Cavaliere</i> .
Alba Fuentia,	<i>Albe.</i>
Marrubium,	<i>S. Benedetto.</i>
Cerfennia,	near <i>Coll' Armele.</i>
Statulæ,	<i>Goriano Scoli.</i>
Corfinium,	<i>S. Pelino.</i>
Interpromium,	Below <i>S. Valentino.</i>
Teate,	<i>Chieti.</i>
Hadria,	<i>Atri.</i>

NAPLES.

IN coming from Rome by the post-road from Capua, the city is entered by the suburb of San Giovanniello, and by the Strada Foria. The first objects which attract attention are the large building of the Reale Albergo de' Poveri, or poor-house, and the botanic garden. The Strada Foria terminates in the Largo delle Pigne, at the upper end of which is the Museo Borbonico. Passing next the Largo del Mercatello, we enter the *Strada di Toledo*, the main artery of Naples. The Toledo and the Foria divide the city into two nearly equal portions: that on the l., towards the sea, is the old city; that on the rt. is comparatively modern. Travelling carriages are compelled by the police regulations to drive at a foot pace, so that the visitor has an opportunity of observing the medley of strange sights which surprise every one who passes for the first time through the tumultuous confusion which prevails in all the leading thoroughfares. If the traveller arrives by the rly. from Capua, he will proceed from the rly-stat. near the Largo del Mercato, along the Marinella, the Piliero, the Largo del Castello, and the Largo di Palazzo, to the Santa Lucia and the Chiaia.

Hotels: *La Gran Bretagne*, kept by Melga, formerly the landlord of the *Crocelle*, on the Chiaia, and commanding fine views of the bay and Villa Reale, has been newly fitted up, and has a good table-d'hôte. The *Vittoria* and *H. des Empereurs*, in the open space opposite the principal entrance to the Villa Reale; two large and well-conducted establishments, commanding from the windows a fine view over the bay, the hills of Posilipo, &c.: the *Vittoria* is the largest hotel in Naples, and is very comfortable. The *Hôtel de l'Univers*, also on the Chiaia. On the Strada

Vittoria: 1st, the *Iles Britanniques*; 2nd, the *Bellevue*. They are warm in winter, and command a fine view of the bay; but being near the artillery barracks, are sometimes inconvenienced by a sound of drums in the early morning. In summer they are subject to the smell of the drains which enter the sea opposite to them. — On the Chiatamone: 1st, the *Hotel des Etrangers*, kept by Ungaro, an obliging landlord, who has been a courier in English families and whose wife is an Englishwoman. It is well situated, has a very good table-d'hôte, and is highly spoken of; but in summer is not entirely exempt from the smell of the drains. 2nd, the *Crocelle*, kept by Conci, a large establishment commanding a fine view over the E. part of the Bay. — On the Santa Lucia: 1st, the *H. de Rome*, close by the sea. 2nd, the *H. de Russie*, kept by Orlandi, a large establishment frequented by Germans.

The prices in all these hotels are, with little difference, the same. From the end of October to the end of May their daily charges are:—bachelor's room from 8 to 12 carlini (2s. 8d. to 4s.). Apartments, consisting of a sitting-room and 3 bed-rooms, from 4 to 7 piastres (16s. to 28s.), according to size and position. Dinner in private apartments 1 piastre (4s.); ditto, table-d'hôte, from 8 to 10 carlini (2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.). Breakfast, tea, coffee, or chocolate, bread, butter, and eggs, from 4 to 5 carlini (1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.). Ditto with the addition of a hot dish of meat 6 carlini (2s.). Déjeuner à la fourchette from 5 to 7 carlini (1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.). Tea in the evening 3 carlini (1s.). Service 2 carlini (8d.). Servants' board from 6 to 8 carlini (2s. to 2s. 8d.).

Second-rate inns, but comfortable and moderate in their charges, are: *Hôtel de Montpelier*, in the Largo S. Ferdinando,





above the *Café d'Europa*, entrance from the Strada Nardones, well situated for those who dislike the sea-air; *Hôtel du Globe*, in the Vico Travaccari, near Fontana Medina; *H. du Commerce*, kept by Martin, in the Largo de' Fiorentini; *H. de Genève*, kept by Monnier, in the Strada Medina; *H. de France*, in the Largo del Castello; *H. New York*, in the Strada Piliero facing the Port; and *H. Speranzella*, in the street of that name near Toledo, both kept by Jorio and frequented by commercial travellers. There are besides many third rate inns generally frequented by Italians and Germans, in which the charges are considerably less; but their general management, particularly in regard to domestic matters and to the style of living, is much inferior.

Passports and Police.—As soon as the traveller is settled in his hotel, he should attend to the regulations specified in the printed receipt delivered to him at the barrier or Rly. in exchange for his passport. The simplest plan is to hand it over to the landlord of the hotel, who will see that the necessary formalities are complied with.

Private lodgings.—The best are on the Riviera di Chiaia and on the Chiatamone. Those in the Santa Lucia have a finer view of the bay and Vesuvius, but are less comfortable; and being exposed to the N.E. winds, should be avoided by persons in delicate health. In the Largo del Castello there are some lodgings, but of a very inferior description, and seldom occupied by English. The best furnished apartments for a large family are:—in the Palazzo Caramanico on the Chiatamone; and in the Ischitella, the Ruggiano, the Satriano, the Valle, the Bugnano kept by Corby, and the Serra Capriola in the Riviera di Chiaia. They cost from 150 to 300 ducats a month from November to April. In the Serravalle, and the house next door to the Etrangers on the Chiatamone, and in the Pignatelli Strongoli, the Lefebvre, the Davalos, the Casa Parete and many other houses on the Chiaia, very good apartments can also be had from 100 to

180 ducats a month. Smaller but very comfortable apartments in the Vico Carminello, Strada S. Pasquale, Strada Sta. Teresa, and Largo Ascensione, all places frequented by the English, cost from 60 to 150 ducats a month. On the Riviera di Chiaia there is a good pension, kept by Madame Schiassi, an Englishwoman. Krohn's *Maison meublée* is also a good house. Lower down, on the Mergellina, there are several good lodgings enjoying a fine view, but they are rather distant from the frequented places. In the immediate environs there are some very good houses to be had, such as the Villa Angri, the Villa Scaletta, the Villa Ricciardi, the Villa de Mellis, &c., at Posilipo; the Villa Tommasi, the Villa Ruffo, &c., at Capodimonte; the Villa Maio, and the Villa Cappelli, on the Infrascata; the Villa Ruffo, the Villa Lucia, the Belvedere, the Villa Ricciardi, and the Villa Tricase, on the Vomero. Their prices vary very much according to the time of the year; in summer and autumn being much higher.

Trattorie.—*Mrs. Byrne's*, an Englishwoman, Largo S. Caterina a Chiaia; *La Villa di Napoli*, 48, Largo S. Ferdinando; *La Ville de Paris*, 210, and *Corona di Ferro*, 247, Toledo; Villa di Roma, at Santa Lucia; dinner sent to private lodgings costs from 6 to 8 carlini a head. In the trattoria dinner is served either *à la carte* or by the dinner. By the *carte* the price varies according to the choice; but a good dinner, including dessert and ordinary wine, may be had for 6 or 8 carlini (2s. and 2s. 8d.) a head. The oysters of the Lake Fusaro, which are sold at the stalls at Santa Lucia, are among the delicacies of Naples.

Cafés.—The *Café d'Europa*, in the Largo S. Ferdinando, is the best. A cup of coffee costs 5 grani; cup of chocolate, 6 to 10 gr.; breakfast, 2 to 4 carlini. *Ices.*—The water of Naples is generally cooled with snow, and so necessary is this article to the people that the shops, like those of the apothecaries and bakers, are exempted from the law which compels all others to be shut on religious festivals. The

gelati (ices) of Naples are very good; the best of them are to be had at the Café d'Europa, at *Benvenuto's* under the Palazzo Miranda, and at the *Café Nocera*, 6, Largo Carolino. For the Neapolitan confectionary the best shops are *Gucher's* in the Palazzo Berio, Toledo, and Salzano's, 51, Strada S. Brigida.

Climate.—The climate of Naples is not so humid as that of Rome, and the prevalence of cold winds is severely felt. In the mean annual temperature, in the annual and daily range, in the mean variation of successive days, and the distribution of temperature in the different months, Naples is said to be inferior to Rome or Pisa as a residence for consumptive patients, except in the months of October and November, which may be safely passed there. "The autumn and winter," says Sir James Clark, "are generally mild, and the spring is subject to cold, sharp, irritating winds, rendered more trying and hurtful to invalids by the heat of a powerful sun. Consumptive patients should certainly not be sent there; the qualities of its climate sufficiently mark it as a very unsuitable residence for this class of invalids. For chronic rheumatism the climate is certainly inferior to that of Nice and Rome. Naples is, however, well suited as a winter residence for those who are labouring under general debility and deranged health, without any marked local disease. With respect to choice of situation, invalids with whom a warm and rather close atmosphere agrees will find themselves best in the Borgo di Chiaja, Vittoria, or Chiatamone." For patients labouring under nervous dyspepsia, for nervous invalids, and for consumptive patients, who generally are best away from the sea, the Largo del Castello, Pizzofalcone, Santa Teresa, and Vico Carminello afford more favourable residences. The local physicians generally recommend those parts of the city which are further removed from the sea, where the climate is considered to be less active and more constant. These situations are in the neighbourhood of the Strada Foria, near the Capuchin convent

of Sant' Efreem Vecchio, and the Suburb of San Giovanniello; but all these are at some distance from the ordinary localities of English visitors. Caution is generally recommended in the use of ices, fruit, and all the effervescent and acid wines. The best water is said to be that of the cloisters of S. Paolo, Strada Tribunali; Fontana del Leone at the Mergellina; F. Medina, near the Largo del Castello; and the F. di San Pietro Martire.

Physicians.—Dr. Strange, who has lived in Naples 24 years, 7, Chiatamone; Dr. Whyte, 260, Riviera di Chiaia; Dr. Bishop, 7, Chiatamone; Dr. Lucarelli, 55, Strada Tribunali; Dr. Lopiccoli, 3, Vico Campana a Toledo; Dr. Prudente, 89, Strada Constantinopoli; Chev. Ramaglia, physician of the Court, 429, Toledo; Chev. Vulpes, 9, Largo S. Domenico.

Surgeons.—Mr. Roskilly, long resident at Naples, S. Caterina a Chiaia; Signor Manfrè, 19, Vico Pellegrini; Signor Coluzzi, 65, Strada S. Sebastiano; Signor D'Avanzo, 41, Strada St. Chiara; Signor Quadri, oculist, a son of the late Chevalier Quadri, 53, Vico del Celso; M. Bullot, dentist, Strada S. Carlo.

Chemists and Druggists.—Pharmacy of the British Legation, 261, Riviera di Chiaia; Kernot, 14, Strada S. Carlo; Berncastel, 7, Largo Carolino; Ignone, 3, Strada di Chiaia; Zofra, 65, Sta. Caterina a Chiaia.

British Legation.—The Hon. Sir William Temple, K.C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary, Palazzo Policastro.

Consul.—Capt. Galloway, R. N., Palazzo Calabritto. *Vice-Consul.*—Mr. L. J. Barber.

Bankers.—Baron C. M. de Rothschild, 14, Strada Sta. Maria in Portico; Messrs. Iggulden and Son, at the entrance of the Villa Reale; Messrs. Cumming, Wood, and Co., 4, Vico Travaccari; Messrs. Degas and Sons, 53, Calata Trinità Maggiore; Messrs. Routh and Co., 1, Vico T. Alabardieri; Messrs. Turner and Co., 64, Strada S. Lucia; Messrs. Meuricoffe and Sorvillo, 52, Largo del Castello.

Post Office.—The Foreign mails formerly arrived and departed three times

a week; but they are now more frequent, in consequence of the increased number of steam-vessels. The English letters are generally received by the French mail packets, which arrive from Marseilles on the morning of every Friday, and leave on the same day for Malta and the Levant. The same packets take the letters for England on their return to Marseilles on every Saturday. The mail by land leaves Naples for Rome on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and arrives at Naples on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. All foreign letters sent by the land route must be pre-paid. If the visitor does not post them himself, he ought to take care to get the ticket showing their having been duly posted and pre-paid. Prepayment is not necessary for the interior of the kingdom, or for Sicily. The office is open from 9 to 12 A.M. and from 4 to 8 P.M.; in summer the afternoon attendance is from 5 to 9. Strangers receive their letters more regularly if they are directed to the care of some banker. Letters from England, not addressed to the care of a banker, should be plainly and legibly directed; they are charged by weight as in France.

English Church.—The Ch. of England service is twice every Sunday in the Palace of the Consulate. The ch. is supported partly by an allowance from the Foreign Office, and partly by the contributions of travellers. The chaplain is the Rev. Giles Pugh, M.A.

Teachers of Languages.—*Italian.*—Signor Calvello, Palazzo Calabritto; Signor Graziosi and Signor Notarangeli, to be heard of at Dura's Library; Signor Paladini, 3, Vico Campano; Signor Trilli, at Messrs. Iggulden and Son's. *German, English, and French.*—Mr. Hinchcliffe, 95, Strada Nardones; Mr. Holmes, 37, Strada Formale; Mr. Oates, 83, Strada Speranzella; Mr. Manning, 7, Salita Petraio.

Teachers of Music.—There are a great many; we shall only give the names of some of the best among them. (*Singing.*)—Signor Pappalardo, 49, Largo S. Ferdinando, or to be heard of at the British Legation; Signor Ferrarese, 13,

Vico S. Teresella degli Spagnoli; Signor Busti, 11, Strada Pignasecca; Signor Mugnone, Salita Tarsia Palazzo del Comune; Signor Paturzo, 22, Vico S. Giuseppe; Mr. Holmes, 34, Strada di Chiaia; Signor Biscardi, 171, Strada di Chiaia; Signor Consalvo, 27, S. Maria in Portico. (*Piano.*)—Signor Coop, 57, Salita S. Mattia; Signor Cerimele, 8, Strada S. Anna di Palazzo; Signor Catalano, 37, Strada Formale; Signor Russo, 26, Strada Magnocavallo; Signor Albanese, 24, Trinità degli Spagnuoli. (*Violin.*)—Signor Pinto, Ospizio de' Ciechi a Chiaia; Signor Graviglié, at Girard's. (*Violoncello.*)—Signor Ciaurelli, 46, Strada Concordia. (*Harp.*)—Signor Albano, 17, Vico de' Greci. (*Clavion.*)—Signor Sebastiani, 210, Toledo.

Reading Rooms.—Mad. Dorant's British Library and Reading-room, 267, Riviera di Chiaia, deserves encouragement. The reading-room is supplied with the leading London papers, Gallinani, the Quarterly, Edinburgh, and other Reviews, the principal Monthly Magazines, Army and Navy Lists, and the ordinary books of reference. Subscription for the library and reading-room, entitling the subscriber to take home one work at a time, 2 piastres a month; $5\frac{1}{2}$ for 3 months. For the library alone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ piastre a month; 4 p. for 3 months. For the reading-room alone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ p. a month; 3 p. for 3 months. Subscribers may have the newspapers at their own lodgings by paying a small sum extra. *Detken's* circulating library of foreign books, Largo di Palazzo. *Dufresne's* Cabinet de Lecture, well supplied with modern French works, 61, Strada Medina. *Tempestini's* Gabinetto letterario, 56, Strada S. Brigida; *Però*, 19, Strada S. Giacomo.

Club.—The *Accademia Reale* is the most select and aristocratic club in Italy; the *Casino* is supplied with papers, and has a billiard-room attached. The balls of the club take place in the great saloons attached to the San Carlo theatre. Strangers can only procure invitations through their Ministers.

Booksellers.—*Detken* (a bookbinder also), Largo di Palazzo; Dura, 10, Strada di Chiaia; Nobile, 166, Toledo;

Rondinella, 233, Toledo; (*old books*) Montuori, 48, Strada S. Anna de' Lombardi; and Vittorio, 13, Strada S. Biagio de' Librai.

Stationers.—Glass, 45, Largo S. Ferdinando; Tipaldi, 57, Strada Montoliveto (sells English water-colours).

Music Sellers.—Girard, 49, Largo S. Ferdinando; Clausetti, 18, Strada S. Carlo. Pianos may be hired of Helzel, 138, Largo Sta. Caterina a Chiaia.

Shops.—*English Warehouse*.—Stanford's, close to Messrs. Iggulden's Bank. *English Saddlers*.—Fish, 31, Strada Vittoria; Lewis, 5, Largo Cappella. *Modes, Silk Warehouses, and Dress-makers*.—Cardon, 209, Strada di Chiaia; Giroux, 216, ditto; Lacroix, 205, ditto; Pszeny-Fass, Palazzo Calabritto; Valentino, 55, Vico Lungo del Celso; Philippe, 6, Strada S. Caterina a Chiaia; and Mad. Miccio, 3, Vico Campana. *Sicilian Silk from Catania*, 273, Toledo. *Tailors*.—Lennon, 2, Strada S. Caterina a Chiaia; Mackenzie, 50, Largo Cappella, under Palazzo Partanna; Thieck, 15, Vico Travaccari; Schultze, 19, Largo S. Caterina a Chiaia; Tesorone, 185, Plassnel, 205, and De Vallier, 256, Toledo. *Shoemakers*.—Toro, 61, and De Notaris, 189, Strada di Chiaia; Finoia, Palazzo Miranda, Strada S. Orsola a Chiaia. *Hairdresser*.—Zempt, 6, Strada Sta. Caterina a Chiaia. *Gloves*.—Cremonesi, 50, Largo S. Ferdinando; Bossi, 179, Toledo; Sangiovanni, 76, Strada di Chiaia; Montagna, 294, Toledo; Budillon, 19, Strada S. Carlo; Praticco, 23, Strada S. Giacomo. The gloves of Naples are the best in Italy; a good pair costs from 3 to 4 carlini (1s. to 1s. 4d.). *Naples Soap*.—Arene, 180, Toledo, and Ridolfi, Largo del Vasto. *Coral, Lava, and Tortoise-shell Works*.—Bolten, Palazzo Partanna; Balzano, 10, Largo Vittoria; Palchetti, 1, Strada S. Caterina a Chiaia; Labriola, 209, Riviera di Chiaia, etc. *Watch-makers*.—Ingold and Reymond, Strada S. Caterina a Chiaia. *Jeweller*.—Vigliarolo, 150, Strada di Chiaia. *Riding-horses* are to be hired at the Palazzo Partanna. *English and Foreign Snuffs and Cigars*, 57, Largo di Palazzo. *Views of Naples*, Gatti and Dura, 18, Strada

del Gigante. *Imitation Etruscan Vases and Terra Cottas*.—Del Vecchio, 4, Giustiniani, 10 to 16, and Colonnese, 21, Strada Marinella. *Antiques*.—De Crescenzo, 87 and 88, S. Lucia; Barone, 97, Strada Constantinopoli, and at his house, 11, Strada S. Nicandro; Cali, 16, Strada S. Caterina a Chiaia. *Artists' Studios (Sculptors)*.—Angelini, in the Albergo de' Poveri; Persico, and Cali, in the Largo delle Pigne, under the Museum; Solari, Strada Fonseca. (*Painters*).—Mancinelli, 31, Vico S. Spirito; Smargiassi, 13, Strada Bisignano; Guerra, in the Museum; Carelli (Gonsalvo), 66, Riviera di Chiaia; Carelli (Gabriele and Achille), 57, Riviera di Chiaia; Verloet, Largo Ascensione a Chiaia; Morelli, Palazzo Celentano a Pontenuovo; Di Napoli, Vico S. Aniello; Gigante (Giacinto), Salita della Salute; Vianelli, Vico del Dattero a Mergellina; Duclerc, S. Teresa a Chiaia.

Carriages, hackney coaches, &c.—The charge for job carriages is 3 ducats and 6 carlini a day in the city, with a *buonuomo* of 2 carlini to the driver; for half a day the charge is 18 carlini. In winter, when the carriage is hired by the month, the common charge is from 70 to 90 piastres per month, stipulating for an open carriage by day and a close one by night; and that the engagement is for a calendar month, otherwise a dispute may arise about the 31st day. The *buonuomo* per month is 6 piastres. Hackney carriages are hired either by the course or by the hour. By the *hour* the tariff is as follows:—carriage with 2 horses, 1st hour, 4 carl.; every subsequent hour, 25 grani; cabriolets, 1st hour, 20 grani; every subsequent hour, 15 gr.; cittadine, 1st hour, 30 gr.; every subsequent hour, 20 gr. If the last hour be only commenced, it is charged as a whole one. By the *course*, a carriage with 2 horses, 20 gr.; cabriolets, 12 gr.; cittadine, 15 gr. The course does not exceed half an hour, and must be within the limits of the city. When carriages are taken for 5 or 6 hours a bargain should be made, paying 2 carl. for every hour, or at most 3 for the first and 2 each hour afterwards. The following is the tariff for the different

conveyances to the environs: a carriage with 4 horses, for the whole day, 6 ducats; with 2 horses, for the whole day, 4 duc.; a cabriolet with 1 horse, the whole day, 1 ducat, 60 gr.

Steamers.—See “Preliminary Information.”

Electric Telegraph Office, 67, Largo del Castello. It communicates with Rome by Terracina.

Boats.—A boat with 4 oars costs per day 3 ducats; with 2 oars, from Naples to Portici, 1 duc.; a seat in the market boats to Sorrento, Castellammare, Capri, Torre del Greco, or Ischia, 20 grani.

Omnibuses.—1. The line running from the Villa Reale to the Albergo de' Poveri, passing through the Chiaia, the Toledo, and by the Museum.—2. The line of the Tribunali: from the Largo S. Ferdinando to the Larghetto S. Onofrio alla Vicaria, passing through the Toledo.—3. The Railway line: from the Largo del Castello to the railway.—Fares, 5 grani.

Valets-de-place.—Their fee is from 5 to 6 carlini a day in the city, and from 10 to 12 in the suburbs; but, as in Rome, it will be as well to dispense with their services when making purchases.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

The city of Naples, situated in $40^{\circ} 52'$ N. lat., and $14^{\circ} 15'$ E. long., disputes with Constantinople the claim of occupying the most beautiful site in Europe. It is built on the N. shore of the Bay of Naples, which is upwards of 35 English m. in circuit from the Capo della Campanella on the S.E., to the Capo di Miseno on the N.W., and more than 52 m. in circuit if we include the islands of Capri and Ischia, and measure the Bay from the Punta Carina, the S. point of Capri, to the Punta dell' Imperatore, the W. point of Ischia.

The country which lies along the N.E. shores of this Bay is an extensive flat, forming part of the great plain of the *Campania*. The river Sebeto, *Sebetus*, flows through it. In ancient times it was, no doubt, a marsh; it is now under cultivation as market gardens, from which the capital derives its supply of

vegetables. Between Naples and the Apennines, Vesuvius rises in the plain, its lower slopes studded with densely-peopled villages. Along the coast, between Vesuvius and the sea, are the towns of Portici, Resina, Torre del Greco, Torre dell' Annunziata, and the sites of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Beyond the Sarno, at the extremity of the plain, and at the point where the coast suddenly bends to the W., is the town of Castellammare, near the site of *Stabia*, at the foot of the Monte Sant' Angelo, the highest point of that mountain range which forms the S.E. boundary of the Bay, and is an offshoot from the Apennines. Between Castellammare and the Capo della Campanella are the towns of Vico, Sorrento, and Massa. About 4 m. from the extremity of the Promontory lies Capri, which is about 17 m. from Naples.

The coast to the W. of Naples, as far as the Promontory of Misenum, is more broken and irregular. The Promontory of Posilipo separates the Bay of Naples from that of Pozzuoli, and conceals Misenum. Following the coast is the island of Nisita. Further on, and more inland on the rt., are the extinct craters of the Solfatara, the Lago d' Agnano, and Astroni. Beyond these, first, on a tongue of land is Pozzuoli. Beyond it is the Monte Nuovo, and farther still the ruins of Cumæ, the Lake of Avernus, the Lucrine Lake, the Lake of Fusaro, Baiæ, the Elysian Fields, and the port and promontory of Misenum. Beyond Misenum are Procida and Ischia. The Bay between Ischia and Capri is 14 m. broad, its depth is about 15 m.

Naples itself is built at the base and on the slopes of a range of hills which have the general form of an amphitheatre. This range is divided into two natural crescents by a transverse ridge bearing in its different portions the names of Capodimonte, St. Elmo, and Pizzofalcone, and terminating on the S. in the small promontory on which stands the Castel dell' Ovo. The crescent which lies to the E. of this ridge includes the largest and most ancient portion of the city, extending

from the flanks of Capodimonte and St. Elmo to the Sebeto, and including within its circuit the principal edifices and public establishments. It is intersected from N. to S. by a long street, of which the lower portion is the Toledo; and is more densely peopled than any town of the same extent in Europe. The crescent on the W. of St. Elmo is the modern city, known as the Chiaia. It is connected with the E. portion by the streets which occupy the depression between St. Elmo and Pizzofalcone, and by a broad road which extends along the shore at the foot of Pizzofalcone, from the Royal Palace on the E. to the Villa Reale on the W. This street bears in its various parts the names of Gigante, Santa Lucia, Chiata-mone, and Vittoria. The Chiaia forms a long and somewhat narrow strip of streets and squares occupying the space between the sea and the lower hills of the Vomero. A broad street, called the *Riviera di Chiaia*, running parallel to the shore, bordered on the N. by rows of handsome houses, and on the S. by the public gardens called the Villa Reale, passes along its whole length. At the extremity of the Chiaia are the quarters of the Piedigrotta and the Mergellina. From the former the Grotta di Posilipo leads to Pozzuoli. From the Mergellina a fine road winds round the base and over the S. face of the promontory to the same town.

The length of Naples from the Granili barracks to the Mergellina is 4 m.; the breadth from the Capodimonte to the Castel dell' Ovo is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Its plan is so irregular that it is almost impossible to measure its circumference; it is, however, estimated at 11 m.

There are 1309 streets, in which the houses are regularly numbered. The principal streets are called *Strade*; the cross streets, *Vichi*; the smaller streets, *Vicoletti*; the lanes, *Strettolè*; the hilly streets leading to the old town, *Calate*; those leading to the suburbs, *Salite*; those which are so steep as to require steps, *Gradoni*; those which have many branches, *Rampe*. Very few of the streets bear the name of *Via*, but here and there the term *Rua*,

a relic of the Anjou dynasty, is met with.

The streets were not lighted at night until 1806, when oil lamps were first employed. In 1840 these were superseded by gas in the large thoroughfares. The Largo delle Pigne, the Riviera di Chiaia, and the Toledo are the only streets which have a footway.

The population of Naples for some years past has been steadily increasing. In 1830 it was 358,550; in 1845 it was 400,813. In 1850 there had been 3051 marriages; 14,991 births, viz. 7606 males and 7385 females, among whom 1977 were foundlings and 124 illegitimate children; and 15,015 deaths, viz. 8133 males and 6882 females, a number above the average mortality, which, calculated for ten years, shows an excess of births of nearly 1100 per annum. On the 1st January 1851 the population was 416,475; viz. 203,483 males and 212,992 females; and on the 1st January, 1854, it had increased to 417,824.

HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

Some of the local antiquaries assign a Phœnician origin to Naples, and regard the story of Parthenope, the Syren, as the poetic tradition of the event. The ancient writers, however, agree in representing it as a Greek settlement, though the circumstances of its foundation are obscurely narrated. It seems that a colony of the neighbouring Cumæ first settled on the spot, and gave the city which they founded the name of *Parthenope*; and that subsequently they were joined by a colony of Athenians and Chalcidians, with some settlers from Pithecusæ (Ischia), who built for themselves a distinct city under the name of *Neapolis*, or the new city; upon which Parthenope assumed the name of *Palæopolis*, or the old city.

1. *During the Greek period.*—The testimony of Livy leaves no doubt that Palæopolis and Neapolis, though distinct in name, were identical in language, in customs, and in government. But all attempts of the local antiquaries to define with accuracy their extent and situation, in spite of the learning expended upon the task, have failed. It is however supposed that a line drawn

from the Porto Piccolo to the Porta Alba, and thence in a semicircle through the Largo delle Pigne and the Porta S. Gennaro, to the Castel del Carmine, will include the site both of Palæopolis and Neapolis. Excavations made within this circuit have brought to light Greek substructions, fragments of Greek sculpture, and Greek coins. Of this space, Palæopolis is supposed to have occupied the flat coast from the present Porto Piccolo to the Castel del Carmine, and to the Porta Nolana inland; while Neapolis occupied the higher ground immediately behind it.

At a very early period Palæopolis and Neapolis became united as a Republic. They allied themselves to Rome about B.C. 400, and at a later period their walls were so strong as to offer resistance to Pyrrhus, Hannibal, and Spartacus. When the Romans became masters of the world they looked with favour on a Republic which had retained its independence without joining in the wars of other States, which had always afforded a generous asylum to the exiles of Rome, and which possessed an irresistible fascination in the luxuries of its climate and its habits, and in the beauty of its scenery. In the plenitude of the imperial power and of the intellectual greatness of Rome, her emperors, her statesmen, her historians, and her poets took up their residence on the shores of Naples.

2. *Under the Romans.*—During the Civil Wars a body of partisans of Sylla, having entered the city by treachery, massacred most of its inhab. B.C. 82. Augustus is said to have united the two Greek cities, and to have restored their walls and towers. Like Virgil, and other illustrious men of his reign, Augustus resided frequently at Naples, and most of his successors followed his example. Tiberius, during his stay, made the island of Capri infamous by his excesses; Claudius assumed the Greek costume and became an officer of the Republic; Nero acted on its theatre; Titus assumed the office of its Archon; and Hadrian became its Demarch.

3. *Under the Goths.*—The walls of Naples, which were complete at the

conquest of Italy by Odoacer in 476, continued perfect down to the invasion of the Goths under Theodoric, whose successors appear to have exercised a gentle sway at Naples, and to have so strengthened its walls as to make it one of the most powerful of the fortified cities of Italy. In 536 it defied the skill and resources of Belisarius, who, however, turned aside the aqueduct and marched his troops into the city through its channel. Besides being laid under subjection to the Eastern Emperors, Naples was sacked and almost depopulated by the conquerors. In 543 the walls resisted the attack of Totila, who, after a protracted siege, reduced the city by famine, and levelled its fortifications to the ground.

4. *Under the Eastern Emperors.*—When the Gothic kingdom had been subdued by Narses, he seized Naples, and made it subject to the Exarchs of Ravenna. It was then governed nominally by dukes appointed by the emperors, but was allowed to retain its own laws, magistracy, and municipal institutions. Under these dukes, the walls were rebuilt to resist the invasion of the Lombards, who besieged the city without success in 581. The imperial authority gradually became so weak that it was unable to prevent the citizens from assuming the right of electing their own governor by the title of Console or *Duca*.

5. *Under the Republic and the Lombards.*—For nearly 400 years after she threw off the yoke of the Eastern Empire Naples retained her independence. It was besieged twice by the Lombard dukes of Benevento; in 815 by Grimoaldo II., who was bought off by her duke Teotisto, a Greek, for 8000 golden *solidi*; and in 821 by Sicon IV., who was aided by Theodore, her former duke, who had been driven into exile. After a protracted siege the Lombards withdrew, but they compelled Naples to become tributary to the Duchy of Benevento. In 1027 Pandolfo IV., prince of Capua, besieged and took Naples from the Duke Sergio, on account of the hospitality the latter had given to Pandolfo Count of Teano. But in 1030 Sergio recovered the city

with the aid of the Greeks and of those Norman adventurers who had already begun to make their valour felt in Southern Italy. In reward for the services received, Sergio gave the Normans some land, between Capua and Naples, upon which they built *Aversa*, and of which he gave their leader, Rainulfo, the title of Count.

6. *Under the Normans.*—The Normans made no attempt to take possession of Naples till 1130, when Roger besieged it, and after a protracted siege compelled it to surrender. He had the circuit of the walls measured, and found that it was a little more than 2 m. Roger was the same year proclaimed King of Naples and Sicily. William I. (the Bad), his son, enlarged the circuit of the walls, built the Castel Capuano and the Castel dell' Ovo. The walls appear to have been completed by his successors William II. and Tancred, in whose reign the city was unsuccessfully besieged by Henry VI., who claimed the kingdom in right of his wife Constance, the only daughter of Roger.

7. *Under the Suabians.*—Frederick II. founded the University of Naples, and by making the city his residence became also the founder of its greatness and prosperity. In 1253, after a siege of ten months by Conrad, his son, Naples was compelled by famine to surrender at discretion. Conrad demolished the walls, which were immediately restored and enlarged by Innocent IV.

8. *Under the Anjou dynasty.*—Charles I. made greater efforts than any of his predecessors to give strength and importance to Naples. He removed the seat of government from Palermo to Naples, enlarged the city on the E. side as far as the Piazza del Mercato, filled up the marshy tract between the old walls and the sea, and built in 1283 the Castel Nuovo. He also repaired its walls, paved the streets, destroyed the ancient palace of the Neapolitan Republic, began the restoration of the cathedral, and built several churches and monasteries. His son Charles II. built the Molo Grande and the castle of St. Elmo, enlarged the city walls, and

strengthened the fortifications on the sea-side. Naples was besieged and captured in 1387 by Louis II. of Anjou; it was again besieged in 1420 by Louis III. of Anjou, who was driven off by Alfonso of Aragon, and was besieged and captured by the same Alfonso on his own account in 1423. In 1425 the city walls were enlarged towards the sea by Joanna II. Alfonso again besieged the city, though without effect, in 1438, in 1440, and in 1441; but in 1442, after a protracted siege, he entered the city through the channel of an aqueduct, called the *Pozzo di S. Sofia*, which was pointed out to him by two deserters, and thus put an end to the Anjou dynasty.

9. *Under the Aragonese dynasty.*—Ferdinand I. extended the city walls toward the E. from the Carmine to S. Giovanni a Carbonara, and employed Giuliano da Majano to fortify them. He opened new gates, some of which are still standing, at least in name, as are portions of the walls. He also restored the cathedral, erected a lighthouse on the Molo, and introduced the art of printing and the manufacture of silk.

10. *Under the Spaniards.*—On the accession of Ferdinand the Catholic, Pietro Navarro, the engineer, was employed by Gonsalvo da Cordova to mine the Castel dell' Ovo. In 1518 the city was besieged by Lautrec, and in 1535 it received its greatest and last enlargement from the viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo. He extended the fortifications from S. Giovanni a Carbonara to the hill of St. Elmo, including the hill of Pizzofalcone, passing along the site of the present Piazza delle Pigne, the Fosse del Grano, and the Mercatello, and rejoining the Angevine walls at S. Sebastiano. These walls were built of massive blocks of tufa, and were furnished with bastions and curtains. Don Pedro also filled up the fosse of the Angevine fortifications on the W. side, and opened the *Strada di Toledo* on its site. He constructed the main drain in the Piazza Pignasecca, forming the entrance to the system of sewers which he carried to the sea. He also built the royal palace, which was occupied by Charles V. when he

landed here on his return from his African expedition, and was known as the Palazzo Vecchio till 1842, when it was pulled down. In 1540 he converted the old Castel Capuano into the Palace of the Tribunals and the General Record Office of the kingdom. Of the other viceroys it will be enough to say that in 1558 the Duke of Alva improved the works of the Mole; in 1577 the Marques de Mondejar built the Arsenal; in 1586 the Duke d'Ossuna laid the foundation of the present Museo Borbonico as the viceregal stables; in 1596 the Count d'Olivares commenced the Riviera di Chiaia; in 1600 the Count de Lemos added a new wing to the Palazzo Reale for the reception of Philip III. of Spain; in 1607 the Count de Benevente opened the street of Poggio Reale; in 1615 the Count de Lemos converted the viceregal stables of the Duke d'Ossuna into a university; in 1634 the Count de Monterey built the viaduct of Pizzofalcone over the Strada di Chiaia; in 1640 the Duke de Medina gave his name to the Porta Medina; in 1649 the Count d'Oñate erected the first theatre built in Naples, called the Teatro di S. Bartolommeo, which was pulled down when Carlo III. built the San Carlo; in 1668 Don Pedro Antonio of Aragon built the Dock which adjoins the Arsenal; and in 1695 the Duke de Medina Celi, the last of the Spanish viceroys, completed the Chiaia.

If the viceroys, as a body, did little for the public works at Naples, we cannot say as much of the zeal with which they removed many of her works of art. As one example out of many, we may mention that the Marques de Villafranca, on resigning the viceroyalty, which he held only for two months, in 1671, carried back with him to Spain the statues of the four rivers from the fountain on the Mole, the statue of Venus from the fountain of the Castel Nuovo, and the statues and sculptures by Giovanni da Nola from the Fontana Medina.

11. *Under the House of Austria.*—The emperors of Austria governed the kingdom by their viceroys, who were mostly Germans. In the brief space of twenty-

seven years there were not less than 13 viceroys, 4 of whom held office for only half a year each. Amidst such changes in the executive, the public works were wholly disregarded.

12. *Under the Spanish Bourbons.*—The conquest of Naples by Don Carlos, the younger son of Philip IV., and his accession to the crown by the title of Charles III., were important events in the history of modern Naples, which owes to him her present development in wealth, in population, and in extent. He enlarged the Palazzo Reale, completed the harbour of the Molo Grande, constructed the street of the Marina, built the theatre of San Carlo, the Albergo de' Poveri, and the palace of Capodimonte, etc., and fortified the shores of the bay. His son, Ferdinand I., and Joseph and Murat during the French occupation, effected also great improvements; the Strada di S. Carlo all' Arena, the Strada del Campo, the Mergellina, the roads of Posilipo and Capodimonte, the promenade of the Chiaia, and the piazza of the Palazzo Reale were constructed; the Botanic Garden, the Museum, the Academy, and other public institutions were established. During the short reign of Francis I. the new harbour for ships of war was begun; and the reign of Ferdinand II. has already seen the completion of the Ch. of S. Francesco di Paola, the extension of the Chiaia, and other works of permanent utility and ornament.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are few remains in the immediate vicinity of Naples, though the country around is covered with ruins of temples, theatres, and villas, and her museum is rich in monuments of Greek and Roman art.

The fragments of the *Temple of Castor and Pollux* are preserved in the façade of the Ch. of San Paolo, which occupies its site. They consist of two columns, a portion of an architrave, and two torsi.

Of the other temples scarcely anything has survived except the names. The sites of the *Temples of Neptune* and of *Apollo* are occupied by the cathedral,

the old basilica of Santa Restituta being supposed to stand on the precise foundations of the temple of Apollo; the site of the *Temple of Ceres* is occupied by the Ch. of S. Gregorio Armeno; that of the *Temple of Mercury* by the Ch. of SS. Apostoli; that of the *Temple of Vesta* by the little Ch. of S. Maria Rotonda in the Casacalenda Palace; and that of the *Temple of Diana* by the Ch. of Sta. Maria Maggiore.

The *Catacombs*, or rather those portions of them which are called *Le Catacombe di San Gennaro*, are situated on the flanks of the hill of Capodimonte. The only entrance now open is that at the Ch. of S. Gennaro de' Poveri. The Ch. of S. Gennaro was erected in the 8th centy. to mark the site of the small chapel in which the body of S. Januarius was deposited by S. Severus in the time of Constantine. The altar, the episcopal chair cut in the tufa, and some paintings on the walls are still preserved in it. The catacombs are excavated in the volcanic tufa in the face of the hill. They form a long series of corridors and chambers, arranged in three stories communicating with each other by steps. In a part which was closed at the beginning of the present centy. is a ch. with three arches, supported by columns cut out of the tufa rock, with an altar, pulpit, and baptistery of stone; in another part is a fountain which was doubtless used for sacred purposes. Along the walls of the corridors and chambers are excavated numerous niches, in which may still be seen several perfect skeletons, and rude delineations of the olive-branch, the dove, the fish, and other symbols of the early Christians, with here and there a Greek inscription. These niches were formerly closed with slabs of marble, many of which, having fragmentary inscriptions, form the pavement of the Ch. of S. Gennaro.

The antiquaries of Naples have expended a great amount of learning and research in discussions on the origin of these catacombs. Some have identified them with the gloomy abodes of the Cimmerians of Homer; others have considered them the *Arenaria* or quarries

from which, as Cicero tells us, the ancients extracted the tufa stone for building purposes; while others have supposed that they were excavated by the early Christians as a place of refuge from persecution. Passages and chambers so extensive and intricate could not have been the work of men who sought concealment for their religious worship; and it is to the Greek colonists that the construction of these catacombs is now generally ascribed. There is no doubt, however, that both the Romans and the early Christians subsequently appropriated them to their own use,—the latter for the purposes of worship as well as of sepulture. S. Gennaro, S. Gaudioso, S. Agrippino, and other Martyrs, subsequently canonised, were interred in them. Hence the catacombs in the middle ages were regarded with peculiar sanctity, and the clergy of the city had to visit them at least once a year. They were made the burial-place of the victims of the plague of 1656; and the Abate Romanelli, on exploring them in 1814, found several bodies of the plague victims still entire, and clothed in the dresses they had worn in life. The inscriptions discovered in them relate exclusively to Christians, not one having been found which belongs to Pagan times. The extent of the catacombs is said to be very great.

The *Ponti Rossi* is the modern name given to the remains of the Julian aqueduct, *Aqua Julia*, about 50 m. long, constructed by Augustus to supply the Roman fleets at Misenum with water. It commenced at Serino, in the Principato Ultra, and was fed by the waters of the Sabato. The remains now visible lie in a deep cutting on the slope of the hill of Capodimonte, and are built of solid masses of tufa, lined with red bricks, from which the epithet Rossi is derived. Before reaching this valley the aqueduct separated into two branches. One of these proceeded into the heart of the city, and furnished it with its principal supply of water down to the time of Belisarius, who broke down this branch, and marched his troops through the channel. The other branch crossed the Vomero, where its remains

may still be seen. At that point it again divided, one branch proceeding to the Roman villas on the point of Posilipo, the other by Monte Olibano to Baïæ and Misenum, where it terminated in the *Piscina Mirabilis*. The ruins of the Ponti Rossi were repaired in 1843, when care was taken to preserve their antique character.

The *Anticaglia*, in the street of the same name, are the two arches and other remains of an ancient theatre. From the fragments which may still be traced in some cellars in the neighbourhood it must have been of considerable size.

GATES.

With the exception of a few fragments of its wall and ditch, Naples retains nothing of its mediæval fortifications but its 3 castles and a few of its modernised gates, which, being surrounded by streets and houses, are now within the city. They all have a bust of S. Gaetano, placed there in consequence of a vow of the municipality during the plague in 1656.

The *Porta Capuana* stands on what was the high road to Capua before the new road by Capodichino was opened. It is built of white marble, and is decorated with the arms of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, by whom it was built, and with some fine bas-reliefs, attributed by Vasari to Giuliano da Majano. The statue of Ferdinand also stood upon it when first erected, but it was removed in 1535, when Charles V. made his entry into the city by this road. The two towers which flank the gate were added at that time, and were called *L'Onore* and *La Virtù*, names still inscribed upon them. The road which passes out of this gate is the high post-road to Apulia.

The *Porta Nolana*, situated at the extremity of the Strada Egiziaca, opens on a road which leads to the Arenaccia, and formerly also to Nola.

The *Porta del Curmine*, near the Ch. of S. Maria del Carmine, stands on what was the high road to Portici, Salerno, and Calabria. Here stood the Porta della Conceria of Don Pedro de Toledo.

The *Porta Medina*, situated in a small

street on the W. of the Toledo, was built according to its inscription by the Duke de Medina, in 1640, from the designs of Fansaga; though in fact it was erected at the expense of the inhab. of the district, and the Viceroy appropriated the credit due to them. After the Porta Capuana, it is the oldest gate now standing in Naples.

The *Porta di Costantinopoli*, which stood at the extremity of the street of the same name, near the Museo Borbonico, has been lately pulled down. The other gates are the *Porta Alba*, in the Largo Spirito Santo; and the *Porta di San Gennaro*, near the Piazza delle Pigne. These gates are comparatively modern, and have no interest.

The other entrances to the city which have no gates are the *Strada del Campo*, and the *Strada di Capodichino*, both of which lead to the point called *Il Campo*, where the roads to Caserta and to Capua branch off;—the *Strada di Capodimonte*, leading to the Royal Palace of the same name, and thence into the road to Capua by Aversa;—the *Strada di Posilipo*, and the *Grotta di Posilipo*, both leading to Pozzuoli and Baïæ.

PORTS.

Naples has three ports, the Porto Piccolo, the Porto Grande, and the Porto Militare.

The *Porto Piccolo*, although now only adapted for boats, is historically interesting, as the last remnant of the ancient port of Palæopolis. It extended inland as far as the site now occupied by the Ch. of S. Pietro Martire. Hence the whole of this district of the city is called the *Quartiere di Porto*. The foundations of an ancient light-house are to be seen near S. Onofrio de' Vecchi, and gave to a small street adjoining the name of *Lanterna Vecchia*. The harbour which now remains is little more than a basin or wet dock. The shallowing of its water has been going on for a considerable period. On the point of the Molo Piccolo, which separates the Porto Piccolo from the Porto Grande, is the *Immacolatella*, in which the Captain of the Port and a branch of the Board of Health have

their offices. On the other side of the port is the Custom-house. The district on the S.E. of this port is called the *Mandracchio*, a term in which some of the local antiquaries recognise the Phœnician designation of the old harbour, and others the original marketplace for herds, *mandre*, of cows. It is inhabited by the lowest populace, whose habits have given rise to the proverb *educato al Mandracchio*.

The *Porto Grande* was formed in 1302 by Charles II., of Anjou. He constructed the Mole called the Molo Grande, which was enlarged by Alfonso of Aragon. At its extremity, at the close of the 15th centy., a lighthouse was erected, which was destroyed by lightning and rebuilt in 1656, and lastly reduced to its present form in 1843. Charles III., in 1740, completed the harbour by carrying an arm to the N.E. nearly as long as the mole itself, leaving the lighthouse at the elbow and constructing a battery on the extreme point. This fort was so much increased in 1792 as to cover the whole arm erected by Charles. The harbour itself has suffered, like the Porto Piccolo, from the silting of the sand and shingle, but it has still 3 or 4 fathoms in its deepest part. It is considered safe, as ships when once within the mole are protected from all winds; but the heavy swell which rolls into the bay after a S.W. gale makes it sometimes difficult to enter.

The *Porto Militare* is a new harbour intended exclusively for ships of war. It was begun in 1826 by Francis I., and is still in progress. The old mole of the Porto Grande forms its boundary on the N., and on the S. it is bounded by a broad and massive mole running into the sea in a S.E. direction for a distance of 1200 ft., and intended to terminate in an arm bending to the N.E. The depth of water in this harbour is about 5 fathoms.

Frigates and the smaller vessels of the Neapolitan Navy sometimes anchor within the head of the Molo Grande; but the usual anchorage of ships of war is about a mile S.S.E. of the lighthouse, where the depth of water is from 25 to 38 fathoms.

BRIDGES.

Although there are four bridges, so called, at Naples, there is only one which is properly entitled to the name, the others being viaducts which span the valleys or depressions within the city itself. In fact, there is only one stream at Naples to require a bridge, and that is the Sebeto, the classic *Sebethus*, a small and shallow stream.

Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,
 Cebale, quem generasse Telon Sebethide
 nympha
 Fertur, Teleboum Capreas cum regna teneret
 Jam senior. VIRG. *Æn.* VII. 734.

The bridge over the Sebeto, called the *Ponte della Maddalena*, was built by Charles III. on the site of a more ancient one, called the Ponte di Guiscardo. It derives its present name from the adjoining ch. of La Maddalena.

The *Ponte di Chiaia* is a viaduct, built in 1634, as a means of communication between the hills of Pizzofalcone and Sant' Elmo. It was rebuilt in its present form in 1838.

The *Ponte della Sanità* is a very noble viaduct, built in 1809 by the French as part of the new road which they constructed from the Toledo to Capodimonte. It derives its name from the suburb of La Sanità, which is reputed to be one of the healthiest quarters of Naples.

The *Ponte dell' Immacolatella* is situated at the northern extremity of the Strada del Piliero, near the Molo Piccolo. It was built by Charles III. and rebuilt in 1843 by Ferdinand II.

CASTLES.

The *Castel Nuovo*, with its towers and fosses, massive in bulk and irregular in plan, has been sometimes called the Bastile of Naples, although its position near the port and the isolated fortress which occupies its centre give it a more general resemblance to the Tower of London.

It was begun in 1283 by Charles I. from the designs of *Giovanni di Pisa*, in what was then called the French style of fortification in contradistinction to the German manner, which, we are told, was so displeasing to

Charles in the Castel Capuano. Charles did not see it completed. His successors used it as their palace, being at that time beyond the boundaries of the city, and near the sea. About the middle of the 15th centy. Alfonso I. enlarged it by the addition of another line of walls and towers, protected by a new fosse. Of the outer wall of Alfonso, the circular bastion towards the Piazza del Castello is supposed to be the only portion now remaining, the greater part of the present works being attributed to Don Pedro de Toledo, who built the square bastions about 1546. In 1735 Charles III. reduced the whole to the form in which, with few exceptions, we now see it. The chief object of interest in the Castel Nuovo is the *Triumphal Arch* erected in 1470, in honour of the entry of Alfonso of Aragon into Naples in 1443, by Pietro di Martino, a Milanese architect, or, according to Vasari, by *Giuliano da Maiano*. It stands between two of the old Anjou towers, whose broad and massive walls contrast singularly with its classical style and elaborate decorations. Compressed between these solid towers, it gives, at first sight, the appearance of a triumphal arch which has been elongated upwards. This, however, was no fault of the architect, who had designed his work on a different scale for the Piazza del Duomo; but the interest of Niccolò Bozzuto, a veteran officer of Alfonso, whose house was to be pulled down to make room for the monument, induced the king to order the site to be changed to the Castel Nuovo. It consists of an archway flanked by Corinthian columns supporting a frieze and cornice, and an attic containing the bas-reliefs of Alfonso's entry into Naples, in the execution of which contributed the sculptors *Isaia da Pisa* and *Silvestro dell' Aquila*. Upon this rests another frieze and cornice surmounted by a second arch, which supports a kind of sarcophagus with four niches containing statues illustrating Alfonso's virtues. Over the first arch is the inscription ALPHONSUS REX HISPANVS SICVLVS ITALICVS PIVS CLEMENS INVICTVS. The bas-relief is very in-

[*S. Italy.*]

teresting as a specimen of the sculpture of the 15th centy. It represents Alfonso entering Naples in a triumphal car drawn by four horses, in the style seen on ancient medals, attended by his courtiers and by the clergy and authorities of the city, all of whom are dressed in the costume of the period. Over it is the inscription ALPHONSVS REGVM PRINCEPS HANC CONDIDIT ARCEM. The three statues of St. Michael, St. Anthony Abbot, and St. Sebastian, on the summit of the arch, are by *Giovanni da Nola*, and were added by Don Pedro de Toledo. Passing under this arch we enter the piazza by the celebrated *Bronze Gates*, executed by the monk Guglielmo of Naples, and representing in various compartments the victories of Ferdinand I. over the Duke of Anjou and the rebellious barons. Imbedded in one of the gates is a cannon-ball, fired, according to Paolo Giovio, during one of the contests between the French and Spaniards in the time of Gonsalvo da Cordova. It was fired from the interior of the castle by the French, who had closed the gates at the first notice of the approach of the Spaniards. The ball was unable to penetrate the gate, and has since remained so imbedded in the metal that it cannot be removed though it can be turned round. Beyond the gates are the ch., the barracks, and a building which is said to date from the time of the Angevin kings, and in which is the magnificent hall used as the principal *Armoury*, called the *Sala di S. Luigi*, or the *Sala delle Armi*. This hall, which now contains 60,000 stand of arms, has been at different times a room of royal audience, a saloon for state festivals, a music hall, and a court theatre. Within its walls Celestin V. abdicated the pontificate in 1294, and the Count of Sarno and Antonello Petrucci were arrested by Ferdinand I. of Aragon (p. 88). In another room, converted into a chapel dedicated to S. Francesco di Paola, that saint had his famous interview with Ferdinand I. of Aragon as he passed through Naples on his way to France, whither he had been summoned by Louis XI. The picture of the saint

is ascribed to *Spagnoletto*. In the ch., dedicated to Santa Barbara, the Corinthian architecture of its façade is by *Giuliano da Maiano*. It is an interesting building, exhibiting, in the details of its decorations, after the usual manner of the time, an incongruous mixture of sacred and profane objects. On the door is a beautiful bas-relief of the Virgin and Child, said to be also by *Majano*. In the choir, behind the high altar, is the famous picture of the Adoration of the Magi, which has been the subject of much controversy. Vasari attributes it to *Van Eyck*, and says it is one of the first works which he painted in oils, after his discovery or rediscovery of the art of oil painting. Vasari adds that it was sent by some Italian merchants trading in Flanders as a present to Alfonso I., and that on its arrival at Naples every painter hastened to view it as a curiosity. Others ascribe it to *Zingaro*, or to his pupils the Donzelli, on the evidence that the countenances of the three Magi, being portraits of Alfonso I., Ferdinand I., and another royal personage of the time (perhaps Lucrezia d'Alagni), *Van Eyck*, who painted it in Flanders, could not have introduced the portrait of the king whom he had never seen. To evade this objection it has been sometimes stated, though without historical evidence, that the countenances of the Magi were retouched and changed into portraits by *Zingaro*. Near the sacristy is a small statue of the Virgin with the child in her arms. It is attributed to *Giuliano da Maiano* by *Cicognara*, who praises the elegance of the figures and the richness of the drapery. Behind the choir is a singular *Winding Stair* of 158 steps, leading to the summit of the Campanile. It has been ascribed to *Giovanni da Pisa*, but it is more probably a work of the 15th cent. A covered gallery between the castle and the palace affords a means of retreat from the latter in case of popular commotion.

The *Dockyard* and *Arsenal* adjoin the Castel Nuovo and the Royal Palace. The Arsenal was built by the Viceroy Mendoza in 1577. The Wet Dock, or *Darsena*, was begun in 1668 from the

designs of a Carthusian monk called *Bonaventura Presti*, who, having been a carpenter in early life, and acquired some knowledge of architecture, induced the Viceroy Don Pedro of Aragon to intrust to him the construction of a new dock. In spite of all remonstrance, he persisted in excavating it on the narrow site below the palace. During the progress of the work, the accumulation of water proved too much for the engineering talents of the monk. The Viceroy at length employed the able architect *Francesco Picchiatti*, who completed the works with great skill. Considerable additions have been made to these works in recent years, particularly since the introduction of steam-navigation.

Castel dell' Ovo, so called from its oval form, stands on the small island which Pliny describes under the name of Megaris, and is now joined to the mainland of Pizzofalcone by a causeway on arches 800 ft. long. Some antiquaries supposed Lucullus to have had a villa on this island, and identified it with the *Castrum Lucullanum* of the 5th cent., to which Odoacer consigned Augustulus at the fall of the Roman empire. Other antiquaries, however, placed the *Castrum Lucullanum* at Nisita, and Mazzocchi extended it to the whole shore of the Bagnoli, and even to the Lake of Agnano. But Chiarito at last proved beyond doubt, by numerous old documents existing in the public archives, that it was on the hill of Pizzofalcone, which in the middle ages was also called *Echia*, *Emplu*, &c. In the 4th cent. this island was given by Constantine to the church, and was called the *Isola di S. Salvatore*. The castle was founded in 1154 by William I. on the designs of Maestro *Buono*. It was continued by Frederick II., who held within its walls a general parliament in 1218, and in 1221 intrusted the work to Niccolò da Pisa; it was completed, however, as Vasari tells us, by his contemporary *Fuccio*. Charles I. added considerably to the castle, and made it occasionally a royal residence. Robert the Wise employed Giotto to decorate its chapel with frescoes, no trace of which now remains. Friendly interviews

took place in the castle between Giotto and his royal patron, who seems to have been always happy in the society of the witty painter. A century later, when Charles Durazzo was besieged by Louis of Anjou, the castle appears to have been a position of some strength, from Froissart's statement: "is one of the strongest castles in the world, and stands by enchantment in the sea, so that it is impossible to take it but by necromancy, or by the help of the devil." This allusion to necromancy was probably suggested by the fate of the magician described in the same chronicles, who had, by means of his enchantments, caused "the sea to swell so high," that he enabled Charles Durazzo to capture within the castle "the queen (Joanna) of Naples and Sir Otho de Brunswick;" and whose offer to practise the same treacherous manœuvre upon Charles Durazzo was rewarded by the Earl of Savoy with the loss of his head. The castle was besieged in 1495 by Ferdinand II. after it had surrendered to Charles VIII. of France, and was reduced to ruin by his soldiers; the period of its restoration in its present form is not known. It is defended by bastions and outworks.

Castel Capuano, founded by William I., on the designs of *Buono*, was completed in 1231 by Frederick II. from the designs of *Fuccio*. It was the Palace of the Suabian, and occasionally of the Anjou dynasty. The murder of Sergianni Caracciolo, the Grand Seneschal and favourite of Joanna II., by order of Covella Ruffo, Duchess of Sessa, took place within its walls on the night of the 25th of August, 1432, after a ball. Covella came out of the ball-room to see her victim, and stamped with her foot on his bloody corpse. Don Pedro de Toledo, in 1540, reduced it to the form of a palace, and established within it the different law-courts which were scattered throughout the city. The Tribunal of Commerce, the Civil Tribunal, the Great Criminal Court, and the Great Civil Court, still hold their sittings within its walls. The prisons on the ground floor are capable of receiving many hundred inmates.

Castel Sant' Elmo, called in the 14th cent. *Sant' Erasmo*, from a chapel dedicated to that Saint, which once crowned the summit of the hill. The origin of the name *Ermo* has given rise to much controversy; some writers derive it from the *Ermæ*, said to have stood on the spot to mark the division of the territories of Neapolis and Puteoli; and others from *S. Antelmo*, one of the founders of the Carthusian order. The castle was founded by Robert the Wise in 1343. The king's commission to his grand chamberlain Giovanni di Haya to construct a "fortified palace" on this hill still exists. The architect was *Giacomo de Sanctis*. A centy. later, under Ferdinand I., it was known as the *Castello di S. Martino*, from the neighbouring monastery. This monarch employed as engineer and architect Antonio da Settignano, and his friend Andrea da Fiesole, upon its works. From this period to the middle of the 16th cent. no particulars of its history have been preserved, and nothing more is known than that Don Pedro de Toledo built the castle in its present form upon the plans of *Luigi Scriva*. Some additions were made to the castle in 1641 by the Duke de Medina; and with these exceptions, we probably see the very building erected by Pedro de Toledo. *Sant' Elmo* is too conspicuous a feature in the landscape of Naples to require a detailed description. Its enormous walls, with the counterscarp and fosses cut in the solid tufa, and the mines and subterranean passages with which it is said to abound, formerly obtained for it the reputation of great strength; but it is no longer capable of offering any effectual resistance to a combined attack by sea and land. Beneath it, in the solid rock, is a cistern said to be very large. The view from the ramparts is very fine.

Castel del Carmine, a massive pile, founded by Ferdinand I. in 1484, and enlarged by Don Pedro de Toledo, is used as barracks and military prison. It was the stronghold of the populace in Masaniello's insurrection in 1647, and after that event it was fortified.

LARGHI AND FOUNTAINS.

The large open spaces called *Piazze* in other parts of Italy, in Naples are invariably called *Larghi*, corresponding to our term "squares." The *Largo del Castello*, the largest in Naples, contains two fountains, called the *Fontana degli Specchi*, or the Fountain of Mirrors, and the *Fontana Medina*. The latter, situated at the extremity of the Largo, towards the mole, was built by the Viceroy de Medina from the designs of Domenico Auria and Fansaga. It consists of a large shell, sustained by four satyrs; in the centre of the shell are four sea-horses, with Neptune in the midst of them throwing up water from the points of his trident. At the base are four tritons seated on sea-horses, with lions and other animals discharging water from their mouths. It is considered the finest fountain in Naples.

Largo del Gesù, in the Strada Trinità Maggiore, has in its centre the obelisk called the *Guglia della Concezione*, erected in 1747, from the designs of Genoino. It supports a statue of the Virgin in copper gilt. The obelisk is covered with sculptured ornaments by Bottiglieri and Pagano, in the worst possible taste. The colossal bronze statue of Philip IV. by Lorenzo Vaccaro, which formerly stood in this Largo, was destroyed by the Austrians in the beginning of the last cent. In the Largo di Monte Oliveto, near this, is a fountain, designed by Cufaro in 1668, and ornamented with a bronze statue of Charles V.

Largo del Mercato, near the ch. of the Carmine.—A great market is held here every Monday and Friday, which offers many facilities for studying the habits and costumes of the lower orders. It is also the historical Piazza of Naples, the scene of the tragedy of Conradin in 1268, of the insurrection of Masaniello in 1647, and of the executions in 1799. There are three fountains, the most important of which is called the *Fontana di Masaniello*.

Largo dello Spirito Santo, or *del Mercatello*.—It contains the monument erected in 1757 by the city of Naples in honour of Charles III. It was de-

signed by Vanvitelli, and consists of a hemicycle surmounted by a marble balustrade with 26 statues representing the virtues of that sovereign. The centre, where an equestrian statue of the king was to be placed, is now the entrance into the Jesuits' College of S. Sebastian.

Piazza del Pennino, or *della Selleria*, contains the *Fontana dell' Atlante*, constructed of white marble in 1532, by Don Pedro de Toledo, from the designs of Luigi Impò. The statue of Atlas by Giovanni da Nola, which gave name to the fountain, has disappeared; but the dolphins which remain are by him. In the Vico Canalone near this Largo is the *Fontana de' Serpi*, so called from the bas-relief of an antique head of Medusa with serpents.

Largo del Palazzo Reale.—This fine and spacious piazza was reduced to its present form in 1810, when four convents which formerly stood upon the site were removed. On one of its sides is the Royal Palace; on another is the Palace of the Prince of Salerno; the third, forming a semicircle, is occupied by the ch. of S. Francesco di Paola and the porticos leading to it. In the middle of the square are the two colossal equestrian bronze statues of Charles III. and of Ferdinand I. of Bourbon. The two horses and the statue of Charles are by Canova; the statue of Ferdinand is by Calì. The history of the figure of Charles is an epitome of the political changes of Naples itself. It was originally modelled as a statue of Napoleon; it was afterwards altered into one of Murat, and was finally converted into that of Charles.

Among the other fountains may be mentioned the *Fontana Scapellata*, behind the ch. of the Nunziata, the work of Giovanni da Nola in 1541; the *Fontana Coccovaià*, by the same artist, in the Strada di Porto; the *Fontana del Sebeto*, erected in 1590 from the designs of Carlo Fansaga, and decorated with statues of the recumbent Sebetus and Tritons; and the *Fontana del Ratto d'Europa*, in the Villa Reale, the work of Angelo de Vivo in the last cent.

AQUEDUCTS, ETC.

The *Acqua di Carmignano*, the modern aqueduct of Naples, was constructed by Alessandro Ciminello and Cesare Carmignano, at their own expense, in the beginning of the 17th century. It commences at Sant' Agata de' Goti, and conveys the waters of the Isclero into the city by a circuit of about 30 m. It was so damaged by the earthquake of 1631, that it became necessary to seek a new supply at Maddaloni, whence the water is conveyed into the former channel at Licignano. From its source to that place the channel is covered with masonry, and from Licignano to Naples it is subterranean. In 1770 a further supply was obtained by directing into the channel the surplus waters of the aqueduct at Caserta. Most of the city fountains are supplied from this aqueduct.

The *Acqua della Bolla*, derived from springs on the declivity of Monte Somma and the hill of Lautrec, is brought into the city by a covered channel 5 m. long. It supplies the lower quarters of the city. The surplus waters of this aqueduct are discharged into the Sebeto.

Quanto ricco d' onor povero d' onde.

METAST.

The water supplied by these aqueducts has often, at first, an unfavourable effect upon strangers.

CITY SPRINGS.—There are four in different quarters of the city: the *Tre Cannoli* in the street of the same name; the *Acqua Aquilia* in the Strada Conte Olivares; the *Acqua Dolce* at Santa Lucia; and the *Acqua del Leone* in the Mergellina. The latter is in great repute as the purest spring; the court and many of the families residing along the Chiaia, which is not supplied with good water, send to it daily for their supplies.

MINERAL WATERS.—There are two mineral springs within the city, which have great local celebrity. The *Acqua Sulfurea*, in the Strada S. Lucia, containing sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas, at a temperature of 64° F. It is used extensively in eruptive diseases, and as a general alterative, and is said to be as efficacious

as it is popular. The *Acqua Ferrata di Pizzofalcone* is a chalybeate spring, situated in a cave near the sea, immediately below the Royal Casino on the Chiatamone. It is a very useful chalybeate, and the large quantity of carbonic acid gas which it contains (nearly 7 cubic inches in a pint) renders it a grateful stimulant to the stomach. Its temperature is 68°.

PRINCIPAL STREETS AND PUBLIC PLACES.

The *Villa Reale*, along the Riviera di Chiaia, is the favourite promenade of Naples. Its length is about 5000 feet, and its width about 200; it forms a long narrow strip of ground separated from the Riviera di Chiaia by an iron railing, and from the sea by a wall and parapet. The lower classes, peasants, and servants in livery are only admitted once a year, at the festival of Sta. Maria di Piedigrotta on the 8th September. The ground is divided into walks, planted chiefly with acacias and evergreen oaks. One part of it contains a shrubbery of deciduous plants and evergreens, with some Australian shrubs, date-palms, bananas, &c. The Villa was first laid out in 1780, to nearly half its present length; another portion of the same extent was added in 1807, and a third portion of about 1200 feet was added in 1834. The first half is in the Italian style, the remainder is an attempt to imitate the less formal gardening of England, by the introduction of winding paths, grottos, a loggia towards the sea, and two small temples to Virgil and Tasso. The large granite basin which forms the central fountain, where formerly the Toro Farnese stood, was brought in 1825 from Salerno, where it had been carried from Pæstum by King Roger. The Toro Farnese was then removed to the Museo Borbonico, as it was found that the action of the sea air was injurious to the marble. Several other statues of interest and value were removed at the same time, and replaced here by indifferent copies of some of the most admired works of antiquity.

The *Riviera di Chiaia*, of which the *Villa Reale* may be said to form a part,

was begun by the Count d'Olivares, and completed by the Duke de Medina Celi, the last of the Spanish viceroys.

The *Santa Lucia* is one of the fish-markets, especially for oysters and many varieties of shell-fish, of which the Neapolitans are extremely fond. It was once a very dirty street; but it was rebuilt in its present form in 1846. It has a fountain adorned with fine statues and bas-reliefs by *Domenico d'Auria* and *Giovanni da Nola*. One of the bas-reliefs represents Neptune and Amphitrite, the other represents a contest of sea divinities for the possession of a nymph.

The *Toledo*.—This celebrated street, the main artery of Naples, is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, from the end of the Strada di Santa Lucia near the Royal Palace, to the Museo Borbonico; and if we include the Strada di Capodimonte, as far as the Ponte della Sanità, its length is 2 m. It was built in 1540 by Don Pedro de Toledo, on what were the fosses of the old city. It separates the Naples of the middle ages, which lay between it and the Castel del Carmine, from the modern city, which extends to the westward along the S. slopes of Sant' Elmo and the Chiaia. It is the street of the principal shops, and from morning to night it is thronged with people and with carriages. It is at all times the noisiest street in Europe, and on extraordinary occasions it presents a perfect sea of human beings.

The *Marinella*, a long, open beach beyond the Castel del Carmine, and the *Largo del Mercato*, were once the head quarters of the *Lazzaroni*, a class which is now almost extinct, or at least has lost those distinctive features which the travellers of half a cent. ago so graphically described. The people to whom the term is now applied are, for the most part, boatmen and fishermen, two of the most industrious classes in Naples. The habits of these men are still as amphibious as those of their predecessors; they may be seen here standing beside their boats in the water for an hour at a time, or lying on the beach, and basking in the sun, regardless of the stench arising from the sewers which empty them-

selves into the sea. As a class they are universally acknowledged to be abstemious and frugal, and they continue, what Matthews found them, "a merry, joyous race, with a keen relish for drollery, and endued with a power of feature that is shown in the richest exhibitions of comic grimace."—"If Naples," says Forsyth, "be a Paradise inhabited by devils, I am sure it is by merry devils. Even the lowest class enjoy every blessing that can make the animal happy,—a delicious climate, high spirits, a facility of satisfying every appetite, and a conscience which gives no pain. . . . Yet these are men whose persons might stand as models to a sculptor; whose gestures strike you with the commanding energies of a savage; whose language, gaping and broad as it is, when kindled by passion bursts into oriental metaphor; whose ideas are cramped, indeed, within a narrow circle—but a circle in which they are invincible."

The *Molo*, built in 1302 by Charles II., is one of the favourite promenades of the lower classes, where we may see on every afternoon the national character developed without any restraint. Till within a few years ago the Molo was the favourite resort of the *Cantastorie*, who read, sang, and gesticulated tales of Rinaldo and his Paladins, out of a mediæval poem called *Il Rinaldo*, to a motley audience seated on planks or standing. The Cantastorie are now to be found on the shore of the Marinella beyond the Molo Piccolo. In the later part of the last cent. the Molo was often resorted to by Padre Rocco, the Dominican, of whose influence over his excitable audience many anecdotes are told. On one occasion, it is related, he preached on this mole a penitential sermon, and introduced so many illustrations of terror that he soon brought his hearers to their knees. While they were thus showing every sign of contrition, he cried out, "Now all you who sincerely repent of your sins, hold up your hands." Every man in the vast multitude immediately stretched out both his hands. "Holy Archangel Michael," exclaimed Rocco, "thou who with thine

adamantine sword standest at the right of the judgment-seat of God, hew me off every hand which has been raised hypocritically." In an instant every hand dropped, and Rocco of course poured forth a fresh torrent of eloquent invective against their sins and their deceit.

THEATRES.

The *Teatro Reale di San Carlo*, adjoining the royal palace, is famous throughout Europe as one of the largest buildings dedicated to the Italian opera. It owes its origin to Charles III., by whose order it was designed by the Sicilian Giovanni Medrano, and built in the short space of eight months by the Neapolitan architect *Angelo Carasale*. It was first opened with great solemnity on the 4th Nov. 1737. During the performance the king sent for Carasale into his presence, and having publicly praised him for his work, remarked that, as the walls of the theatre were contiguous to those of the palace, it would have been convenient for the royal family had the two buildings been connected by a covered passage; "but," he added, "we will think of it." Carasale took the hint, and did not remain idle. No sooner was the evening's entertainment concluded than he appeared before the king, and requested him to return to the palace by an external communication opened in the course of three hours. In this short space of time walls of enormous thickness had been demolished, wooden bridges and staircases constructed, and the necessary roughness of the work disguised by draperies, mirrors, and lamps. The theatre, the extempore passage, and the merit of Carasale formed the general subject of conversation. Ere long his accounts were called for by the *Camera della Sommatoria*, and, not being able to satisfy the auditors, he was threatened with imprisonment. The beauty of his work, the universal applause, the favour of his sovereign, the respectability of his past life, and his present poverty were of no avail to him. The inquiries of the *Sommaria* were renewed, and at last the unfortunate Carasale was imprisoned in

the castle of St. Elmo, where, during the first months, he lived on the support his family with extreme difficulty procured for him, and afterwards was obliged to subsist on prison fare. He lingered there for several years, till at length grief and want put an end to his miserable existence. His sons sunk into poverty and obscurity, and even the very name of the unfortunate architect would have been by this time long forgotten, did not the merit and beauty of his work perpetually recall him to the memory of posterity. In the last cent. this theatre resounded with the melodious notes of Anfossi, Guglielmi, Pergolesi, Cimarosa, Paesiello, and other great masters of harmony, and in our days it has echoed the applause of an audience enchanted with the melodies of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, and Mercadante. The *Donna del Lago*, the *Mosè*, the *Sonnambula*, the *Lucia*, the *Giuramento*, &c., were first brought out on this stage. Having been accidentally burnt down in 1816, it was rebuilt in the space of seven months by Niccolini; but the walls having remained uninjured, no alteration was made in the original form. On entering it for the first time, when it is lit up at night, the stranger cannot fail to be struck with its great size and the splendour of its general effect. It has six tiers of boxes of 32 each. Boxes, 1st tier, 7 ducats; 2nd tier, 9 ducats; 3rd tier, 6 ducats; 4th tier, 4.50; 5th tier, 3.60; 6th tier, 2; seats in the pit, from the 1st to the 18th row, 60 grani; the others, 50 grani. The prices are double on state occasions.

The *Teatro del Fondo*, built in 1778 in the Strada Molo, the second of the two royal theatres, is a miniature San Carlo, being under the same manager, supplied by the same singers, dancers, and musicians, and likewise devoted exclusively to operas and ballets. The two establishments are opened on alternate nights. Boxes, 1st tier, 4 duc., 50 gr.; 2nd, 6 duc.; 3rd, 3.60; 4th, 2.40; 5th, 1.20; pit seats, 40 gr.

The *Teatro de' Fiorentini*, in the street of the same name, is the oldest theatre in Naples, and is so called from

the ch. in its vicinity. It was built in the time of the viceroy Ognate for the Spanish comedy. It afterwards became the theatre of the opera buffa. It is now chiefly devoted to the Italian drama, and is very popular. Boxes, 1st and 2nd tiers, 3 duc.; 3rd tier, 2 duc.; 4th tier, 1.50; 5th tier, 1; pit, 30 grani.

The *Teatro Nuovo*, in the street of the same name, built in 1724 by Carasale, is chiefly devoted to the opera buffa. Boxes, 1st tier, 2.40; 2d tier, 3.60; 3d tier, 2.20; 4th tier, 1.50; 5th tier, 1 duc.; pit, 30 gr.

The *Teatro San Ferdinando*, near Ponte Nuovo, is a theatre of occasional amateur performances. Boxes, 1st tier, 1.60; 2d tier, 2.60; 3d tier, 1.40; 4th tier, 1 duc.; pit, 20 gr.

The *Teatro della Fenice*, in the Largo del Castello, is devoted to opera buffa and melodrama. It has two performances daily. In the *Morning*, the boxes are—1st and 2d tiers, 1 duc.; 3d tier, 60 gr.; pit, 12 gr. In the *Evening*, boxes, 1st and 2d tiers, 1.20; 3d tier, 80 gr.; pit, 15 gr.

The *Teatro Partenope*, in the Largo delle Pigne, is one of the popular theatres in which broad comedy and farce are performed twice a day in the Neapolitan dialect. Boxes, 1st tier, 80 grani; 2d tier, 1 ducat; 3d tier, 60 grani; pit, 10 grani.

The *Teatro di San Carlino*, in the Largo del Castello, is the head quarters of Pulcinella, and the characteristic theatre of Naples. The wit of Pulcinella and the humour of the other performers make it a favourite resort of all classes. The performance is always in the Neapolitan dialect. The awkwardness which is the characteristic of a clown is combined in Pulcinella with a coarse but facetious humour, which popular licence has made the vehicle of satire. He is therefore in great request, and his performances take place twice a day, morning and evening. "What," says Forsyth, "is a drama in Naples without Punch, or what is Punch out of Naples? Here, in his native tongue, and among his own countrymen, Punch is a person of real power; he dresses up and retails all the drolleries of the day; he is the channel

and sometimes the source of the passing opinions; he can inflict ridicule; he could gain a mob, or keep the whole kingdom in good humour. Capponi and others consider Punch as a lineal representative of the Atellan farcers. They find a convincing resemblance between his mask and a little chicken-nosed figure in bronze which was discovered at Rome; and from his nose they derive his name, *a pulliceno pullicinella*! Admitting this descent, we might push the origin of Punch back to very remote antiquity. Punch is a native of Atella, and therefore an Oscan. Now the Oscan farces were anterior to any stage. They intruded on the stage only in its barbarous state, and were dismissed on the first appearance of a regular drama. They then appeared as *exodia* on trestles; their mummers spoke broad *Volscan*; whatever they spoke they grimaced like Datus; they retailed all the scandal that passed, as poor Mallonia's wrongs. Their parts were frequently interwoven with other dramas, *consertaque fabellis* (says Livy) *potissimum Atellanis sunt. Quod genus ludorum ab Oscis acceptum*; and in all these respects the Exodiarius corresponds with the Punch of Naples." In the *Morning* the boxes are, 1st tier, 1 duc.; 2nd tier, 80 grani; pit, 12 grani. In the *Evening*, boxes, 1st tier, 1.20; 2nd, 1 duc.; pit, 15 grani.

POPULAR AND CHURCH FESTIVALS.

The traveller who has witnessed the imposing ceremonies in the churches of Rome will not find much novelty in the religious festivals of Naples, except that they appear to constitute an important element in the amusements of the people. Like their Greek progenitors, the Neapolitans, on all occasions, associate their devotions with their pleasures.

The veneration for the Madonna is universal in Naples. At the angle of several streets and in many shops there is a picture of the "Madre di Dio," with one or two lamps burning perpetually before it. It will, therefore, not be surprising to find that the two great festivals of the people are in honour of the Virgin.

The *Festa di Piedigrotta*, the great popular festival of Naples, which takes place on the 8th of September, is one of the most singular displays of national character and costume which we can meet with at the present day in Europe. This festa, which is commonly believed to have been instituted by Charles III. in commemoration of the victory of the Spaniards over the Austrians, at Velletri, in 1744, dates at least so far back as the middle of the 16th cent., and the Spanish viceroys used to visit the ch. in great state on the 8th of September, lining the Chiaia with soldiers, as in our times. In honour of the day all the available troops of the kingdom on this side of the Faro, amounting generally to 30,000 men, are marched into the city, and, after having defiled before the king and royal family in the piazza of the palace, they proceed to line the streets from the palace to the ch. of Piedigrotta, including the long line of the Chiaia. At 4 o'clock his majesty and the royal family, in their state carriages, attended by the ministers and the great officers of the Court, and escorted by flying footmen, wearing powdered wigs and no hats, set out in procession through this double line of soldiery, whose brilliant uniforms give unusual gaiety to the scene. Each prince proceeds in a separate carriage and in the order in which he would succeed to the throne. After performing their devotions at the ch., the royal family return to the palace in the same order; and the rest of the day is a scene of unrestrained rejoicing to the thousands of gaily-dressed peasantry who come from all parts of the kingdom to swell the throng of merry-makers in the city. The *Villa Reale* is on this day open to all classes, and is full of numbers of country people from the environs, in their gay national costumes. It was formerly the practice among the common people of the environs to stipulate in marrying that the bride should be taken to this festa.

The *Festa di Monte Vergine* takes place on Whit Sunday, and derives its name from the sanctuary of the Madonna di Monte Vergine, near Avelino (Rte. 148). Three days are usu-

ally devoted to the festival. At the sanctuary the Neapolitans are met by crowds of pilgrims from every province in the kingdom; great, therefore, are the varieties of costume, and strongly marked are the shades of national character and the differences of dialect, to be observed in this gathering of many races. Here the ethnologist may study the peculiarities of the descendants of Greeks, Samnites, Etruscans, Bruttii, Marsi, Lucanians, Longobards, Normans, Suabians, Provençals, and Aragonese. The archæologist may observe the population of Naples indulging in customs and observances which denote unmistakably their Greek origin. Their persons are covered with every variety of ornament; the heads of both men and women are crowned with wreaths of flowers and fruits; in their hands they carry garlands or poles, like *thyrsi*, surmounted with branches of fruit or flowers. On their return homewards, their vehicles are decorated with branches of trees intermixed with pictures of the Madonna purchased at her shrine, and their horses are gay with ribbons of all hues, and frequently with a plume of showy feathers on their heads. The whole scene as fully realizes the idea of a Bacchanalian procession as if we could now see one emerging from the gates of old Pompeii. On their way home the Neapolitans take the road by Nola, where they stop on the Sunday evening, and the next morning, Whit Monday, they proceed to the other great sanctuary—

The *Madonna dell' Arco*, 7 m. from Naples, at the basis of Mount Somma. A great number of the people, who cannot afford to go to Monte Vergine, visit the Madonna dell' Arco, where they dance the *Tarantella* and sing their national songs. From that place to Naples the road is a continued scene of dancing, singing, and rejoicing, mingled with a kind of rude music.

The *Festa di Capodimonte* takes place on the 15th of August, on which day the grounds of the Palace of Capodimonte are thrown open to the public, and to vehicles of all descriptions, except hackney carriages.

The approach of *Christmas* is indicated by the arrival of the Zampognari, the bagpipers of the Abruzzi, who annually visit Naples and Rome at this season to earn a few ducats from the pious by playing their hymns and carols beneath the figures of the Madonna. The appearance of these mountain minstrels, with their pointed hats, their brown cloaks, their sandals, and their bagpipes, is as sure a sign of Christmas as the vast collections of good cheer which the Neapolitan tradesmen expose with such quaint fancies and devices in the principal streets and squares during the week preceding Christmas Day. On Christmas Eve, and on Christmas Day, there is a solemn service in the cathedral, and another in the Cappella Reale; and from that time to the 2nd of February, the day of the Purification, the principal churches, and a few private houses, exhibit *Presepi*, or representations of the Nativity. In some cases they are worked by machinery, displaying not only the scenery, the buildings, and the furniture, but the domestic occupations and economy of the Holy Family. The king and the royal family usually spend the Christmas at Caserta, where a fine *Presepe* is exhibited to the public in one of the rooms of the Palace.

At *Easter*, on the Thursday, and on Good Friday, the principal churches exhibit a representation of the Holy Sepulchre. At vespers on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the *Miserere* of Zingarelli is sung in the ch. of S. Pietro a Maiella. Easter Day is a universal holiday; in the morning the common people go to Antignano, and in the evening to Poggio Reale.

On *Ascension Day* there is a festival at the Ch. of the Madonna at Scafati, near Pompeii, and another at the pretty village of Carditello beyond Casoria, on the road to Caserta.

On the Festival of *Corpus Domini* the archbishop and clergy in procession carry the host to the ch. of Santa Chiara, where they are met by the king and the royal family. After the archbishop has given his benediction to the king, his majesty accompanies the procession to the cathedral, the

streets on this occasion being lined with troops. On the day of the *Quattro Altari*, or the octave of Corpus Domini, the host is carried in procession from the ch. of S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli, through the streets of S. Carlo and Toledo, and back again to S. Giacomo, stopping at four altars erected with great magnificence for the occasion in different parts of the route. The king and court witness this procession, in which the military take part, from the balcony of the theatre of S. Carlo.

Festa di S. Gennaro.—There are two festivals of S. Januarius, the first in May, and the second in September, as noticed in our description of the Cathedral, where the Liquefaction of the blood is described. On these occasions the theatres and all other places of public amusement are closed.

The *Festa di S. Antonio Abate*, for the blessing of the animals, is observed in Naples, as in Rome, on the 17th January, and is continued on every succeeding Sunday until Lent. The animals are brought to the Ch. of S. Antonio, gaily caparisoned with ribbons, amulets, and other ornaments; and after receiving the benediction, are walked three times round the court of the ch. The ceremony is very popular with the Neapolitans, who show attachment and kindness to their animals.

The *Lottery*.—The love of gambling in the lottery absorbs the thoughts of all classes of society, from the ranks of the higher nobility down to the ragged lazzarone. Many of the lower orders can read nothing but the figures of the lottery ticket, and the beggar invests in gambling the grani which he implores so earnestly from the stranger; the numbers run from 1 to 90, five of which are drawn every Saturday afternoon, in the large hall of the Castel Capuano. Any sum, however small, may be played on any of these numbers in combination not exceeding five, the value of the prize increasing with the increase of the figures. The favourite plan is to play on the occurrences of the day, which is accomplished by means of a gambling dictionary, called *La Smorfia*, in which every word has its corresponding num-

ber, so that there is no event of public or personal interest, be it a battle, a murder, a robbery, or a suicide,—no topic of domestic life, from an accouchement to a wedding, which may not be made the subject of play. This immoral institution gives the Government a clear receipt of nearly 220,000*l.* a year!

CHURCHES.

The churches of Naples, upwards of 300 in number, have received less attention from travellers than they deserve. Many of them, though injured by earthquakes and restorations, are remarkable for their architecture and their works of art. They contain a collection of mediæval tombs which it would be impossible to meet with in any other city of Italy, tombs which not only interest us by their historical associations, but afford a perfect study of costume and character.

The CATHEDRAL (*Cattedrale, Duomo*) is built upon the site of two temples dedicated to Neptune and Apollo, from the ruins of which it derived its numerous columns of Cipollino, Africano, and Egyptian granite. The present building, which has retained little of its Gothic character beyond its lofty towers, dates from the time of Charles I., who commenced building it in 1272, from the designs of Masuccio I. It was continued by his son Charles, by means of a voluntary tax by the people in 1298, and dedicated to the Virgin of the Assumption. It was not completed till 1316, under his son Robert. In 1456 it was damaged by an earthquake, and was restored by Alphonso I., from the designs of the Donzelli, with the aid of the principal families in Naples, who built each a portion, and, as a memorial of the event, had their arms sculptured on the pillars of the building. The façade, destroyed by an earthquake in 1349, was rebuilt in 1407 from the designs of *Bamboccio*; it was modernised in 1788. The interior consists of a nave and two aisles, separated by pilasters, to which are affixed the ancient columns above mentioned. In the 17th cent. the Archbishop Innigo

Caracciolo caused them to be covered with stucco, which was removed in 1843 by the late Archbishop. Each pilaster has a statue of some saint who was a bishop of Naples. The three paintings on the roof of the nave are by *Santafede*, who was so popular an artist in his native city, that the people, in the revolt of Masaniello, spared a house to which they were on the point of setting fire, when they were told that it contained two rooms painted by him. The four pictures at the angles of the transept, representing saints and the Annunciation, are by *Luca Giordano*. The S. Cyril and S. John Chrysostom are by *Solimena*. Over the great entrance are the TOMBS OF CHARLES I. OF ANJOU, of CHARLES MARTEL, KING OF HUNGARY, eldest son of Charles II., and of his wife, CLEMENTIA, daughter of Rodolph of Hapsburg. They were erected in 1599 by the Viceroy Olivares. The two large pictures over the side doors are by *Vasari*, who was brought from Rome in 1546 by Ranuccio Farnese, then Archbishop of Naples, to paint them for the doors of the organ. The one on the l. door represents the patron saints of Naples, whose heads are portraits of Paul III., of Alessandro, Ranuccio, Pier Luigi, and Ottavio Farnese; and of Tiberio Crispa and Ascanio Sforza. The baptismal font, on the l. of the entrance, is an antique vase of Egyptian basalt, resting on a pedestal of porphyry, and sculptured with Bacchanalian emblems in relief. Continuing along the l. aisle, in the first chapel is a picture of the Incredulity of St. Thomas by *Marco da Siena*, and a beautiful bas-relief of the Entombment, by *Giovanni da Nola*. In the chapel De' Seripandi is a Pietà by *Curia*, considered one of his best works. Near the entrance to the sacristy is the cenotaph of Innocent XII. The sacristy contains numerous portraits of archbishops of Naples. Re-entering the ch., near the door of the sacristy is the Tomb of KING ANDREW OF HUNGARY, husband of Joanna I., who was strangled at Aversa; and a large painting of the Assumption, by *Perugino*, which formerly stood over the

high altar. Further on is the **TOMB OF INNOCENT IV.**, who died at Naples in 1254, erected in 1318 by the Archbishop Umberto di Montorio, from the designs of *Pietro degli Stefani*, and repaired and altered in the 16th cent. On the other side of the cathedral is the **TOMB OF A CARDINAL CARACCILO**, by *Pietro Ghatti*. The Chapel de' Minutoli is an interesting monument of the 13th cent., illustrating the revival of art in Naples: it stands on the site of one of the towers of the original cathedral for the Latin ritual. It was designed by *Masuccio I.*, who also sculptured the Crucifix and the statues of the Virgin and St. John. The paintings illustrating the Passion are by *Tommaso degli Stefani*; but they were unmercifully spoiled and painted over some years ago. The altar and tribune are by *Pietro degli Stefani*, and the **TOMB OF CARDINAL MINUTOLO** by *Bamboccio*,—all of whom were among the earliest restorers of art in Southern Italy. This chapel is the scene of the sepulchral adventure of Boccaccio's Andreuccio, the jockey of Perugia, who stole the ruby of the deceased Archbishop Minutolo. The Gothic canopy of the cardinal's chair is worthy of notice; the double foliation and rich tracery of the arch have no parallel, according to Professor Willis, on the N. of the Alps. The Tocco chapel contains the **TOMB OF S. ASPREMO**, first Bishop of Naples. The Brancia chapel contains the majestic tomb of Cardinal Carbone by *Bamboccio*; and in the chapel de' Caraccioli Pisquizi is a large wooden crucifix, attributed to *Masuccio I.*

Two flights of marble steps near the high altar lead to the richly ornamented subterranean chapel, called **THE CONFESSONAL OF SAN GENNARO**, built in 1497 by Cardinal Oliviero Carafa. The marble roof is supported by ten Ionic columns, seven of which are of cipollino. Under the high altar is the tomb of San Gennaro, and near it is the kneeling statue of Cardinal Carafa, attributed to *Michael Angelo*.

The *Basilica of Santa Restituta* is entered from the l. aisle, and is remarkable as having been the ancient cathedral

for the Greek ritual. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Temple of Apollo. Near its entrance is the tomb of the learned Mazzocchi. The foundation, erroneously attributed to Constantine, dates from the middle of the 7th cent., but the whole ch. was restored at the end of the 17th cent., The chapel of *Sta. Maria del Principio* contains a mosaic executed in the 14th cent. by *Lillo*; it represents the Madonna in Byzantine costume, and is called "del Principio," because it is said to be the first representation of the Virgin venerated in Naples. The small cupola of the chapel of *S. Giovanni in Fonte* is also covered with mosaics of the 7th cent. On the roof of the nave is a beautiful picture by *Luca Giordano*, representing Santa Restituta's body carried by Angels in a boat towards Ischia. Behind the high altar the picture of the Virgin with the Archangel Michael and Sta. Restituta, by *Silvestro de' Buoni*, is a work of great interest in the history of art.

Opposite to the entrance to the Basilica of Sta. Restituta, in the rt. aisle of the cathedral, is the **CHAPEL OF SAN GENNARO**, called the *Cappella del Tesoro*. It was erected by the citizens in fulfilment of a vow made during the plague of 1527; but the building was not commenced till 1608. It was completed after 29 years, at an expense of 500,000 ducats. The design of the chapel was thrown open to the competition of all the artists of the time, and the one chosen was by the Theatine Grimaldi. It is considered a very able work. The form is that of a Greek cross. The interior is rich in ornaments. It has 7 altars and 42 columns of *broccatello*, with intermediate niches containing 19 bronze colossal statues of saints, protectors of Naples. The pictures in the different chapels, painted on copper, are masterpieces of Domenichino and Spagnoletto. By *Domenichino* there are 5 oil paintings and some frescoes. The paintings are—1. The Tomb of San Gennaro, with the sick waiting to be cured. 2. The Martyrdom of the Saint (injured). 3. The Miracle of the Tomb restoring a young man to life, as the corpse is carried past in the funeral pro-

cession. 4. The woman curing the sick and deformed with the holy oil from the lamp hanging before his tomb. 5. The saint curing a demoniac; this picture was finished by Spagnoletto. The painting by Spagnoletto in the chapel on the rt. hand represents the saint coming out of a fiery furnace. It is very fine and powerful in its general effect. All these paintings, which had been miserably retouched by Andres, a German, in the 17th cent., were restored in 1840 by Andrea della Volpe. The frescoes of the roof, the lunettes, &c., are also by Domenichino. That over the door of the Tesoro commemorates the eruption of Vesuvius of 1631. The three frescoes within the railing of the altar represent—1. San Gennaro before Timotheus, whom he restores to sight, and by whose order he suffers death. 2. His exposure to lions who refuse to devour him. 3. His torture by being suspended to a tree, &c. The cupola was begun by *Domenichino*, but he was obliged to relinquish it to escape the persecutions of the Neapolitan artists. It was then intrusted to *Lanfranco*, who refused to execute it, unless all the work of his great predecessor was effaced. *Guido* was also sent for to decorate this building, but he was very shortly compelled to quit the city to escape the threats of Spagnoletto and of Corenzio, who tried to poison him. The SACRISTY of the *Tesoro* contains a painting by *Stanzioni*, which represents the saint curing a demoniac; some paintings by *Giordano*, a rich collection of vestments and sacred vessels, the silver bust of San Gennaro made for Charles II. of Anjou in 1306, 3 silver statues and 45 busts of the saints protectors of Naples, and a beautiful pencil drawing by *Domenichino* of San Gennaro's martyrdom.

In a tabernacle behind the high altar are preserved the two phials containing the *Blood of San Gennaro*. The liquefaction takes place twice in the year, and is each time repeated for eight successive days. The first liquefaction commences on the Saturday which precedes the first Sunday in May, in the ch. of S. Chiara, after which the blood

is reconveyed to the cathedral, where the liquefaction is repeated during the seven following days. The second festival commences in the cathedral on the 19th of September, and continues in it to the 26th, always including the Sunday following the 16th of the month, which is the saint's day. When S. Januarius, according to the tradition, was exposed to be devoured by lions in the amphitheatre of Pozzuoli, the animals prostrated themselves before him and became tame. This miracle is said to have converted so many to Christianity, that Dracontius, the proconsul of Campania under Diocletian, or his lieutenant Timotheus, ordered the saint to be decapitated. The sentence was executed at the Solfatara, A.D. 305. The body was buried at Pozzuoli until the time of Constantine, when it was removed to Naples by S. Severus, the bishop, and deposited in the ch. of S. Gennaro extra Mœnia. At the time of this removal, the woman, who is said to have collected the blood at the period of the martyrdom, took it in two bottles to S. Severus, in whose hands it is said to have immediately melted. There is no mention of any liquefaction from this time down to the 11th cent., but the tradition asserts that the bottles were concealed during the interval. In the 9th cent., Sicon, Prince of Benevento, removed the body to that city, of which the saint had been bishop. In the time of Frederick II. it was removed to the Abbey of Monte Vergine, where it was forgotten, and it was only rediscovered on removing the high altar in 1480. In 1497 it was brought back to Naples with great solemnity, and deposited in the cathedral. The tabernacle which contains the phials is secured by two locks, one key being kept by the municipal authorities, the other by the archbishop.

The *Liquefaction* is the greatest religious festival in the kingdom, and such is the importance attached to it by the Neapolitans, that all the conquerors of the city have considered it necessary to respect it. M. Valery, who witnessed it in September 1826, gives the following description of the proceedings:—

“Some time before the ceremony, a number of women of the lower orders placed themselves near the balustrade as a place of honour; some old faces among them were singularly characteristic. These women are called the relations of S. Januarius; they pretend to be of his family, and when the saint delays the liquefaction too long, they even think themselves privileged to waive all show of respect and to abuse him. They repeat in a hoarse voice *Paternosters*, *Aves*, *Credos*; were it not in a chapel, no one would have imagined their horrid clamour to be prayers, and for a moment I thought the scolding had begun. About ten o'clock the phials were taken out of the tabernacle; one was like a smelling-bottle, but contained only a mere stain of blood; the other is rather larger; both of them are under glass in a case. They were shown to the persons admitted within the balustrade. . . . The miracle was complete at noon, as it had been foretold me, and the roar of cannon announced the happy news.”

It is curious to contrast this account with the description of the ceremony by the Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland at the fall of the Stuarts, in whose cause he was one of the most distinguished exiles at the close of the 17th cent. Lord Perth's letters, written to his sister, the Countess of Errol, are preserved at Drummond Castle, and have been published by the Camden Society. In one of them, dated from Rome, 1st February, 1696, is the following account:—

“The 20th of January we were invited to goe see Saint Gennaro's ch., and the reliques were to be shown me, a favour none under sovereign princes has had these many years. They are kept in a large place in the wall with an iron door to it plated over with silver; it has two strong locks, one key is kept by the Cardinal-archbishop, and the other by the Senate (which is composed of six seggie, or seats, for so they call the counsellors), five of nobility, and one of the commons, who chuse two elects. . . . Every one of the six ruling governors of the Senate (or the deputies of the seggie) has a key to the

great iron chest where the key of the armoire of the relicks lyes; so that all the six must agree to let them be seen, except the two ordinary times in the year when they stand exposed eight days, and the senate and bishop must both agree, for without both concur only one lock can be opened. They had got the bishop's consent for me, but how to gett all the deputies of the nobility and the elect of the people to concur was the difficulty; however, my friends gott the deputies to resolve to meet; three mett, but one said, ‘I have a friend a dying, upon whom depends my fortune; he has called me at such an hour, it is now so near approaching that I hope the stranger prince (for so they call all the peers of Brittain) will forgive me if I go away.’ They who were there begged him to stay but a moment (for they must be all together), but he could not delay. So going down he mett the other three deputies below, and said that he saw God and his saint had a mind I should see the miracle, and so he returned, and I gott an invitation to go to ch. The relicks are exposed in a noble chapell upon the Epistle side of the ch., lyned with marble, the cupola richly painted, as is all that is not marble of the walls. Ten curious statues of saints, patrons of the town, done at full length, bigger than the naturall, of coppar, stand round the chappell high from the floors, and statues, to the knees of silver, just as big, of the same saints, stand below them. The face of the altar is of massy silver cutt in statues of mezzo-relievo, or rising quite out from the front, with the history of Cardinal Caraffa's bringing back the Saint's head to Naples. The musick was excellent, and all the dukes and princes who were deputies must be present. They placed me in the first place, gave me that title they gave the Vice-Roy (Excelenza), and used me with all possible respect. The first thing was done was, the archbishop-cardinal, his viccar general, in presence of a nottary and witnesses, opened his lock; then the Duca de Fiumaria, in name of all the princes present, opened the city's lock, and the old thesaurer

of the ch. (a man past eighty) stept up upon a ladder covered with crimson velvet and made like a *staire*, and first took out the Saint's head, put a rich mitre upon it, an archbishop's mantle about the shoulders of the statue (for the head is in the statue of the saint), and a rich collar of diamonds with a large cross about its neck. Then he went back and took out the blood, after haveing placed the head upon the Gospel side of the altar. It is in a glass, flatt and round like the old-fashioned vinegar-glasses that were double, but it is but single. The blood was just like a piece of pitch clotted and hard in the glass. They brought us the glass to look upon, to kiss, and to consider before it was brought near unto the head. They then placed it upon the other end of the altar, called the Epistle side, and placed it in a rich *chasse* of silver gilt, putting the glass so in the middle as that we could see through it, and then begun the first mass: at the end the old thesaurer came, took out the glass, moved it to and fro, but no liquefaction: thus we past the second likewise, only the thesaurer sent the abbat Pignatelli, the Pope's nearest cousin, to bid me take courage, for he saw I begun to be somewhat troubled, not so much for my own disappointment, but because the miracle never faills but some grievous affliction comes upon the city and kingdom, and I began to reflect that I haveing procured the favour of seeing the relicks, and the miracle failling, they might be offended at me, though very unjustly. After the third mass no change appeared but that which had made the thesaurer send me word to take courage, viz. the blood begun to grow of a true sanguine colour: but when the nobles and all the people saw the fourth mass past the Gospell and no change, you would have heard nothing but weeping and lamenting, and all crying, 'Mercy, good Lord! pity your poor supplicants; Holy Saint Genuaro, our glorious patron! pray for us that our blessed Saviour would not be angry with us!' It would have moved a heart of stone to have seen the countenances of all, both clergy and people, such a consternation appeared as if they had

all been already undone. For my part, at sea, at receiving the blessed sacrament in my sickness when I thought to expire, I never prayed with more fervency than I did to obtain of our Lord the favour of the blood's liquefaction, and God is witness that I prayed that our Lord would give me this argument towards the conversion of my poor sister, that I might say I had seen a miracle, which her teachers say are ceased. The fourth mass ended without our haveing the consolation we were praying for, and then all begun to be in despair of succeeding, except a very few, who still continued praying with all imaginary fervour. You may judge that sitting three and a half hours on the cold marble had made my knees pretty sore; but I declare I felt no exterior pain, so fixed were my thoughts upon the desire of being heard in my prayers. About the elevation in time of the fifth mass, the old thesaurer, who was at some distance looking upon the glass, cry'd out, '*Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto*,' and run to the glass, and brought it to me. The blood had liquified so naturally as to the colour and consistency that no blood from a vein could appear more lively. I took the relick in my arms, and with tears of joy kissed it a thousand times, and gave God thanks for the favour with all the fervour that a heart longing with expectation, and full of pleasure for being heard, could offer up: and indeed, if I could as clearly describe to you what I felt, as I am sure that it was something more than ordinary, I needed no other argument to make you fly into the bosome of our dearest mother, the Church, which teaches us (what I saw) that God is wonderfull in his saints. The whole people called out to heaven with acclamations of praise to God, who had taken pity of them; and they were so pleased with me for haveing said betwixt the masses that I was only grieved for the city, and not troubled at my not being so privileged as to see the miracle, that the very commonest sort of the people smiled to me as I passed along the streets. I heard the sixth mass in thanksgiving. And now I have described to you one of the

happiest forenoons of my life, the reflection of the which I hope shall never leave me, and I hope it may one day be a morning of benediction to you too; but this must be God's work. The Principe Palo, a man of principal quality, came to me at the end of the sixth mass, and in name of all the nobility, gave me the saint's picture, stamp'd on satine, and a silver lace about it. It is an admirable thing to see blood, shed upwards of one thousand three hundred years ago, liquify at the approach to the head. The Roman lady who had gathered it from off the ground with a sponge, had in squeezing of it into the glass lett a bitt of straw fall in too, which one sees in the blood to this very day."

The door of the right aisle opens upon the small Piazza di S. Gennaro, in the centre of which stands the *Column*, erected in 1660, from the designs of Fansaga, supporting a bronze statue of the saint by Finelli.

Adjoining the Cathedral is the extensive *Archiepiscopal Palace*, the front of which is on the Largo Donnaregina. It was founded in the 13th cent. from the designs of *Maglione*, and entirely rebuilt in 1647, by Cardinal Filomarino. In the great hall is an ancient Neapolitan calendar, 23 *palmi* in length, and 3 in height, found last cent. in the walls of S. Giovanni Maggiore.

S. Agnello Maggiore, commonly called *S. Aniello a Capo-Napoli*, in the Largo S. Agnello, was founded in 1517, on a small chapel which dated from the 6th cent. The St. Jerome, in mezzo rilievo, over the door of the sacristy, the recumbent statues on the tombs of the Poderico family, and the fine statue of Santa Dorothea, are by *Giovanni da Nola*. The bas-relief of the Virgin at the high altar is by *Santa Croce*; the bas-relief of the Madonna and Child and the Souls in Purgatory, in the Lettieri chapel, is by *Domenico d' Auria*. In the long chapel, which is said to have been the ancient ch., is the Greek picture of the Virgin, called *S. Maria intercede*, painted on the wall, and supposed to be of the time of Justinian. The picture of S. Carlo by *Caracciolo* is mentioned by Lanzi as one of the happiest

imitations of Annibale Caracci. The Magdalen is by *Solimena*. The sarcophagus of Marini, the poet, now in S. Domenico Maggiore, was formerly in the cloisters adjoining this ch.

S. Agostino degli Scalzi, in the Salita S. Raffaele, built in 1600, contains two pictures by *Santafede*, the S. Francesco di Paola, and the Madonna by *Marco Calabrese*; the Annunciation and the Visitation by *Giacomo del Po*; the St. Thomas of Villanova and the St. Nicholas of Tolentino by *Giordano*. The pulpit is much admired.

S. Agostino della Zecca, in the Via of the same name, a spacious ch. with a lofty and imposing tower, founded by Charles I., and rebuilt from the designs of Picchetti in the 17th cent. In the third chapel on the rt. is the *Tomb of Francesco Coppola*, the celebrated Count of Sarno, who with Antonello Petrucci plotted the famous "Conspiracy of the Barons" against Ferdinand I. of Aragon, by whom both of them had been loaded with riches and the highest honours of the state. Some time after the insurrection had been partly subdued, and its chiefs had surrendered on the faith of a treaty guaranteed by Spain and the Pope, the Count of Sarno and Petrucci were arrested in the hall (now the *Sala d' Armi*) in the Castel Nuovo, whilst summoned there for the intended marriage of the count's eldest son to the daughter of the Duke of Amalfi, the king's son-in-law. They were publicly beheaded in front of the castle, in 1487, a few months after Petrucci's sons, imprisoned at the same time, had been beheaded in the Largo del Mercato.

S. Angelo a Segno, a small ch. in the Strada de' Tribunali, contains a painting of St. Michael, by *Angiolillo Rocca-dirame*, a pupil of Zingaro.

S. Angelo a Nilo, in the Strada Nilo, built in 1385, by Card. Brancaccio, contains his *Tomb*, erected by order of his friend and executor Cosmo de' Medici. It was the joint work of *Donatello* and *Michelozzo*, who has thus described it in a letter preserved by Gaye, in the "Carteggio d' Artisti":—"We have a tomb in hand for Naples, intended for Messer Rinaldo, Cardinal de Brancacci

of Naples. We are to have 850 florins for this tomb, but have to finish and take it to Naples at our own expense; they are now working on it at Pisa." It consists of a sarcophagus supported on the heads of three figures in full relief; on the sarcophagus is a bas-relief of the Assumption, by Donatello, remarkable for graceful beauty and expression. The fresco in the lunette over the principal door of the ch. is by *Colantonio del Fiore*. The St. Michael, at the high altar, is by *Marco da Siena*. The two pictures of St. Michael and St. Andrew in the sacristy are by *Tommaso degli Stefani*, or, according to others, by *Angiolillo Roccadivame*, and are interesting as examples of art in the middle of the 15th cent. The Brancaccio Library, founded as a part of this establishment in 1675, is described in our account of the Libraries.

S. Antonio Abate, near the Albergo de' Poveri, contains a work of very great interest in the history of art, a picture of St. Anthony and two angels, painted on a gold ground, with two lateral compartments, each containing two saints, by *Niccola del Fiore*, according to the inscription at its bottom, *Nicholaus Thomasi de Flore pictor*, 1371. The style of this painting bears a close resemblance to that of Giotto.

SS. Apostoli, in the Largo SS. Apostoli, is said to have been founded by Constantine on the ruins of a Temple of Mercury; it was rebuilt in 1626 from the designs of Grimaldi. It is rich in frescoes and decorations. The ceiling of the nave and choir, the four Evangelists at the angles of the cupola, the gallery of the choir, &c., are by *Lanfranco*; the paintings of the cupola and the Fall of Lucifer by *Benasca*; the lunettes of the nave by *Solimena*; the two paintings of the transept by *Luca Giordano*. Over the door is the large fresco of the Pool of Bethesda by *Lanfranco*, with the perspective by *Viviani*. The *Filomarini Chapel*, erected from the designs of Borromini, contains the bas-relief of The Concert of Children, one of the most graceful works of *Fiammingo*. The Lions which support the altar are by *Finelli*. The

Mosaics are copies of Guido, executed by *Gio. Battista Calandra*; the originals were presented by Cardinal Filomarini to Philip IV. of Spain. The mosaic portraits of the Cardinal and his brother Scipio are copies of *Pietro da Cortona* and *Valentino* by the same Calandra. In the *Pignatelli Chapel*, on the opposite side, the four Virtues round the Immacolata are by *Solimena*, and a bas-relief representing a Concert of Youths by *Bottiglieri*. The fourth chapel on the rt. contains the St. Michael by *Marco da Siena*, and some paintings by *Benasca*. Beneath the ch. is a Cemetery, containing the Tomb of *Marini the Poet*, who died in 1625, with an inscription. This cemetery, which was painted by *Lanfranco*, was formerly the scene of a strange and disgusting festival on the day following All Saints' Day. The bodies of the deceased members of a *confraternità*, who subscribed for the privilege of being buried in a peculiar earth which prevents decomposition, were disinterred on that day and exposed to public view in the dresses which they wore when living. On this occasion the cemetery was decorated with flowers and evergreens; the bodies were decked out in all their finery, with flowers in their hands; and a long inscription over each corpse recorded the name, age, and particulars of death. The present Archbishop of Naples put an end to this exhibition some years ago.

L'Ascensione, in the Largo Ascensione a Chiaia, rebuilt in 1622 from the designs of Fausaga, contains a S. Anna, and a beautiful S. Michael, both by *Giordano*.

S. Brigida, in the Strada Santa Brigida, built in 1610 by Doña Juana Queveda, a Spanish lady, contains the Tomb of *Luca Giordano*, who was buried here in 1705, before the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the rt. of the high altar. The frescoes of the cupola, painted by him a few years before his death, although executed with great rapidity, and as a trial of skill against his competitor Francesco di Maria, are among his best works. The picture of St. Nicholas in the chapel of the saint is also by *Giordano*, and is one of his many imitations of Paolo Veronese.

S. Carlo all' Arena, in the Strada Foria, built in 1602 and afterwards enlarged from the designs of *Giuseppe Nuvolo*, had gone to ruin, and the monastery annexed to it had been changed into barracks. When the cholera raged at Naples in 1836 the municipality made a vow of restoring this ch. The restoration was executed by *Francesco de Cesare*. The frescoes of the cupola and the picture of S. Giovanni da Calasanzio are by *Gennaro Maldarelli*, and the S. Francesco di Paola by *Michele de Napoli*. The painting of S. Carlo administering the sacrament to the dying from the plague by *Giuseppe Mancinelli* is one of the finest works of the modern Neapolitan school. The municipality were so much pleased with it that they gave the artist double the price agreed upon. On the high altar is a fine marble crucifix by *Michelangelo Naccarino*, which had remained long forgotten in a dark corner in the ch. of the Spirito Santo.

S. Caterina a Formello, near the Porta Capuana, was rebuilt in 1523 on the designs of Antonio Fiorentino. Its cupola was the first in Naples, erected in imitation of Brunelleschi's at Florence. The bones of the generals slain at the siege of Otranto in 1481 were buried in this ch. It contains a painting of the Virgin and St. Thomas Aquinas by *Francesco Curia*, the Epiphany by *Silvestro Buono*, and the Conversion of St. Paul by *Marco da Siena*. The tombs of the family Spinelli di Cariati are by the Milanese sculptors *Scilla* and *Giannetto*.

Santa Chiara, in the Strada Trinità Maggiore, founded by Robert the Wise in 1310, was begun in the Gothic style by a foreign architect, who left his work so incomplete that it was restored and almost rebuilt about eight years afterwards by Masuccio II. The interior, having no aisles, presents the appearance of a large and splendid hall rather than that of a ch.; and the elaborate ornaments with which the bad taste of the last centy. has overloaded it, at the cost of 100,000 ducats, contribute to heighten the resemblance. By the advice of Boccaccio, Robert brought *Giotto* from Florence and commissioned him to cover

the interior with frescoes. The subjects of these paintings were taken from the Old and New Testaments: those from the Apocalypse were said to have been treated in accordance with the suggestions of Dante. Whatever may have been their merits, they were destroyed in the 17th cent. by a Spanish magistrate called Barionuovo, who ordered all Giotto's works to be white-washed, saying that the colours made the ch. look dark and melancholy. Nothing but a Madonna, called the *Madonna delle Grazie*, in one of the chapels, escaped this ignorant destruction. On the l. of the principal entrance is the tomb of *Onofrio di Penna*, the secretary of king Ladislaus, by *Bambocci*. The altar on this tomb has a fresco of the Madonna throned, and, underneath, a picture of the Trinity, very interesting works of *Francesco*, son of *Maestro Simone*, the friend of Giotto. The first picture on the roof of the ch., and the large one in the middle, representing David playing the harp before the ark, and the three round pictures on the roof of the choir, are by *Conca*. The S. Chiara putting the Saracens to flight, on the principal roof, is by *Francesco di Mura*; the third large fresco of the roof and the Four Doctors of the Church by the side of it are by *Bonito*. The Four Virtues, in the angles of the altars, are by *Conca*. The Holy Sacrament at the High Altar, and the picture over the door, representing King Robert assisting at the building of the ch., are by *Francesco di Mura*. The *Sanfelice* Chapel contains a fine picture of the Crucifixion by *Lanfranco*, and an ancient Sarcophagus ornamented with a beautiful bas-relief of the marriage of Protesilaus and Laodamia, which serves as the Tomb of Cesare Sanfelice, Duca di Rodi. The *Balzo* Chapel contains the Tombs of the Balzo family, with some fine bas-reliefs; and the *de' Cito* Chapel has some sculpture by *Sammartino*. But the chief interest of the ch. is derived from its ROYAL TOMBS, which are valuable monuments for the history of sculpture. Behind the high altar is the elaborate Gothic TOMB OF KING ROBERT THE WISE, designed during the monarch's lifetime

by *Masuccio* II., but finished in 1350. A few days before his death, in 1343, Robert joined the Franciscan order: he is here, therefore, represented in his double character as a king and a monk; in the one case he is seated and dressed in his royal robes; in the other he is lying on his sarcophagus in the gown of a Franciscan. The inscription on the tomb—*Cernite Robertum regem virtute refertum*—is attributed to Petrarch. By the side of this is the very beautiful Gothic Tomb of CHARLES THE ILLUSTRIOUS, DUKE OF CALABRIA, the eldest son of Robert, who survived him. On a bas-relief in front of the sarcophagus on which the young prince reclines in his royal robes covered with fleurs-de-lis, he is represented sitting in state in the midst of the great officers and barons of the kingdom, his feet resting on a wolf drinking with the lamb at the same fountain, to typify the peace which might have been expected from his reign. This tomb is also the work of *Masuccio* II., and is engraved by Cicognara as a fine example of the sculpture of the 14th cent. The next is the Tomb of MARY of VALOIS, the wife of Charles the Illustrious. This tomb has often been described as the tomb of her daughter Queen Joanna I., and an inscription given, which does not exist on the monument. Queen Joanna, according to contemporary historians, was privately buried in an unknown corner of the ch.: *Ossa Neapolim reportata, nullo exequiarum, NEQUE SEPULCRI HONORE, in aede divae Clarae, et IGNOTO LOCO sita sunt*. Opposite the tomb of Mary of Valois are the tombs—1st, of her infant daughter MARY; 2nd, of her second daughter MARY, EMPRESS OF CONSTANTINOPLE and DUCHESS OF DURAZZO, sister of Joanna I., and the wife of three husbands,—Charles I., Duke of Durazzo, Roberto del Balzo, Conte di Avellino, and Philip of Taranto, titular Emperor of Constantinople. Mary is represented in her imperial robes, with a crown on her head. 3rd, of Agnese and Clementia, two of the four daughters of Mary of Durazzo by her first husband Charles. AGNESE, like her mother, is mentioned in the inscription as Empress of Constantinople,

having married, after the death of her first husband (Can della Scala), Giacomo del Balzo, Principe di Taranto, titular Emperor of Constantinople. CLEMENTIA died unmarried. Near the lesser door is the small, but most elegant, monument of ANTONIA GAUDINO, by *Giovanni da Nola*, with a graceful inscription written by Antonio Epicuro, the poet, commemorating her death at the age of 14, on the very day appointed for her nuptials. On the other side of the door is the altar of the Madonna delle Grazie, whose picture is ascribed to *Giotto*. On the wall of the next chapel is the tomb of RAIMONDO CABANO, who rose from being a Saracen slave to the post of High Seneschal of the kingdom under Joanna I., and was a chief actor in the murder of her husband. The chapel on the l. of the high altar is the burial-place of the reigning royal family. It contains the TOMBS OF PRINCE PHILIP, eldest son, and of five other children of Charles III. The inscriptions were written by Mazzocchi. The Tomb of Prince Philip is by *Sanmartino*. The Choir has preserved its original Gothic windows. The pulpit, a work of the 13th cent., and the bas-reliefs attached to the west gallery, deserve examination; they represent the history and martyrdom of St. Catharine of Alexandria; though rudely executed, they are believed to have exercised a very important influence in forming the taste of the early Italian painters. The Refectory of the Convent has a large fresco attributed to *Maestro Simone*, in which the Virgin is presenting to the Saviour, King Robert, his son Charles, his second Queen Sancia, Louis of Anjou, and other members of the family.

The *Campanile* of Sta. Chiara is one of the most successful works of *Masuccio* II., or, according to others, of his pupil *Giacomo de Sanctis*, and is classed among the finest specimens of architecture after the Revival. It was originally intended to consist of five stories, each illustrative of one of the five orders: 1. the Tuscan; 2. the Doric; 3. the Ionic; 4. the Corinthian; 5. the Composite; but the death of King Ro-

bert left it unfinished at the third. The arrangement of the capital on the third or Ionic story is remarkable, as its introduction has been generally attributed to Michael Angelo. In Masaniello's insurrection in 1647, this Campanile was seized and fortified by the Spanish troops against the populace, who had fortified the Della Rocca Palace opposite.

Crocelle, in the Chiatamone, so called from having originally been the Ch. of the Crociferi, is also called S. Maria a Cappella. It contains a monument to the Rev. J. C. Eustace, the author of the 'Classical Tour,' with an inscription in Latin verse by the Abate Campbell.

S. Domenico Maggiore, in the Largo S. Domenico, founded in 1285 by Charles II. from the designs of *Masuccio I.*, in spite of the alterations made by Novello in the 15th, and by Vaccaro and other architects in the 17th and 18th centuries, is still a noble edifice in the Gothic style. It is rich in works of art which, like the ch. itself, carry us back to the middle ages. The chapel of St. Stephen contains a picture of the Virgin and Child attributed to *Giotto* (?), and a beautiful tomb erected to Diomede Carafa, bishop of Ariano. In 1630 the chapel devolved to the family Spinelli of Cariati, and this monument became the tomb of Cardinal Filippo Spinelli, by changing the arms and the inscription upon it. De Dominici states that it was the work of *Santacroce*; but Volpicella ascribes it to *Agnolo Aniello del Fiore*, and to his pupil *Merlano*. Against the wall, over the altar of S. Lucia, are two tombs by *Masuccio II.* One of them, with a long inscription in leonine verse, is the TOMB OF PHILIP PRINCE OF TARANTO, who died in 1332, the son of Charles II.: the other is of Bertrando del Balzo, grand justiciary of the kingdom. The beautiful altar of S. Maria della Neve, by *Giovanni da Nola*, erected in 1536 by order of Fabio Arcella, bishop of Bisignano, has three statues of the Virgin, St. Matthew, and St. John Baptist. On the altar of S. Jerome the bas-relief of the saint is by *Agnolo Aniello del Fiore*. Near the small door on this side of the

ch. is a Sarcophagus erected to the memory of *Giambattista Marini*, the poet, with his bronze bust, by the Milanese *Bartolommeo Viscontini*. This monument has a peculiar interest for Englishmen. The bust was executed by order of Giovan Battista Manso, Marchese di Villa, the heir and executor of the poet, and placed in a chapel under his (Manso's) house in the Largo de' Girolomini, where it was seen towards 1640 by our Milton, who alludes to it.

Ille (*Marini*) itidem, moriens, tibi (*Manso*)
 soli debita vates,
 Ossa tibi soli, supremaque vota reliquit:
 Nec manes pietas tua clara fefellit amici;
 VIDIMUS arridentem operoso ex aere poetam.
Sylvarum—Mansus.

At the death of Manso, in 1645, his house and chapel having been pulled down, the bust was lost. It was found, however, in 1682, and, in compliance with Manso's will, his executors placed it on a monument they erected in the cloisters of the monastery of S. Agnello Maggiore. When this monastery was suppressed, the monument, by order of King Murat, was placed where it is now seen, in 1813. The picture of the Baptism of the Saviour on the Crispo altar is by *Marco da Siena*. The Chapel de' Carafa di Roccella has a picture of the Madonna del Rosario, by *Giovan Bernardino Siciliano*. In the Chapel de' Carafa di Policastro the picture of S. Bartholomew is by *Lanfranco*, or, according to others, by *Corenzio*, and the fine picture of S. Lawrence, on the l. of the altar, is attributed to *Andrea da Salerno*. The chapel of St. John Baptist contains a statue of the Baptist by *Giovanni da Nola*, two pictures of the saint by *Mattia Preti*, and the two tombs of Alfonso and his brother, the poet Bernardino Rota, by *Domenico d' Auria*. The splendid tomb of the poet's wife, Porzia Capece, by *Giovanni da Nola*, is near the small door leading into the Largo S. Domenico. The de' Franchis chapel, very rich in marbles, has some frescoes by *Corenzio*, which have nearly disappeared. In the Muscettola chapel, the last towards the principal door, is a fine picture of St. Joseph by *Giordano*; a copy of a Holy

Family by *Fra Bartolommeo da San Marco*, which was carried off during the French occupation; a large picture of Urban IV. and St. Thomas Aquinas by *Corenzio*; a picture of the Epiphany, attributed by some to *Albert Durer*, and by others to *Zingaro*; and a small picture of the Madonna by *Andrea di Salerno*, which has been often attributed to Raphael. On the rt. of the principal door comes first the beautiful chapel of St. Martin, in which the picture on the altar is by *Fiammingo*. The next Chapel, de' Brancacci, contains a fresco of the Virgin and Child by *Agnolo Franco*, a Magdalen on a gold ground by *Stefanone*, and a S. Domenico by *Stefanone* and *Franco*. The chapel of S. Andrew, which belonged to another branch of the Brancacci, contains two frescoes of great interest by *Agnolo Franco*. The small chapel of S. Antonino Abate contains a picture of the saint on a gold ground attributed to *Giotto*, a Christ at the column by *Michelangelo da Caravaggio*, and two pictures by *Mattia Preti*. The *Cappellone del Crocifisso*, which is like a separate ch., has several altars and chapels. On the principal altar is the celebrated crucifix painted by the unknown master of Masuccio I., which is said to have talked to St. Thomas Aquinas when composing his *Summa Theologiæ*. The crucifix is said to have exclaimed, "*Bene scripsisti de me, Thoma; quam ergo mercedem recipies?*" to which the saint replied, "*Non aliam nisi te.*" The Deposition from the Cross, on the rt. of the altar, is by *Zingaro*, or, according to others, by *Albert Durer*; the Christ bearing the Cross is by *Gian Vincenzo Corso*. The Tomb of *Ettore Carafa*, Count of Ruvo, executed during his lifetime, is covered with mythological emblems. The Tomb of *Francesco Carafa*, erected by his son Oliviero, cardinal archbishop of Naples, is by *Giovanni da Nola*. The tomb of another member of the Carafa family, with their motto *Fine in tanto*, is considered *Agnolo Aniello del Fiore's* masterpiece: the tomb of Conte Buccianico and his wife Catarinella Orsini is by the same sculptor. In the chapel of Sta. Rosa is the beautiful tomb of Rinaldo del

Doce. For this chapel Raphael painted his celebrated picture of the Madonna del Pesce, which was taken away by the viceroy Duke of Medina in 1638, and is now in the Escorial. Returning to the ch., the next chapel, of St. Thomas Aquinas, contains a painting of the Saint and the Virgin, by *Giordano*, and the Tomb of Giovanna d'Aquino, who died in 1345, attributed to *Masuccio II.*, with a picture under the baldacchino, said to be by *Maestro Simone*; and a large picture of the Madonna with St. Thomas and souls in purgatory, by *Francesco di Rosa*. In one of the small chapels is an Ascension by *Marco da Siena*; and in another is a bas-relief of St. Jerome beating his breast with a stone, attributed to *Giovanni da Nola*. The chapel of S. Domenico Soriano contains a picture of the saint, a Magdalen with a crowned head at her feet, supposed to be the portraits of Lucrezia d'Alagni and Alfonso I. of Aragon, by the brothers *Donzelli*; and two pictures of St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Vincent Ferreri by *Luca Giordano*. The chapel of St. Sebastian contains the Virgin, the Apostles, and the Resurrection, also painted by the brothers *Donzelli* on a gold ground. Near the chapel of S. Giacinto are the Tomb of *Galeazzo Pandone*, one of the finest works of *Giovanni da Nola*, and the Tomb of JOHN DUKE OF DURAZZO, the son of Charles II. who died in 1335. The next chapel contains the Circumcision, by *Marco da Siena*. The chapel of S. Domenico contains what is said to be his real portrait, brought to Naples in 1231, and some interesting little pictures illustrating the miracles of the saint, and attributed to the brothers *Donzelli*. The Sacristy, richly paved in marble, contains the presses made of the roots of trees, the roof painted in fresco by *Solimena*, and a fine picture of the Annunciation by an unknown hand. But it is chiefly celebrated for its historical tombs, among which are ten of the PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE ARAGONESE DYNASTY, contained in large wooden chests covered with crimson velvet. These chests are 45 in number, but most of them have no inscription.

The bodies which at present can be identified by their inscription are, FERDINAND I.; FERDINAND II.; his aunt and queen JOANNA, daughter of Ferdinand I.; ISABELLA, daughter of Alfonso II., the wife of Gian Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan; MARY, wife of the Marchese del Vasto; CARDINAL LOUIS MONCADA D'ARAGONA, Duca di Montalto; MARIA DELLA CERDA, Duchessa di Montalto, &c. The chest which contained the remains of ALFONSO I. of Aragon is still here with its inscription, but the body was removed to Spain in 1667 by the viceroy Don Pedro d'Aragon. In another chest is preserved and shown to the curious, still dressed in Spanish costume, what is said to be the body of *Antonello Petrucci*, who, born in humble life at Teano, rose by his talents to be secretary of Ferdinand I., and joined the "Conspiracy of the Barons" (page 88). But Volpicella has shown that it is the body of his son *Giovanni Antonio Petrucci*, Conte di Policastro, who was executed a few months before his father, and was buried in the chapel on the l. of the entrance from the piazza. In another chest is the body of *Ferdinando Francesco d'Avalos*, Marchese di Pescara, one of the heroes of the battle of Ravenna, and one of the conquerors of Francis I. at the siege of Pavia. He died of his wounds at Milan in his 36th year. Over his tomb hang his portrait, a banner, and his sword. He is represented in his portrait in a Franciscan dress, a singular instance of devotion or of penitence in a warrior who, though renowned for his military talents, was hated, according to Guicciardini, for his perfidy both to friends and foes. This, however, is not the character left of him by his friend Ariosto, or by his widow, Vittoria Colonna, who retired to Ischia at his death, and there sung his virtues and achievements in verses which obtained for her the title of divine. Opposite these tombs are three of the wife and children of Count Agar de Mosbourg, Minister of Finance under Murat. In the *Tesoro* adjoining the Sacristy was formerly preserved, in a

silver case, the heart of CHARLES II. of ANJOU, but it disappeared at the beginning of the centy. during the suppression of the convent by the French government. This ch. is undergoing great changes and improvements, with a view of restoring its Gothic windows and arches. The adjoining Monastery contains many memorials of St. Thomas Aquinas, who was, in 1272, a professor in the university which was then established within its walls. His salary, fixed by Charles of Anjou himself, was an ounce of gold monthly, equal to twenty shillings at the present time. The little cell in which the great philosopher studied is still shown; it has been converted into a chapel. His lecture-room and a fragment of his pulpit are also shown. Several of his works were composed here, and such was his fame that his lectures were frequently attended by the sovereign and the principal persons of the kingdom. In one of the halls of the monastery the *Accademia Pontaniana* holds its sittings. In the adjoining piazza is what is called the *Obelisk* of S. Domenico, supporting a bronze statue of the saint. It was designed by *Fansaga*, and finished by *Vaccaro* in 1737.

S. Filippo Neri, or the *Girolomini*, in the Strada de' Tribunali, is one of the finest churches in Naples. It was erected in 1592 from the designs of Dionisio di Bartolommeo. The façade, originally designed by Dionisio Lazzari, was altered and covered with marbles in the last cent. by Ferdinando Fuga, and, in spite of the two orders of architecture, is much admired. The statues are by *Sammartino*. The cupola is also the work of Lazzari. The interior consists of a nave and two aisles, divided by 12 columns of granite from the island of Giglio, supporting a heavy architrave. The whole ch. is loaded with an excess of ornament. The frescoes in the lunettes over the columns are by *Benasca*. The large fresco over the great door, representing Christ driving the dealers out of the Temple, is a celebrated work by *Giordano*, with the architecture and perspective by *Moscattello*. The large picture of the Tri-

bune is by *Giovan Bernardino Siciliano*, and the two lateral pictures by *Corenzio*. The rich chapel of S. Filippo Neri, designed by Giacomo Lazzari, has an elaborate painting on the cupola, representing S. Filippo in glory, by *Solimena*. The large picture at the altar is a copy from Guido, who is said to have retouched it. The chapel Della Concezione has a cupola painted by *Simonnelli*, representing Judith showing the head of Holofernes to his army; and a picture of the Conception by *Cesare Fracanzano*. The chapel of the Ruffo Scilla family has 10 columns of Carrara marble, six statues by *Pietro Bernini*, father of Lorenzo, a picture of the Nativity by *Roncalli*, and an Annunciation by *Santafede*. The next chapel has a picture by *Paolo de Matteis*. The chapel of S. Francesco d'Assisi contains a picture of the saint in prayer by *Guido*. In front of this chapel, near a pillar of the nave, is the Tomb of GIANBATTISTA Vico, the author of the "Scienza Nuova." The chapel of S. Agnese contains pictures by *Roncalli* and *Giordano*. In the chapels on the opposite side, the Magdalen is by *Giordano*; the Adoration of the Magi is by *Corenzio*; the St. Jerome struck with awe at the sound of the last trump is by *Gessi*; the picture in the Chapel of the Holy Family is the last work of *Santafede*, who was cut off by death before it was completed; the S. Alessio dying is by *Pietro da Cortona*. The Sacristy contains many interesting works of art; among which may be mentioned the fine fresco of S. Filippo Neri in glory, by *Giordano*; on the altar the Baptism of the Saviour, and the Flight into Egypt, by *Guido*; the mother of Zebedee conversing with the Saviour, by *Santafede*; the Ecce Homo and St. Andrew the Apostle, by *Spagnoletto*; the Crucifixion, by *Marco da Siena*; the heads of the Apostles, by *Domenichino*; the St. Francis, by *Tintoretto*; two pictures of the Passion, by *Bassano*; the Nativity and the Epiphany, by *Andrea di Salerno*; the Holy Family, by *Mignard*, etc. The vast Monastery adjoining contains the library, which is described under the head of LIBRARIES.

S. Francesco di Paolo, in the Largo

del Real Palazzo, was begun in 1817 from the designs of Bianchi of Lugano, and is an ambitious imitation of the Pantheon. It is lined with costly marbles; 34 Corinthian columns of Mondragone marble run round the interior of the building; the confessionals are also of marble. The high altar, designed by *Fuga* and brought here from the ch. of SS. Apostoli, where it stood formerly, is all of most costly marbles and lapis lazuli. The two columns near it, which support candelabras, are of a rare Egyptian breccia, and were taken from the ch. of S. Severino. The tribune for the royal family is above the body of the ch., and resembles the boxes of the opera. The paintings and sculpture are all by modern artists. Beginning on the l. of the principal door, the statue of S. Athanasius is by *Angelo Solaro*, and the Death of S. Joseph by *Camillo Guerra*, Neapolitans; the statue of S. Augustin by *Tommaso Arnaud*, a Neapolitan, and the Concezione by *Gasparo Landi*, a Roman; the statue of S. Mark by *Fabbris*, a Venetian, and the St. Nicholas by *Natale Carta*, a Sicilian; the statue of St. John the Evangelist by *Pietro Tenerani*; the picture on the high altar of the saint bringing a dead youth to life by *Camuccini*, a Roman; the statue of St. Matthew by *Finelli*, from Carrara, and the Death of S. Andrew Avellino by *Tommaso de Vivo*, a Neapolitan; the statue of S. Luca by *Antonio Calì*, a Sicilian, and the Last Sacrament of St. Ferdinand of Castille by *Pietro Benvenuti*, a Florentine; the statue of St. Ambrosius by *Tito Angelini*, a Neapolitan, and the St. Francis of Assisi; the last statue is St. John Chrysostomus by *Gennaro Calì*, a Sicilian.

S. Gennaro extra moenia. See Catalogs, page 70.

Girolomini. See *S. Filippo Neri*.

Gesù Vecchio, in the Strada del Salvatore, built from the designs of *Marco da Siena*, contains a picture by *Solimena*, and a Nativity by *Marco da Siena*.

Gesù Nuovo, in the Largo Trinità Maggiore, built in 1584, in the palace of Roberto Sanseverino, Prince of Salerno, from the designs of *Pietro Pro-*

vedo, a Jesuit. It had formerly a magnificent cupola, with paintings by Lanfranco; but it was destroyed in the earthquake of 1688, and nothing remains of the paintings but the four Evangelists at the angles. Over the principal door is the large fresco of Heliodorus driven from the Temple, by *Solimena*. The chapel of Sta. Anna contains some frescoes by *Solimena*, executed when he was only in his 18th year. The frescoes over the arch of the high altar are by *Stanzioni*. In the rich chapel of S. Ignazio, erected by Carlo Gesualdo, Prince of Venosa, and designed by *Fansaga*, the picture of the saint is by *Imparato*, the three frescoes above it by *Spagnoletto*, and the roof by *Corenzio*. In the opposite chapel the S. Francesco Saverio is by *Bernardino Siciliano*, and the three paintings above it by *Giordano*. The pillars of this fine ch. are covered with variegated marbles.

S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli, in the Largo del Castello, was built in 1540 by Don Pedro de Toledo, from the designs of Ferdinando *Mantio*, as the ch. of a hospital for Spanish soldiers. The tombs on the sides of the staircase of the principal door are by *Michelangelo Naccarino*. The Tomb of DON PEDRO DE TOLEDO, behind the high altar, is the masterpiece of *Giovanni da Nola*. This noble monument consists of a sarcophagus on a richly decorated pedestal. Four very graceful and expressive female statues, illustrating the virtues of Justice, Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance, stand at the corners of the pedestal. On one side of the sarcophagus is the inscription; on the three others are bas-reliefs illustrative of the achievements of the viceroy in the wars with the Turks, and particularly his victory over the corsair Barbarossa. These bas-reliefs were studied and admired by Ribera, Giordano, Massimo, and Vaccaro, and Salvator Rosa often copied them. The sarcophagus is surmounted by two fine statues of Don Pedro de Toledo and his wife in the attitude of prayer. The sculpture and decorations of the tomb are in the best taste, and are executed with care. The tomb was intended

to be sent to Spain, but it remained in Naples by order of Don Pedro's son. Among the pictures in this ch. are the Crucifixion and a Deposition by *Bernardo Lama*, the Virgin and Saints by *Bernardino Siciliano*, the S. Giacomo by *Marco da Siena*, the Assunta by *Angelo Criscuolo*, and a picture under glass attributed to *Andrea del Sarto*.

S. Giorgio de' Genovesi, in the Strada Medina, contains the celebrated picture of St. George killing the Dragon, by *Andrea da Salerno*.

S. Giovanni a Carbonara, in the Strada Carbonara, approached by a flight of steps designed by Sanfelice, was built in 1344, from the designs of *Masuccio II.*, and restored and enlarged by King Ladislaus. It still retains in its Italian Gothic canopy some traces of its original architecture. Opposite the entrance is the Chapel de' Miroballi, in which is the tomb, by an unknown artist of the 15th cent., of Giovanni Miroballo, the favourite of Ferdinand I. of Aragon. In the pilasters of the great arch of the high altar are the statues of St. Augustin and St. John the Baptist by *Annibale Caccavello*. Immediately behind the altar is the Tomb of KING LADISLAUS, erected to him by his sister Joanna II. in 1414. It is the masterpiece of *Andrea Ciccione*, and is as high as the ch. itself. It has three stages or orders: the lower, now partly concealed by the altar, consists of four colossal statues of Virtues, which support the whole monument. In the centre of the second stage, in a round-headed niche, are the crowned figures of Ladislaus and Joanna seated on their thrones, with four Virtues sitting near them, one at each side of the central niche; another in each of the two lateral niches, which have pointed arches. The Sarcophagus containing the body is placed on the third stage of the monument, over the central group. It has a tent-like covering with curtains, which angels are in the act of drawing aside, and is surmounted by a Gothic canopy. On the summit is the equestrian statue of the young king, sword in hand. Behind this monument, in the Gothic chapel of the Caracciolo del Sole family, is the tomb, also

by *Ciccione*, of SERGIANNI CARACCIOLLO, grand seneschal of the kingdom, the favourite of Joanna II. A statue of Sergianni, holding the dagger in his hand, in allusion to his murder, stands on the sarcophagus, which is supported by pilasters, in front of which are colossal statues of martyred saints. The lines on the sarcophagus were written by Lorenzo Valla. The frescoes of this chapel, representing the life of the Madonna, are by *Leonardo da Bisuccio*, one of the last pupils of Giotto. The chapel of the Caraccioli Rossi was designed by Girolamo Santacroce, in the form of a circular temple. The statues of four apostles, in the four lateral niches, executed as a trial of skill, are S. Peter by *Merliano*, S. Paul by *Santacroce*, S. Andrew by *Caccavello*, and S. James by the Spanish *Pedro della Plata*. The mezzo-rilievo of the Epiphany and the bas-reliefs of the altar are also by *Della Plata*. The two Evangelists and the small statues of S. John and S. Sebastian on the same altar are by *Santacroce*. The tomb of Galeazzo and Colantonio Caracciolo are by *Scilla* and *Domenico d'Auria*. The two half busts, with their pedestals, are by *Finelli* and *Summartino*. In the sacristy, formerly the Somma chapel, is a small picture by *Bassano*, a bas-relief on the altar attributed to *Caccavello*, and fifteen of the series of twenty-four pictures which *Vasari* was commissioned to paint for this ch. in 1546. They represent subjects from the Old Testament and from the life of S. John the Baptist; the landscapes and most of the figures are by *Doceno*, whom *Vasari* induced to accompany him to Naples as his assistant. The presses of walnut-wood were executed from *Vasari's* designs. Close to this ch. was the arena for gladiatorial games, which were kept up so late as the time of Petrarca, who describes the horror with which he witnessed one of these combats in the presence of Queen Joanna I. and King Andrew.

S. Giovanni Evangelista, in the Strada de' Tribunali, was built in 1492 from some old designs of *Ciccione*, by *Pontanus* the poet, who covered the interior with

[*S. Italy.*]

Greek inscriptions, and had two of the external walls inscribed with moral maxims. His tomb and the tomb he erected to his friend Pietro Compadre bear inscriptions from his pen.

S. Giovanni Maggiore, in the Largo of that name, stands on the site of a temple erected by Hadrian to Antinous. It was reduced to its present form in 1685 by *Lazzari*. The bas-relief of the Baptism of the Saviour is one of the best works of *Merliano*. A painting of St. John the Baptist is a good example of the early Byzantine school.

S. Giovanni de' Pappacoda, adjoining the ch. of *S. Giovanni Maggiore*, is remarkable for its Gothic façade by *Bamboccio*. It has a square-headed doorway, with a pointed panel above it, containing the Madonna and Child between St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, with an inscription commemorating the building of the ch. by Artusio Pappacoda, the grand seneschal of King Ladislaus, in 1415. Above is an elaborate canopy, with three pinnacles; that in the centre is surmounted by a statue of St. Michael slaying the Dragon; the others by statues of the Archangels Raphael and Gabriel.

S. Gregorio Armeno, in the Vico S. Gregorio, attached to a convent of Benedictine nuns, stands on the site of a temple of Ceres. The paintings over the door and those of the dome and the choir are by *L. Giordano*, who painted his own portrait, at the age of 50, on the l. over the door. The Ascension is by *Bernardo Lama*, the Annunciation is by *Pacecco di Rosa*, and the S. Benedict adoring the Virgin is attributed to *Spagnoletto*.

L'Incoronata, in the Strada Medina, retains something of its Gothic architecture, and the west doorway is well preserved. It was built by Joanna I., to commemorate her coronation and marriage with her cousin Louis of Tarento, in 1352. She incorporated in the ch. the ancient *Capella Regis*, or chapel of the *Palazzo di Giustizia* of King Robert, in which her marriage had taken place, and where *Giotto* had painted his frescoes mentioned by Petrarca. These celebrated frescoes are

in the choir, where the four triangular compartments of the Gothic roof contain each two subjects, seven of which are illustrative of the Seven Sacraments. The eighth is an allegorical representation of the Church, in which are King Robert and his son Charles the Illustrious, dressed in purple robes. Baptism is represented by immersion. The two half figures of this fresco, one of which is crowned with laurel, have been supposed, without any authority, to be portraits of Laura and Petrarch. Holy orders are illustrated by the pope consecrating a young priest. Penitence is represented by a woman confessing to a priest, while three penitents are leaving the church, clothed in black and scourging themselves with rods. Marriage is represented by the nuptials of a prince and princess, surrounded with all the pomp and festivities of the court. The prince is putting the ring on the finger of his bride, while a priest is joining their hands. They are accompanied by a brilliant court: several knights and ladies are dancing, while priests, musicians, and attendants complete the different groups. It is impossible not to be struck with the extreme beauty of the female heads and the gracefulness of their attitudes. Indeed, the picture is a perfect study of the costume and manners of the early part of the 14th cent. In the Chapel del Crocifisso there are some other paintings in the style of Giotto, attributed to *Gennaro di Cola*, a pupil of Maestro Simone. They represent the coronation of the queen; the Carthusians doing homage to her for her rich endowment of a hospital which she founded near this ch. and presented to their order; her coronation and other events of her life.

S. Lorenzo, in the small Largo of the same name, was begun by Charles I. to commemorate his victory over Manfred at Benevento, and finished under Robert, in 1324. It stands on the site of the *Basilica Augustalis*, where the senate and people of Naples held their assemblies. It was built in the Gothic style from the designs of *Maglione*, and completed by *Masuccio II.*, who raised the vast

stone arch of the interior. *S. Lorenzo* scarcely retains anything of its Gothic style, except the great marble doorway, and the polygonal chapels which surround the choir or tribune. A window in the chapter-house is also remarkable. The three statues and beautiful bas-reliefs on the high altar are by *Merliano*. The *S. Anthony* on a gold ground, in the chapel of the saint, and in a smaller chapel the Coronation of King Robert by his elder brother *St. Louis*, bishop of Toulouse, are by *Maestro Simone*. The *St. Francis* giving the Rules of his Order is attributed to *Zingaro*. The small chapel under the pulpit has a picture of the Madonna, with *St. Anthony* and *St. Catherine*, by *Bernardo Lama*, by whom also is the *S. Stephen* in another chapel. The large picture over the high door, and the Epiphany near it, are by *Vincenzo Corso*. The choir contains the tombs, 1st of CATHERINE OF AUSTRIA, first wife of Charles Duke of Calabria, the "illustrious," by *Masuccio II.* It stands over a doorway flanked by spiral columns resting on lions, supporting a Gothic canopy, in which is a bas-relief of *St. Francis* receiving the Stigmata. 2nd, of JOANNA DURAZZO, Countess d'Eu, and her husband ROBERT D'ARTOIS, both of whom died of poison on the same day in 1387. It is supported by three Virtues. Above two angels are drawing back a curtain to show the recumbent figures. 3rd, of the PRINCESS MARY, the infant daughter of King Charles Durazzo. 4th, of Charles I., DUKE OF DURAZZO, who was killed at Aversa by Louis of Hungary, for the part he took in the murder of King Andrew. The two latter tombs are by *Masuccio II.* On the pavement at the entrance of the ch. is the Tomb of *Giambattista della Porta*, the celebrated natural philosopher of the 15th cent., who suggested the first plan of an Encyclopædia. *Giambattista Manso*, Marchese di Villa, the friend of Marini and the friend and biographer of Tasso, is buried in the chapel of the family. In the cloister is the tomb of Ludovico Aldemoresco, executed in 1414 by *Bamboccio*, and remarkable for its elaborate bas-relief. In the chapter-house Alfonso I. held

the Parliament in which his natural son Ferdinand was proclaimed heir to the throne, by the title of Duke of Calabria. Petrarch resided for some time in this Monastery; and on the night of the 24th Nov. 1343, frightened by an hermit who predicted the awful storm of which he has left us so interesting a description in a letter to Giovanni Colonna, descended from his cell into the ch. to pray with the friars. In this ch. also Boccaccio first beheld the fair damsel whom he celebrates as Fiammetta, and who is supposed to have been Mary, the natural daughter of King Robert.

S. Maria degli Angeli, in the Largo Pizzofalcone, built in 1600 from the designs of *Grimaldi*, is considered by *Milizia* the best proportioned ch. in Naples. It contains a fine Holy Family by *Andrea Vaccaro*, mentioned by *Lanzi* among his best works, a *S. Andrew* by *De Matteis*, a *S. Carlo Borromeo* by *Bernardino Siciliano*, and in the Gerace chapel a Holy Family by *Natale Carta*, and some bas-reliefs by *Tito Angelini*.

S. Maria dell' Annunziata, in the Strada dell' Annunziata, was founded by Queen Sancia, wife of King Robert, and, with the exception of the sacristy and treasury, entirely destroyed by fire in 1757. It was rebuilt in 1782 by *Vanvitelli*, and is now considered one of the finest churches in Naples. The grand cornice is supported by 44 Corinthian columns of Carrara marble. The pictures of the high altar and transept are by *Francesco di Mura*. The frescoes of the roof of the sacristy and treasury are by *Corenzio*. The presses of the sacristy are covered with bas-reliefs, illustrating the life of the Saviour, by *Merliano*. The statue on the tomb of Alfonso Sancio is by *Domenico d' Avria*. The Descent from the Cross, in mezzo-rilievo, is by *Merliano*. On the ceiling of the hall called "l'udienza del governo" is a fresco of the Annunciation by *Solimena*. In front of the high altar a slab of marble with an inscription points out the SEPULCHRE OF JOANNA II.

S. Maria del Carmine, in the Piazza del Mercato was founded by Margaret

of Austria, who arrived too late to save the life of her unfortunate son, and devoted the sum she had brought as his ransom to found a ch. and convent, in which his body and that of his cousin might repose. The TOMB OF CONRADIN is behind the high altar. It has no inscription beyond the letters R. C. C. (*Regis Conradini Corpus*.) A coffee-house not far from the ch. is said to stand on the place of his execution, and in the ch. of Santa Croce al Mercato, opposite, was preserved the small porphyry column which formerly marked the spot, and which had the following inscription in Lombard characters, commemorating the treachery of Giovanni Frangipani, Conte d' Astura, by whom Conradin was betrayed:

Asturis ungue leo pullum rapiens aquilinum
Hic deplumavit, acephalumque dedit.

The present king of Bavaria, a descendant of the house of Suabia, in 1847 erected a marble monument to his memory, with a suitable inscription. The statue of Conradin was modelled by Thorwaldsen and executed by *Shopp* of Munich, by whom also are the bas-reliefs on its pedestal. The ch. contains also the grave of Masaniello, and the Tombs of the Marques del Carpio, Cardinal Grimani, and Aniello Falcone the painter. It has a celebrated *Crucifix*, which the Neapolitans hold in extreme reverence, and which is exposed to view only on the 31st December. It is said to have bowed its head at the siege of 1439, to avoid a cannon-ball which passed through the ch. The *Campanile* was designed by *Conforti*, and finished by *Nucolo*.

S. Maria della Catena, in the Strada Sta. Lucia, erected in 1576 by the fishermen of the district, has a melancholy interest. It contains the grave of Admiral Caracciolo, whose body was buried here when it rose to the surface three days after his execution.

S. Maria Donna Regina, in the Largo Donnaregina, with its large convent of Franciscan nuns, derives its name from Queen Mary of Hungary, wife of Charles II., who rebuilt the convent and died within its walls in 1323. The present

ch. was rebuilt in 1620, from the designs of *Guarini*. The painting of the high altar is by *Criscuolo*. The two large paintings near it, representing the Marriage of Cana and Christ preaching, and the frescoes in the small choir, are by *Giordano*. In the *Comunicchio* is the **TOMB OF QUEEN MARY**, with her recumbent statue, the work of *Masuccio II*.

S. Maria Donna Romita, in the Strada del Salvatore, rebuilt in 1535, by *Mormandi*. In the Duce chapel is a painting of the Virgin with St. Paul and St. John, by *Micco Spadaro*, and two Greek inscriptions referring to Theodore duke of Naples in 821.

S. Maria delle Grazie a capo Napoli, in the Largo of the same name, was built in 1500 from the designs of *Giacomo de Sanctis*. The oil paintings and frescoes over the door, the tribune, the roof of the nave and transept, and on the upper walls, are all by *Beinaschi*, who was buried in this ch. in 1688. The *Giustiniani* and *Senescalli* chapels contain the two rival bas-reliefs of *Merliano* and *Santacroce*. The work of the former is the Incredulity of St. Thomas; that of *Santacroce* is the Deposition from the Cross. The statue of the Madonna delle Grazie in the sacristy is also by *Merliano*. The fine bas-relief of the Conversion of St. Paul is by *Domenico d' Auria*. The painting of the Madonna, with S. Andrew and S. Matthew, on the l. altar of the transept, is one of the best works of *Andrea da Salerno*. On the rt. of the great door is the tomb of a member of the *Brancaccio* family by *Caccavello*: on the l. is another tomb of the same family by *Merliano*.

S. Maria la Nuova, in the Largo of the same name, erected in 1268, by *Giovanni da Pisa*, on the walls of the ancient Torre Mastria: it was rebuilt in its present form in 1596 by *Franco*. Among the paintings of the ceiling is the Coronation of the Virgin by *Santafede*. The paintings of the cupola, with the four Franciscan writers, St. Bonaventura, Duns Scotus, Niccolò di Lyra, and Alexander ab Alexandro, are by *Corenzio*. The frescoes of the roof of the choir are by *Simone Pupa* the

younger. The first chapel on the rt. hand contains a fine picture of the archangel Michael, once attributed to Michel Angelo, but now ascribed to *D' Amato il vecchio*. In the 3rd chapel is the Crucifixion, with the Virgin, the Magdalen, and St. John, a fine work by *Marco da Siena*. The chapel of the Crucifix contains some frescoes by *Corenzio*. The monument of Galeazzo Sanseverino, rich in bas-reliefs, is a fine work of the 15th cent. A chapel near it contains a beautiful crucifix in wood by *Merliano*. At the high altar is the Madonna by *Tommaso degli Stefani*, formerly in the ch. of the Castel Nuovo. At the rt. of the high altar, under the organ, are two graceful children, painted by *Luca Giordano* in his youth. The chapel of S. Giacomo della Marca was erected by Gonsalvo da Cordova, whose nephew, Ferdinand, raised the two interesting TOMBS to the memory of his distinguished enemies, **PIETRO NAVARRO** and **LAUTREC**, who besieged Naples for Francis I. in 1528. These monuments are attributed to *Merliano*. They afford a fine example of the generous chivalry of the period, and the language of the inscriptions, written by Paolo Giovio, breathes the magnanimity of a great conqueror. The chapel at the rt. of the high altar contains some frescoes by *Stanzioni* and a picture attributed to *Spagnoletto*. The refectory of the convent contains some frescoes by *Pietro* and *Polito del Donzello*. The two pictures of female saints by *Pietro* are considered to be among his best works.

S. Maria del Parto, on the Mergellina, was founded by the Servite monks, on the site of a villa which Frederick of Aragon had given to Sannazzaro. The destruction of this villa by Philibert de Châlons, Prince of Orange, grieved Sannazzaro so much that he retired to Rome, and bequeathed the site of the villa to the monks. The ch. derives the name *del Parto* from Sannazzaro's well-known poem *De Partu Virginis*. It contains his **TOMB**. The design and execution of this striking monument were confided by the executors of Sannazzaro's will to

Girolamo Santacroce; but in consequence of a dispute which arose between them and the monks, who favoured the pretensions of their co-religionist *Fra Giovanni da Montorsoli*, whom they had brought to Naples for the purpose, it was agreed to employ both these artists and to divide the work between them. It is consequently supposed that the Tomb was designed by *Santacroce* and completed by *Montorsoli*. On the sides of the tomb are two beautiful statues of Apollo and Minerva, which a religious scruple on the part of the monks, or, as some assert, a desire to save the statues from the rapacity of a Spanish viceroy, induced them to metamorphose into David and Judith. On a bas-relief between the statues, in the centre of the monument, is a group of fauns, satyrs, nymphs, and shepherds singing and playing on various instruments, evidently inspired by Sannazzaro's 'Arcadia.' Above this bas-relief is a richly-sculptured sarcophagus containing the ashes of the poet, and surmounted by his bust, crowned with laurels, and attended by two angels, one holding a book and another a garland of cypresses. On the bust is the poetical name he had assumed—*ACTIUS SYNCERUS*. On the basis of the monument is the graceful distich by Cardinal Bembo:—

DA SACRO CINERI FLORES: HIC ILLE MARONI
 SYNCERVS, MVSA PROXIMVS VT TVMVLO,
 VIX. AN: LXXII. OBIT MDXXX.

In one of the chapels is the *Tomb of the Bishop Diomede Carafa*, and a curious painting, executed at his order, by *Lionardo Malatesta of Pistoja*, representing St. Michael conquering the Devil. The saint is a likeness of the bishop; but the devil has the head of a pretty woman, who is said to have tempted the bishop in early life. The common people at Naples call it *Il Diavolo di Mergellina*.

S. Maria del Pianto, on the hill of Lotrecco, was erected at the time of the plague of 1656, whose victims were buried in the vast cavern *degli Sportiglioni*, beneath. The ch. contains a picture by *Andrea Vaccaro*, representing the Virgin restraining the thunder-

bolts which the Saviour is about to hurl against the city; and two pictures by *Giordano*, relating also to the plague, and executed, it is said, in the brief space of two days. The view from the terrace before the ch. is one of the finest in Naples.

S. Maria di Piedigrotta, near the entrance to the Grotta di Posilipo, according to local tradition, was erected in 1353 on the site of a much older chapel, in consequence of a dream which led to the discovery of an old image of the Madonna, which is so great an object of devotion at the national festival to which it gives its name. (Page 81.)

S. Maria della Pietà de' Sangri, in the Calata S. Severo, is the family chapel of the dukes Sangro, princes of San Severo. Raimondo di Sangro reduced it to its present form in 1766, and decorated it with a profusion of marbles, rich cornices, and capitals from his own designs. Under each arch is a mausoleum of one of the San Severo princes, with his statue as large as life; and in the pilaster adjoining it is the tomb of his princess, with a female statue illustrating one of the virtues for which she was remarkable. The allegorical statues, beginning with the first pilaster on the rt. of what was originally the principal door, are,—Education, by the Genoese sculptor *Queirolo*; Self-Control, by *Celebrano*; Sincerity and Vice undeceived, by *Queirolo*. On the opposite side are, Modesty, by *Corradini*; Conjugal Affection, by *Persico*; Religious Zeal, by *Corradini*; Liberality, by *Queirolo*; and Decorum, by *Corradini*. The statue of Cecco di Sangro, coming out of his tomb, fully armed, over the door, is by *Celebrano*; the altars and statues of S. Oderisio and Santa Rosalia, who are claimed by the Sangro family as their kindred, are by *Queirolo*. These works, however they may excel in manual dexterity, are worthy only of the school of Bernini, and show how mechanical art becomes when it falls into a state of decline. The *Modesty*, a portrait of the mother of Raimondo, represents her covered with a long veil, through which the form and features are dis-

cernible. The *Vice undeceived* is a portrait of Raimondo's father, and represents him struggling to extricate himself from a large net, an allusion to man's delivery from the snares of vice by the aid of his good genius. The *Dead Christ*, reposing on a bed and covered with a sheet, which is represented as adhering to the skin by the sweat of death, is by *Giuseppe Summartino*. For these three monuments the Government of the day is said to have offered the sum of 30,000 dollars. The large bas-relief over the high altar, representing the Passion, is by *Celebrano*. The chapel has suffered seriously from neglect and earthquakes.

S. Maria della Pietà de' Turchini, in the Strada Medina, has the cupola painted by *L. Giordano*. On the ceiling is a Nativity and the Assumption, by *Annella di Rosa*, who was murdered by her husband in a fit of jealousy. The Guardian Angel, in one of the side chapels, is by *Stanzioni*. In the *Confraternità*, the Finding of the Cross, and the Deposition, are by *Giordano*.

S. Maria Regina Cœli, in the Largo Reginacœli, belonging to nuns, who devote themselves to visiting the sick and instructing young ladies, was rebuilt in 1590 by *Mormandi*. The paintings on the roof are by *Stanzioni*; and a *S. Augustin* in the 2nd chapel on the l. by *Giordano*.

S. Maria della Sanità, in the Strada Sanità, built on the designs of *Nuvolo*, has a subterranean ch. beneath the high altar, and contains some good pictures by *Giordano*, *Bernardino Siciliano*, *Vaccaro*, &c.

S. Martino.—The *Certosa* of *S. Martino*, situated below the Castle of St. Elmo, is celebrated for the magnificence of the view from it. The great convent adjoining it, under the French government, was converted into a military hospital; but the monks were restored in 1831. The building was begun in 1325 by order of Charles, Duke of Calabria; but it was entirely rebuilt and reduced to its present form towards the middle of the 17th centy. The first artists of the time were employed to decorate it. The Ascension on the cupola, and the twelve Apostles between

the windows, are by *Lanfranco*. Over the principal door is the Deposition by *Stanzioni*, which, it is said, had become rather dark, and Spagnoletto persuaded the monks to allow him to wash it. Instead of cleaning it, he destroyed its effect by using some corrosive liquid. The result is still apparent, for *Stanzioni*, on being informed of this treachery, refused to retouch the painting, declaring that it should remain a monument of Spagnoletto's enmity. The two pictures by the side of this work, representing Moses and Elias, are by *Spagnoletto*, who also painted the figures of the twelve Apostles over the lunettes of the chapels, which can hardly be surpassed in force of expression or variety of character. The Choir is rich in works of art. The frescoes of the ceiling are by *Car. d'Arpino*, who left unfinished one of them, the Supper at Emmaus, as he fled from Naples to escape the persecution of Corenzio. It was completed by *Berardino*. The Nativity is one of *Guido's* most beautiful works, but he was cut off by death before it was completed. Such was the value set upon this work by the monks, that, although they had paid Guido 2000 crowns, they refused to allow his heirs to return any portion of the money. On the sides of the choir are, on the l., the Last Supper, by *Spagnoletto*, in which he has successfully imitated the style of Paolo Veronese; and the Washing of the Feet, by *Caracciolo*; on the rt. is the Last Supper, by *Stanzioni*; and the Institution of the Eucharist, by a painter of the Venetian school. The two marble statues in the choir are by *Finelli* and *Domenico Bernini*. The marble ornaments of the ch. were all designed by *Fansaga*, who sculptured the *rosoni* of Egyptian basalt; the beautiful pavement is by the Carthusian *Presti*. The high altar was designed by *Solimena*. The CHAPELS contain—The 1st on the rt. of the door, dedicated to the Madonna del Rosario, a painting by *Domenico Vaccaro*.—The 2nd, a Madonna by *Stanzioni*, two pictures by *Andrea Vaccaro*, and the frescoes of the roof by *Corenzio*.—The 3rd, the S. John baptizing our Saviour, by *Carlo Maratta*,

painted, as the inscription tells us, in his 85th year; the lateral paintings by *De Matteis*; the frescoes of the ceiling, representing the *Limbo*, by *Stanzioni*; and the two marble statues of Grace and Providence by *Vaccaro*.—The 4th, the S. Martin, attributed to *Annibale Caracci*, two lateral paintings by *Solimena*, and the ceiling painted by *Finoglia*.—The 5th, which is the choir of the lay brethren, a painting on the altar by *Vaccaro*, and the frescoes on the walls by *Mico Spadaro*. On the opposite side—The 1st from the high altar has a S. Nicholas by *Pacecco de Rosa*.—The 2nd, indifferent paintings by *La Mura*.—The 3rd, dedicated to St. Bruno, is entirely painted by *Stanzioni*.—The 4th has a bas-relief of S. Gennaro and the Virgin by *Vaccaro*, two lateral paintings by *Caracciolo*, and the frescoes on the ceiling by *Corenzio*. The last is painted by *De Matteis*. The beautiful SACRISTY is fully equal to the rest of the ch. The roof is painted by *Cav. d' Arpino*, the *Ecce Homo* is by *Stanzioni*, Peter's Denial by *Michelangelo da Caravaggio*, and the Crucifixion by *Cav. d' Arpino*, considered by many as his finest work. The TESORO adjoining contains the DEPOSITION FROM THE CROSS, the masterpiece of *Spagnoletto*; and on the ceiling the Judith by *Giordano*, said to have been painted in 48 hours, when he was 72 years old. The hall of the chapter has the frescoes of the roof by *Corenzio*, 10 paintings on the walls by *Finoglia*, on the door St. John preaching in the Desert by *Stanzioni*, and the Flagellation by *Luca Cambiaso*.

The cloister of the adjoining convent forms a grand quadrangle, which has 15 columns of white marble on each side, and is adorned with statues of saints. The view from the convent is of surpassing beauty. From the Belvedere, at the extremity of the convent garden, the eye embraces the whole city of Naples, its Bay, and the rich plains stretching towards Caserta, backed by the distant Apennines.

The *Monte della Misericordia*, in the Strada Tribunale, erected in 1601, from the designs of *Picchiatti*, is an octagonal ch. with 7 altars, each devoted to a work of charity. The altarpiece is by

Caravaggio, the Samaritan and the S. Peter by *Santafede*, the S. Paolino by *Corenzio*, and the Redeemer by *Giordano*. The building adjoining this ch. has large revenues, which are dispensed to the deserving poor; several beds are maintained in the hospitals; the debts of persons suddenly reduced to poverty are liquidated; the sick poor are maintained at the Baths of Ischia, and small dowries are given to poor girls.

Monte Oliveto, and its splendid monastery, in the Largo of the same name, were founded in 1411 by Guerrello Origlia, the favourite of King Ladislaus, from the designs of *Ciccione*. The monastery is now occupied as public offices, and the convent garden is used as a market. It was in this convent that Tasso found an asylum in his sickness and misfortune in 1588, and repaid the kindness of the monks by writing a poem on the origin of their order, and by addressing to them one of his finest sonnets. The ch. is a perfect museum of sculpture. In the porch or vestibule is the tomb of the architect *Domenico Fontana*, who died in 1607. In the Piccolomini Chapel is the celebrated Mezzo-rilievo of the Nativity, or the Presepio by *Donatello*, or, according to others, by his pupil *Antonio Rossellino*. Above the Nativity is a Choir of rejoicing angels, by *Rossellino*; "the angels singing," says Vasari, "with parted lips, and so exquisitely finished that they seem to breathe, and displaying in all their movements and expression so much grace and refinement, that genius and the chisel could produce nothing in marble to surpass this work." The bas-relief of the Crucifixion, and the beautiful TOMB OF MARY OF ARAGON, the natural daughter of Ferdinand I., and wife of Antonio Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi, are by the same artist. The tomb is nearly a copy of that erected in the ch. of San Miniato at Florence, by the same artist, to the Cardinal of Portugal, and which was so much admired by the Duke of Amalfi, that he commissioned Rossellino to execute a similar one for his deceased duchess. Another work of considerable interest in the history of art is the picture of the Ascension

by *Silvestro de' Buoni*. In the *Mastrogiudici* Chapel is the relief of the Annunciation, by *Benedetto da Maiano*. It represents the Virgin surrounded by saints and angels holding garlands of flowers. The chapels of the Pezzo and Liguori families contain the works of two distinguished sculptors, who were commissioned to decorate them with the productions of their chisels. The Pezzo Chapel has the Madonna in high relief between St. Peter and St. John, and the bas-relief of the Saviour calling St. Peter in the ship, by *Santacroce*. In the Liguori Chapel are the Virgin and Child with St. John and other saints, and the bas-relief below, with S. Francesco di Paola and the Four Evangelists by *Merliano*. By these works *Merliano* achieved for himself the highest rank among the sculptors of the 16th cent. The same artists have left other works in this ch. The chapel near the high-altar contains the St. John Baptist by *Merliano*, and the St. Antony by *Santacroce*. The Chapel del Santo Sepolcro contains the tomb of Cardinal Colonna, viceroy of Naples, who was poisoned by his servants with a fig, and buried in the same grave with Charles de Lannoy, a general of Charles V.; and a singular group of the Pietà in terra-cotta by *Modanino*, in which the principal figures, which are in full relief, are likenesses of contemporary characters. Sannazzaro is introduced as Joseph of Arimathea; Pontanus as Nicodemus; Alfonso II. as St. John, kneeling; and his son, the young Prince Ferdinand, is the next figure. In the D'Avalos chapel is the Madonna surrounded by angels and worshipped by S. Benedict and S. Thomas Aquinas, one of the best paintings of *Santafede*. The choir contains the frescoes of *Simone Papa the younger*; the tombs of ALFONSO II. and of Guerrello Origlia, by *Giovanni da Nola*. The organ in this ch., by Catarinozzi of Subiaco (1497), is considered one of the finest toned in Italy.

S. Paolo, in the Strada Tribunali, ruined by the earthquake of 1688, was rebuilt three years later on the designs of Grimaldi. It still preserves two ancient columns, a portion of the archi-

trave, and two mutilated statues from the temple of Castor and Pollux, which stood upon this spot. The ceiling of the choir and transept was painted by *Corenzio*. The frescoes on the ceiling of the nave are by *Stanzioni*. In the chapel near the Sacristy is the Deposition from the Cross, by *Marco da Siena*, and in the 2d chapel on the r. the Nativity, attributed to the same master. The Sacristy contains two great frescoes of the Conversion of St. Paul, and the Fall of Simon Magus, which are considered the triumphs of *Solimena*. The Cloister, which is said to stand on the site of the ancient theatre upon which Nero appeared, has 24 Doric columns of granite, which evidently belonged to it.

S. Pietro ad Aram, in the Strada of the same name, derives its name from an altar at which the Apostle S. Peter is said to have officiated and to have baptized St. Aspremo, the first bishop of Naples, and Santa Candida. It contains an alto-relievo representing the Descent from the Cross by *Santacroce*, and a S. Michael and an alto-relievo of the Madonna delle Grazie by *Merliano*.

S. Pietro a Maiella, in the Strada S. Pietro a Maiella, was built by the favourite of Charles II., Giovanni Pipino of Barletta, whose tomb has a long inscription in leonine verse, recording his death in 1316. It was formerly annexed to a monastery of the Celestins, now the *Collegio di Musica*. The paintings on the ceiling, representing the actions of S. Pietro Celestino in his solitary hermitage on Monte Maiella, and on the Papal throne as Celestin V., and those of the trausepts, representing the life of St. Catherine of Alexandria, are considered the best works of *Cov. Calabrese*. The altarpiece in the Chapel of S. Pietro Celestino is by *Stanzioni*, the frescoes by *De' Matteis*. The statue of St. Sebastian and the bas-relief in the chapel near the sacristy are by *Merliano*.

S. Pietro Martire, in the Strada of the same name, founded by Charles II., was entirely remodelled in the last centy. Near the entrance is a curious bas-relief of Death chasing a Merchant,

with a dialogue. It was erected in 1361 by one Francischino di Pignale, who twice had escaped being drowned. The interior contains the Assumption of the Virgin, and a Madonna in glory, by *Silvestro de' Buoni*, and an interesting bas-relief of the Madonna crowned, which appears from the shape to have formed the ornament of a Gothic doorway. The three pictures of the imprisonment and martyrdom of St. Peter Martyr are by *Francesco Imperato*. In the transept are the tombs of BEATRICE OF ARAGON, daughter of Ferdinand I., and widow of Mattheus Corvinus, King of Hungary; of ISABELLA DI CHIARAMONTE, first wife of Ferdinand I.; of DON PEDRO OF ARAGON, brother of Alfonso I., who was killed during the siege of Naples in 1439; and of CRISTOFORO DI COSTANZO, Grand Seneschal of Joanna I.

S. Pietro e Paolo, in the Vico de' Greci, founded in 1518 by Thomas Palæologus, is the ch. of the Greeks, the Greek liturgy being in use here. The frescoes are by *Corenzio*.

S. Severino e Sossio, in the Largo S. Marcellino, with its magnificent monastery of Benedictines of Monte Casino, was enlarged and modernized in 1490 from the designs of Francesco *Mormandi*. The Cupola, painted by the Flemish artist *Scheffer*, was one of the first erected in Naples. The frescoes of the ceilings of the choir and transept are by *Corenzio*, who lost his life by falling from the platform while retouching these frescoes, and is buried in the ch. Over the small door is the Baptism of our Saviour by *Perugino*. One of the side pictures is by *Girolamo Imperato*; the other, representing several angels, is a beautiful work by *Amato il Vecchio*. The 1st chapel on the r. has the Nativity of the Virgin, and the 4th her Assumption, by *Marco da Siena*. By the same artist are the Adoration of the Magi in the last chapel, the Crucifixion in the transept, and the Nativity of the Saviour in the last chapel on the l. In the San Severino chapel are the three Tombs of the brothers *San Severino*, who were poisoned in 1516 by their uncle Ascanio, that he might succeed to their inheritance. These fine monu-

ments are by *Merliano*. The Pietà of the transept is by *Domenico d' Auria*. Near the sacristy is the Tomb of *Andrea Bonifacio*, who died in childhood. The dead child is represented lying in the funeral urn surrounded by weeping children, one of whom holds open the cover of the urn. This very graceful composition is attributed by De Dominici to *Merliano*, while others ascribe it to *Pedro della Plata*. Opposite to it is the Tomb of *Giambattista Cicara*, by *Merliano*. Both tombs have very touching inscriptions by Sannazzaro. On the l. of the entrance to the sacristy is the descent to the subterranean ch., which on the principal altar has a large picture of the Virgin with the Saviour and Saints, by *Zingaro*; and on the altar of the 4th chapel the Madonna and Child with Saints, by *Andrea da Salerno*. The Cloister of the adjoining monastery, an imposing specimen of Ionic architecture, from the designs of *Ciccione*, contains the masterpiece of *Zingaro*. This celebrated work represents in fresco, arranged in twenty large compartments, the Life of St. Benedict. Although, executed in the early part of the 15th cent. and injured by retouching, these frescoes are still remarkable for what *Lanzi* calls the "incredible variety of figures and subjects," for their picturesque backgrounds, and for the beautiful expression of the countenances, which, as *Marco da Siena* said, seem living. The greater part of the extensive cloisters adjoining this ch. have been occupied by the *General Archives* of the kingdom.

S. Severo. See *S. Maria della Pietà de' Sangri*.

S. Teresa, in the Strada di Capodimonte, was built about 1600 by *Conforti*. It contains several pictures, among which are the Visitation by *Santafede*, Sta. Teresa by *De' Matteis* (in the choir), the Flight out of Egypt, S. Giovanni della Croce, and the frescoes of the transept by *Giacomo del Po*; two pictures by *Giordano*, painted in the manner of Guido; and some pictures by *Stanzioni*, in the chapel on the rt. of the high altar. In the garden of the monastery was discovered a few years ago an ancient burial-place, adjoining

the Museo Borbonico, and described by Giustiniani as Græco-Roman.

S. Teresa, in the Largo S. Teresella a Chiaia, was built in 1650 by *Fansaga*, who executed the statue of the saint on the altar. It contains—The Repose in Egypt; the Presentation; S. Pietro d'Alcantara; and the Apparition of Santa Teresa to her Confessor, by *Giordano*.

Trinità Maggiore. See *Gesù Nuovo*.

CEMETERIES.

There are two general cemeteries for Roman Catholics, under the name of *Camposanto*, one for Protestants, and one for the victims of the cholera.

The *Camposanto Vecchio*, between the Strada Poggio Reale and the Strada del Campo, is the old cemetery of Naples. It is used only for those who die in the hospitals, and for the poorer classes. It is approached by an avenue of cypresses. The ground forms a parallelogram of upwards of 300 feet, surrounded on three sides by a lofty wall, and bounded on the fourth side by an arcade. It contains 366 deep round pits, some of which are arranged under the arcade, but the greater part are in the area. These pits are covered with large stones; one of them is opened every evening, and cleared out to make room for the dead of the day. A priest resides upon the spot, and towards evening the miscellaneous funeral takes place. The bodies are brought by their relatives or by the hospital servants, and left to be disposed of at the appointed time, unattended, in most instances, by any relations.

The *Camposanto Nuovo*, near the Strada Poggio Reale, begun during the French occupation, and remodelled on an improved plan in 1837. It is divided into three portions, one of which is set apart for the *Confraternities* and other religious bodies which bury their own members;—one for the vaults and mausoleums of families;—and the third for the graves of individuals. It is already rich in monuments. There are a large ch., several private chapels, and a Capuchin convent. In the pri-

vate oratorio of the convent the mezzo-relievo on the altar and the lateral bas-reliefs are by *Merliano*, and were formerly in the ch. of Montoliveto. The ch. contains paintings by the modern Neapolitan artists *Marsigli*, *Guerra*, *Oliva*, and *Morani*, and a marble group of "La Pietà," by *Gennaro Calì*. In the middle of the large quadrangle adjoining the ch. is the colossal statue of Religion, by *Tito Angelini*.

The *Camposanto de' Colerici*, near the old Camposanto, was established in 1836.

The *Camposanto Inglese*, in the Largo S. M. della Fede, is the Protestant burial-ground.

COLLEGES AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

The UNIVERSITY (*Regia Università degli Studj*) occupies the old college of the Jesuits, a fine building, considered the best work of Marco di Pino, in the Strada del Salvatore, where it has been lodged since 1780. It is under the direction of a president, assisted by a rector and a secretary general. The president superintends all the affairs of the University, administers its laws, and directs the system of education. He is, by virtue of his office, the head of a committee of six professors who form the board of public instruction. The University has 54 different chairs, or professorships. The library is described under LIBRARIES. The collections of Mineralogy and other branches of Natural History have recently been increased so materially that a new edifice has been constructed to receive them.

The CHINESE COLLEGE (*Collegio de' Cinesi*), situated on one of the upper slopes of the Capodimonte, near the Ponte della Sanità, the only establishment of the kind in Europe. It was founded in 1732 by the celebrated Father Ripa, who visited China as a missionary from the Propaganda, resided at Peking for 13 years in the service of the emperor as a portrait-painter, and who has left so interesting a narrative of his residence in the Celestial Empire. The institution was

intended for the education of young Chinese, who are sent to Europe, and who, when sufficiently educated, are sent back to China as missionaries. It is under the management of a congregation, consisting of a rector and tutor, assisted by other ecclesiastics. The students are required to make five vows: 1. To live in poverty; 2. To obey their superiors; 3. To enter holy orders; 4. To become missionaries in the East under the control and direction of the Propaganda; 5. To devote their lives to the Roman Catholic church and to enter no other community. As the instruction is given in Latin, the new pupils, on their arrival, are unable to avail themselves of the rector's aid until they have acquired some knowledge of that language from their countrymen. Nearly 50 have been educated here since its foundation, and two of that number accompanied Lord Macartney's embassy to China as interpreters. The Refectory contains the portraits of Father Ripa, of the different rectors, and of the Chinese who have been members of the college. The portraits of the latter are usually taken on their departure for China. The revenues of the institution amount to about 6,000 ducats, but as this sum is insufficient to defray the expenses, the deficiency is made up by the College of the Propaganda at Rome. Attached to the college is a small museum of Chinese curiosities.

The COLLEGE OF MUSIC (*Collegio di Musica*) occupies the monastery attached to the ch. of S. Pietro a Maiella. It supplies 100 pupils with gratuitous instruction in music and singing, and also admits other pupils on payment of 9 ducats a month. It is under the direction of three royal commissioners and a director. It has great reputation as a school of music. Bellini was brought up in it. The present director is Mercadante, who succeeded Zingarelli. The Library contains a very valuable collection of musical works. Among them are the autograph compositions of Paesiello, Jomelli, and other masters of the Neapolitan school. Within the college is a small theatre in which the pupils rehearse their compositions.

The MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE (*Collegio Medico Chirurgico*), in the suppressed monastery of S. Gaudioso, is the national school of medicine and surgery. There are nearly 120 pupils. Regular lectures are delivered here on the different branches of professional science, and the students have the use of a pathological museum, &c. Anatomy, surgery, and the practice of medicine are taught at the Hospital *Degl' Incurabili*, which, by a subterranean passage, communicates with the college.

The ROYAL SOCIETY (*Società Reale Borbonica*) has a president and a secretary, both appointed for life by the king. It meets once a year, on the 30th of June, in one of the rooms of the Museo Borbonico. It is divided into 3 branches: 1st. *Accademia delle Scienze*, of 30 members.—2nd. *Accademia Ercolanese di Archeologia*, of 20 members.—3rd. *Accademia di Belle Arti*, 10 members. Each of these academies has a president appointed triennially, and a perpetual secretary, besides an unlimited number of honorary and corresponding members. They meet twice a month, except in May and October. The *Accademia delle Scienze* and the *Ercolanese* publish their Transactions (*Atti*) under the direction of their secretaries.

The ACCADEMIA PONTANIANA, which holds its sittings in S. Domenico Maggiore, is a literary as well as a scientific institution, consisting of an honorary president for life, a president elected annually, a perpetual secretary, and an unlimited number of members, resident, honorary, and corresponding.

The ACCADEMIA DEGLI ASPIRANTI NATURALISTI, which holds its sittings in the Cappella di Pontano, has a perpetual director, a president, annually elected, and an unlimited number of members.

The ACCADEMIA MEDICO-CHIRURGICA holds its sittings in the Hospital of *Incurabili*. It has a president, a secretary, and an unlimited number of members.

The BOTANIC GARDEN (*Orto Botanico*), adjoining the Albergo de' Poveri, was founded in 1809, and completed in 1818. This garden, under the direction

of Professor Tenore, has acquired an European reputation. Though deficient in well-constructed stove and green-houses, and badly supplied with water, it is remarkable for its fine collection of trees, which cannot fail to interest the botanical traveller.

The OBSERVATORY (*Reale Osservatorio di Capodimonte*) is situated on that part of the Capodimonte which was called by the Spaniards *Mirados* from the beauty of its view. It was begun in 1812, from the designs of Gasse, and completed in 1820, on the plans of the celebrated Piazzi. It is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. It commands an horizon unbroken in every direction, except towards the Castle of St. Elmo. The observatory, entered by a vestibule of six Doric columns of marble, is an elegant building. The Director is aided in the management of the observatory by a second astronomer and an assistant. The second astronomer is bound to give gratuitous lectures to any students who wish to form an astronomical class. Under the direction of Piazzi, this observatory obtained European celebrity. The present Director, Signor de Gasparis, has proved himself a worthy successor of Piazzi, having discovered seven of the 35 small planets observed since 1801, in which year Ceres was discovered by Piazzi, at this observatory.

HOSPITALS.

There are no less than 60 charitable foundations in Naples, richly endowed, including the following Hospitals:—The *Santa Casa degl' Incurabili*, founded by Francesca Maria Longo, in 1521, and enriched in later times by numerous benefactors. Its ample revenues are administered by a president, and three governors appointed by the king. It is a vast establishment, open to persons of both sexes, and of every rank and condition. It has separate wards for particular diseases, such as pulmonary consumption, which is considered contagious at Naples. Sometimes there are not less than 2000 patients, besides large numbers who are sent to various

convalescent establishments belonging to the hospital in the suburbs. Patients whose cases are hopeless are removed to the dying ward; a most barbarous and inhuman practice, which ought to be abolished. The hospital is in high repute as a medical school. *Ospedale de' Pellegrini*, in the Strada Porta Medina, attached to the ch. of Trinità de' Pellegrini, is a hospital for the sick and wounded of all classes. It has a convalescent establishment, where the sick are received for eight days, at Torre del Greco.—*Ospedale della Pace*, in the Strada dei Tribunali, built on the site of the Palace of Sergianni Caracciolo, and under the direction of the brothers of S. Giovanni di Dio.—*Ospedale di S. Eligio*, on the Largo del Mercato, for females, with a *Conservatorio* for the nuns who attend on the sick.—*Ospedale della Paziienza Cesarea*, in the Strada Infrascata, for infirm women, founded, by Annibale Cesareo, in 1600.—*Ospedale di Santa Maria della Fede*, in the Largo of the same name, the Lock Hospital.—*Ospedale del Borgo di Loreto*, in the street of the same name, erected under Ferdinand II.—*Ospedale di S. Francesco*, in the Largo S. Anna a Capuana, the hospital for the prisons, formerly a convent.—*Ospedale della Trinità*, in the Strada de' Sette Dolori, the Military Hospital, formerly the splendid monastery of the Trinità. The ch. was built by Grimaldi, and the vestibule by Fansaga.—*Ospedale del Sacramento*, in the Strada Infrascata, another Military Hospital, formerly a Carmelite Monastery.—*Ospedale de' Ciechi*, in the Chiaia, for the blind, founded by Ferdinand I. in 1818. 200 blind are here instructed in useful works and in music.

Albergo de' Poveri, or *Reclusorio*, the vast building in the Strada Foria, seen by the traveller who enters the city by the road from Rome. It was begun in 1751 from the designs of Fuga, and was intended by its founder, Charles III., as an asylum where all the poor of the kingdom might be received and taught some useful occupation. The building would have been $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and have contained a ch., and four large courts with fountains. Of this design

not more than three fifths have been completed. One side is occupied by the males, the other by the females. Some of the inmates are instructed in the elementary branches of education, including music and drawing; while others are brought up to trades. There are also schools for the deaf and dumb, and for mutual instruction. The boys brought up in it are generally sent into the army. Several smaller institutions are dependent on the Albergo de' Poveri, which, with its dependencies, contains about 5000 persons.

THE MUSEUM.

The MUSEO BORBONICO.—Open to the public daily from 8 to 2, except on Sundays and Fridays, when the hours are 10 to 1. *Fees* very numerous; the custode of each department expecting to be paid: indeed this is the only public establishment of the kind in Italy—where every place, both public and private, is so liberally thrown open to the stranger—where fees are almost compulsory. The usual fees for a party are as follows:—Marble Statues, 4 carlini; Egyptian Museum, 2; Toro Farnese, 2; Cabinet of Gems, 2; other Cabinets, 2; the two Galleries of Pictures, 4; for a single person, or very small party, half these rates. Travellers need not repeat these fees every time they visit the museum.

The building, called also the *Studj*, was begun in 1586 by the Duke d'Osuna, as the cavalry barracks, but the deficiency of water rendering it wholly unsuited to such a purpose, it was remodelled by the Count de Lemos in 1615, from the designs of Giulio Cesare Fontana, as the University. After the earthquake of 1688, it became the seat of the Tribunals; and in 1705, after the revolution of *Macchia*, it was changed into barracks till 1767, when the University was again placed in it. In 1780 the university was removed to the Gesù Vecchio, and this building was appropriated to the use of the Academy of Sciences. In 1790 it was considerably enlarged for the purpose of receiving the royal collections of antiquities and pictures. Ferdinand I., in 1816, gave

it the name of *Museo Reale Borbonico*, and caused to be brought into it all the antiquities and pictures scattered among the royal palaces of Portici and Capodimonte.

To describe, in detail, the various objects of this museum would require a volume, and would, moreover, be useless, as we could not give the numbers by which travellers might be enabled to identify each object in the various departments of the museum. These numbers are occasionally changed, with a view, as it is said, to rendering the previous catalogue of no service whenever a new edition of it is published. We shall, therefore, only point out those objects which possess the greatest interest, and advise the traveller to buy the *last edition* of the *Catalogue*, which is sold by the porter of the museum for 6 carlini, and in which he will find a detailed description of each object with its proper number of reference. As the different branches of the museum, and especially the galleries of statues and pictures, are constantly undergoing some re-arrangement, the traveller must not be surprised if some of the objects we shall point out are not in the precise situation we place them.

The museum is divided into 17 collections, which may be thus classed in the order in which we shall describe them:—

On the ground floor.—I. Ancient Frescoes; II. Mosaics and Mural Inscriptions; III. Egyptian Antiquities; IV. Ancient Sculpture; V. Inscriptions and Toro Farnese; VI. Bronzes.

On the staircase.—VII. Ancient Glasses; VIII. Pottery; IX. Cinquecento objects; X. Reserved cabinet.

Upstairs.—XI. The Papyri; XII. Gems; XIII. Medals and Coins; XIV. Small Bronzes; XV. Vases; XVI. Paintings; XVII. Library.

The localities from which the objects have been derived are indicated by letters. The letter (B) signifies the Borgia Collection; (C) Capua; (C A) Capuan Amphitheatre; (Cu) Cumæ; (F) the Farnese Collection; (H) Herculaneum; (L) Lucera; (M) Minturnæ; (N) Naples; (P) Pompeii; (Pz) Pozzuoli; (S) Stabiae.

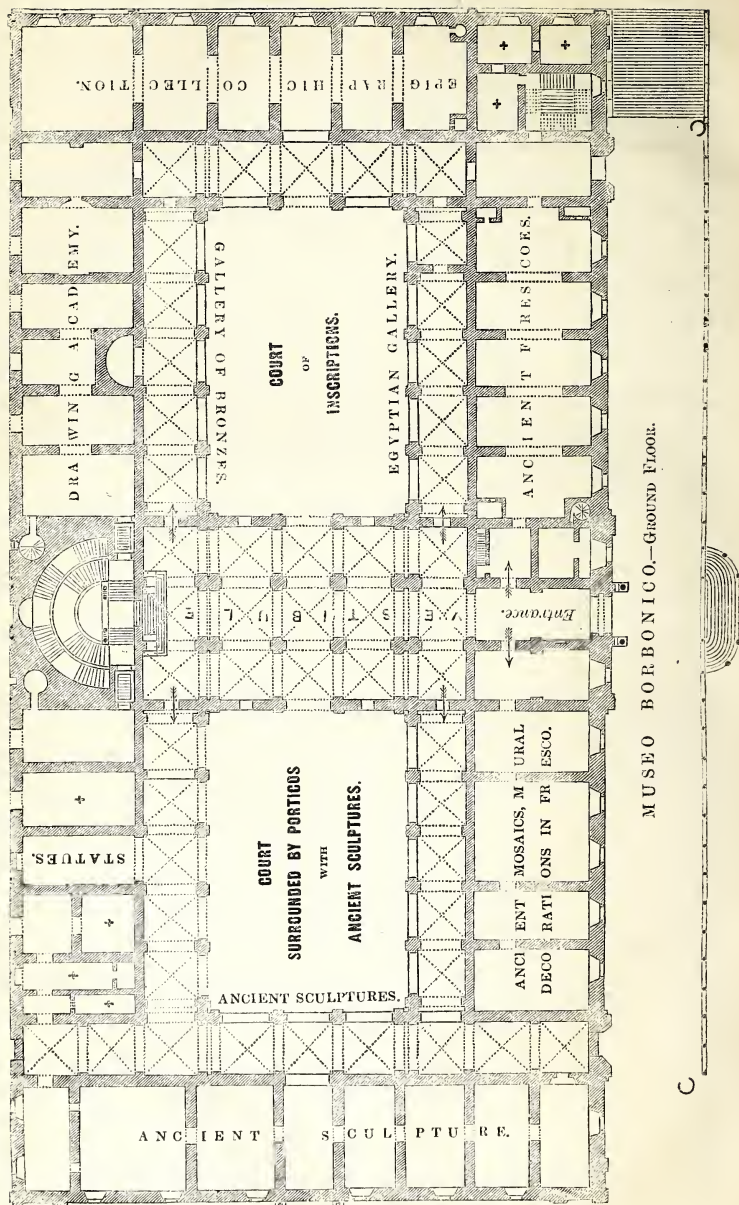
On entering the *Vestibule*, the principal objects of interest are a colossal statue of Alexander Severus (F); Flora (F) and the Genius of Rome (F) in Greek marble; Urania, so called by Visconti, who was misled by the globe, which is a modern addition (it is now believed to be Melpomene) (F); the models of the two equestrian statues of Ferdinand I. and Carlo III., which stand in the square of the Palace. On the *Staircase* is the colossal statue of Ferdinand I., one of the least successful of *Canova's* works. At the sides of this statue are 2 graceful *Danzatrici* in Greek marble (H).

The first door on the rt. of the grand entrance leads to

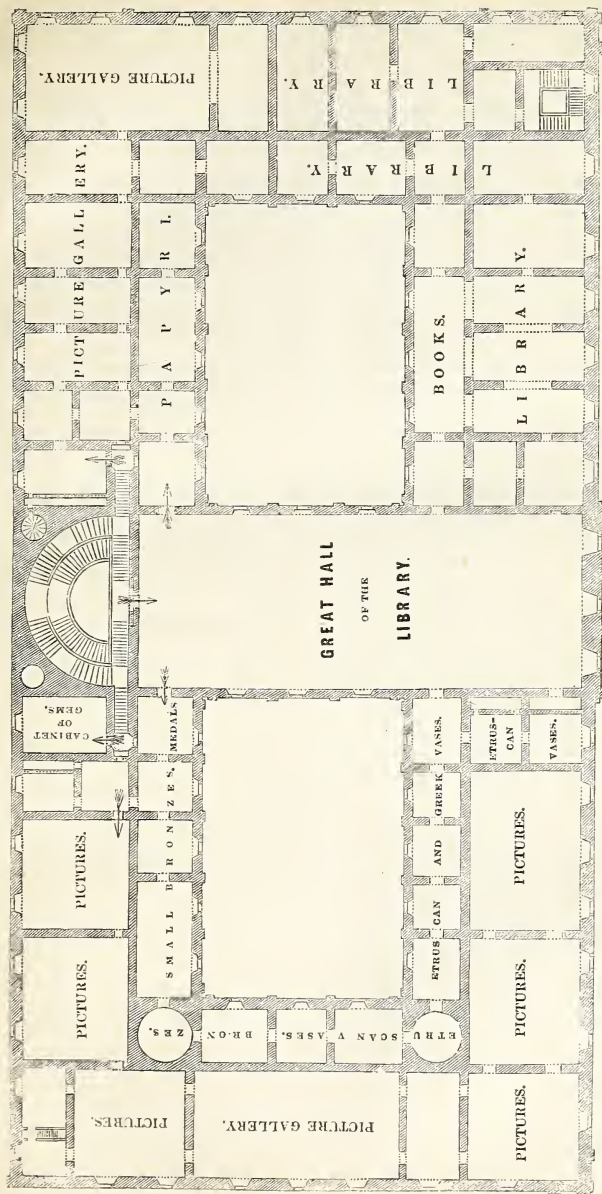
I. THE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT FRESCOS FOUND AT HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII. It contains more than 1600 objects, and is constantly increasing. These relics of ancient art are, with few exceptions, curious rather than beautiful. With all their occasional gracefulness and expression—with all their marvellous variety of invention and fancy—they can only be regarded as the house-decorations of a second-rate city. Historical subjects are extremely rare, and no painting has yet been discovered which the ancients themselves have recorded with praise. The most important objects in the collection are:—

A *Love Bargain*; a lady purchasing a young Love, one of the most popular of the whole collection, full of spirit (H).—The *Danzatrici*; a party of 13 dancing-girls, discovered in a chamber (P) in 1749: remarkable for their graceful attitudes and variety of costumes.—The *Rope-dancers* (P); found in the same apartment as the *Danzatrici*.—*Ariadne abandoned at Naxos* (H); remarkable for its pathos and poetry.—Landscape, supposed to be either Pompeii, or Puteoli (P).—*Massinissa and Sophonisba*, one of the few purely historical paintings found at Pompeii. Sophonisba holds the cup with the poison, which Massinissa, who is embracing her, induces her to take to prevent her being carried in triumph to Rome. Scipio seems astonished at such an exhibition of female resolution.—Caricature, representing Æneas, Anchises, and Ascanius, with dogs' heads (P).—The Seven Days of the Week, represented by the Seven Planets (P).—A House-scene, where the arrangement of the eating-table and the mode of drinking may be observed (H).—Ulysses discovering himself to Penelope (St).—Polyphemus receiving a repulsive Letter from Galatea, brought by a Love riding on a Dolphin (H).—The Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent (H).—*Telephus nursed by the Hind*, with Hercules listening with astonishment to the announcement of the goddess that the child thus nursed is his own son: the colours in this picture are well preserved (H).—*Chiron teaching Achilles to play upon the Lyre* (H).—*Theseus killing the Minotaur*; very fine, although the colours are faded (H).—*Charity*, better known as the *Carità Greca*, the story of Perona saving the life of her father Cimon, as recorded by Valerius Maximus (P).—A Parrot drawing a Car driven by a Grasshopper, supposed to be a caricature of Nero led by Seneca (H).—*Pylades and Orestes chained and conducted to the Sacrifice* (P).—A Blind Man led by his Dog (P).—THE SACRIFICE OF IPHIGENIA, a beautiful painting, representing the moment at which Calchas is about to strike the blow. Iphigenia is borne to the altar by two men, and is appealing piteously to her father, who stands with his head veiled and turned away, to conceal his grief. Above is Diana in the clouds, with the hind which was to supply the place of the victim (P). It is supposed to be a copy of a famous painting of Timanthe, described by Pliny.—*Four monochromatic (one-coloured) paintings on white marble* (H), the only known examples of this mode of painting. The first represents Theseus killing the Centaur Eurythion. The second represents five young female figures, two of whom are playing at the *Astragali*. The picture bears the name of the artist, Alexander of Athens.—The Centaur Nessus, with Dejanira and Hercules (P).—*Medea about to kill her Children, who are amusing themselves at play* (P).—ACHILLES DELIVERING BRISEIS TO THE HERALDS OF AGAMEMNON, found in the





MUSEO BORBONICO.—GROUND FLOOR.



MUSEO BORBONICO.—UPPER FLOOR.

The Collection of Terre-Cotte, Ancient Glass, the Cinquecento Collection, and the Reserved Cabinet, are in a Series of Rooms forming an Entresol beneath the Papyri, Small Bronzes, and Medals.

house of the tragic poet (P), is considered the finest specimen extant of ancient painting. It has been described by Sir William Gell. Patroclus leads in Briseis, who is presented to the heralds by Achilles, whose head is full of fire and animation. The colours, which are now faded, when first discovered were fresh, and the flesh had the transparency of Titian.—*The Toilette of a Lady* (H).—Agamemnon conducting Chryseis to the Ship which is to convey her to her Father (P).—*The Pier of the Fulonica*, removed from the peristyle of the House of that name (P), is a most curious illustration of ancient trade. It is covered with paintings representing the different operations of a dyer and scourer,—the dyers in the vats treading the cloth, the wringing, the drying, the carding, the frame for fumigating and bleaching, and the screw-press for finishing. Men, women, and children are engaged in the occupation.

II. The GALLERY OF MOSAICS, MURAL INSCRIPTIONS, AND FRESCO ORNAMENTS. (1st door on the l.)—Some of the Mosaics are very interesting.—A Cat devouring a Bird (P).—A *Comic Scene* (P), in which three actors masked are sitting at a table. In the upper part of the Mosaic is the name of Dioscorides of Samos.—*Another Comic Scene* (P) by the same hand,—a pleasing composition of a man, two women, and a boy playing various instruments, and wearing ornamented masks. It is of small pieces of glass.—*The Choragium* (P), also of glass, represents the Choragus instructing the actors. Two have their masks raised, and are taking their final instructions; another is putting on the tunic, and a female musician is tuning the pipes.—Theseus in the Labyrinth conquering the Minotaur (P).—A Cock-fight (P).—A Skeleton grasping a vase in each hand, supposed to be one of the emblems which the ancients had before them at their feasts (H).—Four columns of stucco covered with Mosaics (P).—A Pavement, representing in black Mosaic on a white ground the signs of the Zodiac, with the Rape of Europa in the centre (L).

III. The GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN

ANTIQUITIES. (2nd door on the rt.)—It was augmented by the purchase of the collection of Cardinal Borgia, and is of considerable importance. We shall only notice a few of the principal objects.—A sepulchral monument in granite with bas-reliefs of 22 figures and hieroglyphics (B).—A fragment of a sarcophagus of black granite, covered inside and out with hieroglyphics. In 1762 Niebuhr saw this fragment at Boulac, and published a sketch of it in his Travels. Cardinal Borgia, by means of large sums of money paid to the Turkish governor of Cairo, who had buried the monument in the sand, succeeded in having it disinterred, and shipped for Leghorn.—A Pastophorus, or Egyptian priest, in black basalt, one of the finest examples of this numerous class of statues (F).—A statue of Serapis, seated on his throne, with his right hand resting on the head of Cerberus, found in the vestibule of the Serapeon (Pz).—The Isiac table, found in the Iseon (P).—A square tablet of lead covered with hieratic characters, alluded to by Zoega in his work on the Obelisks.—Bust of Isis in green basalt.—Head of Ptolemy V. in Parian marble.—Small statue of Isis, with gilt and coloured drapery, holding the sistrum in the right hand, and the keys of the Nile in the left (P).—A singular representation in relief of Osiris made equal with the Immortal Gods. It was once painted, the traces of colour being still visible.—A bas-relief of Osiris and Isis appeased by prayers and oblations; a very important sculpture, which dates, probably, from the Greek invasion of Egypt (B).—Five Canopic vases in Oriental alabaster (B).—A case containing various sacerdotal objects used by the priests in the performance of religious rites.—Male torso in basalt, covered with hieroglyphics, many of which do not occur on any other monuments (B).—The famous Papyrus, with Greek characters, which dates from the 2nd or 3rd cent. of our era, and which Schow states to have been found in a subterranean building at Memphis, with 40 others, enclosed in a box of sycamore-wood. They were offered for sale to a merchant who, not

knowing their value, purchased this one only, and sent it to Cardinal Borgia: the others were consumed in the pipes of the Turks, who liked the aromatic smoke which they emitted. The Greek characters are very difficult to read, but are most valuable for their antiquity. The manuscript is written in columns with simple ink, and contains the names of the workmen who constructed the dykes and channels of the Nile, and who are designated by the names of the father and mother; as for example, in the first column, Panates, son of Heraclæus and Irene.—Group of a Pastophorus and an Isiac priestess in basalt, supposed to be one of the most ancient monuments of this class.—An *Ibis* of white marble, with the head, neck, and feet of bronze (P).—Various Mummies from Thebes.—*Ten Presses*, containing a great variety of miscellaneous objects.

IV. The COLLECTION OF ANCIENT SCULPTURE (2nd door on the l.) occupies 3 large galleries, called *Porticos*, 6 smaller galleries, a cabinet, an ante-room, and an open court.

1. *First Portico*, called that of the Miscellaneous Objects (*dei Miscellanei*).—(Rt.) Bust of Ptolemy Soter? (H).—Bust of M. Jun. Brutus (F).—An Amazon on horseback (F).—THE WOUNDED GLADIATOR, well known as the "Farnese Gladiator," a very noble statue, full of feeling, and painfully true to nature. John Bell considers it one of the noblest in the museum. The head, arms, and feet are modern, but very ably conceived.—A Wrestler in Greek marble, once supposed to be Etruscan, but now generally regarded as an example of early Greek sculpture (F). It has been badly restored as a gladiator.—A Young Gladiator in the act of fighting, although wounded in the thigh: it is supposed to be a copy from a statue of Praxiteles (?) (F).—(Lt.) Another Wrestler, the companion statue of the one described above (F).—A Dacian King as a prisoner (F).—The statue of M. Nonius Balbus, with an inscription, showing that it was erected to him as prætor and proconsul by the people of Herculaneum. It was found without the head, and the pre-

sent one, although antique, obviously does not belong to it.—His father M. Nonius Balbus; his mother Viciria, a veiled statue in Pentelic marble; and 4 of his daughters, one of whom has marks of gilding on the hair. It would appear from the arrangement of the female figures, and from their having been all found in the theatre, that the inhabitants of Herculaneum displayed their affection for this family by placing their statues in the theatre under the allegorical forms of different Muses. The statue of a 5th daughter was presented by the Prince of Elbeuf to Prince Eugene, and is now in the Dresden Museum.—A Dead Warrior and a Dead Amazon (F).—A speaking and most expressive bust, supposed to be Sylla (F).

2. *Second Portico*, called the *Portico de' Balbi* from the celebrated equestrian statues of the elder and younger Balbus. The first is that of *Marcus Nonius Balbus, the younger*. In the French invasion of 1799, while the statue was in the royal palace of Portici, the head of the figure was struck by a cannon ball and dashed to atoms, but the loss was repaired by the sculptor Brunelli, who collected the fragments, and from them formed a cast, upon which the present head was accurately modelled. The inscription on the pedestal shows that this statue, like all the others of the Balbus family, was erected at the public expense.—*Marcus Nonius Balbus, the father*, the companion statue to the preceding. The head and one hand were missing, and were supplied by Canardi, who copied the head of the statue in the 1st Portico. These equestrian statues, both found in the Basilica of Herculaneum, have suffered more than any others which have been disinterred.—*The Farnese Bacchus*, an exquisite figure in a graceful posture, standing on tip-toe, with his right hand raised to gather the bunch of grapes. The head and arms are restored by Albaccini.—The Priestess *Eumachia*, a fine statue erected by the dyers (P).—GANYMEDE AND THE EAGLE, in Greek marble, full of grace and beauty beyond almost any other example of the same subject (F).—*Hercules and Omphale*, a Roman

sculpture in Pentelic marble (H).—*Hercules and Iole*, in Greek marble, but of Roman workmanship (F). This group is supposed to have supplied Tasso with the ideas of his fine description in the *Gerusalemme*, Canto xvi.—*Bacchus*, in Greek marble, found a few years ago near Salerno.—*Æsculapius* (F), a fine Greek statue said to have been found in the island of the Tiber, where there was a temple of *Æsculapius*.—*Bacchus and Ampelus* (restored erroneously as a Cupid), a splendid group in Greek marble (F); the same subject as in the gallery at Florence, but in a more superb style.—*A Faun carrying the boy Bacchus on his shoulders*, a charming group of Greek workmanship (F), admirably restored by Albaccini from other antiques of the same subject. The Faun holds in his hands the cymbals; his laughing countenance is turned towards the boy, who grasps with one hand the Faun's hair to maintain his position, and with the other holds out a bunch of grapes with a tantalising and yet playful air, while he looks down upon the Faun's laughing face with an arch and affectionate expression, which is nature itself.—**THE FARNESE MINERVA**, a colossal statue in Parian marble, nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Imposing in proportions and severe in design, this noble statue realises all our classical ideas of the Goddess of Wisdom. It was found at Velletri, and purchased for 36,000 piastres. It is entire, with the exception of the arms, which are restored. *Bacchus*, a fine statue of Roman sculpture of the time of Hadrian: the hands are restorations by Albaccini (F).—Bust of *Alexander* as the son of Jupiter Ammon, with two small horns appearing from among the hair: the wry neck, which is very evident, and the dignified, but pensive features, which are so well known from other examples, leave no doubt that this is a real likeness of Alexander, flattered by the insignia of his assumed divinity. It is in Greek marble, but of Roman sculpture (H).—In this portico have been deposited two *sarcophagi*, which were, till very recently, at Mileto in Calabria. The larger of them, of Roman workman-

ship, had been used as the tomb of Count Roger, the Norman, and was lying near the ruins of the Abbey of the Holy Trinity which he had founded at Mileto. The smaller one, of beautiful Greek workmanship, with an alto-relievo representing the battle of the Amazons, had been handed down as the tomb of the Countess Eremberga, Roger's wife, and was lying in the piazza of that town.

3. *Third Portico*, called *degli Imperadori*, an interesting collection; for although many of the statues are inferior as works of art, they afford a good opportunity of studying the features and expression of the rulers of the Roman world. In the centre is the sitting **STATUE OF AGRIPPINA**, lamenting in silent, but most expressive anguish, the death of Germanicus. This statue was considered by Winckelmann finer than those of the Capitol or the Villa Albani. She sits in a cushioned chair of simple, but elegant form; her posture is easy and graceful; her hands are clasped and resting in her lap; the drapery is finely disposed, and the whole expression is that of pensive resignation.—Bust of *Britannicus*, placid and amiable in aspect combined with intelligence of expression (F).—Bust in Pentelic marble, attributed by some to Hannibal, and by others to Brutus (C).—Colossal bust of *Titus* (F).—**JULIUS CÆSAR**, a colossal bust in Carrara marble, considered by Visconti, who describes it in the 4th vol. of the *Museo Pio Clementino*, the finest likeness known. It represents the great Roman in middle age, with the hair still upon his forehead: the countenance is serene and beaming with intelligence (F).—Bust of *HADRIAN*, considered one of the finest in the museum, a very dignified and noble countenance, marked with thought and refined expression (F).—Bust of *ANTONINUS PIUS*, of beautiful workmanship, considered the finest bust of Antoninus known (F).—Bust of *Marcus Aurelius*, in Carrara marble, of exquisite workmanship and in the finest preservation (C A).—Colossal sitting statue of *Claudius*, found without the head and arms. The discovery of a

statue of Claudius in a similar attitude, at Veii, is the sole foundation for the name being given to this statue. It was the first large statue found at (H), and it became the basis of the collection subsequently formed. The head and arms are of plaster.—Statue of Trajan, or rather a Torso with the head of Trajan added by the restorer. It is remarkable for the fine bas-relief on the cuirass, representing Minerva between two dancing figures. The arms and legs are modern (M).—Bust of Lucius Verus, remarkable for the minute workmanship of the beard, which is more like ivory carving than the graceful sculpture of Greek art.—Statue of Lucius Verus, a fine statue, with a head of great expression (F).—A very rare and authentic statue of Caligula, in Greek marble. The Roman people, in their abhorrence of his character, destroyed every memorial of Caligula at his death. It was found by the Marchese Venuti, broken into fragments (M). The head was used by the ferrymen of the Gari-gliano to steady the wheels of the carriages which passed the river in the boat, and the remaining fragments were found lying in the yard of a small osteria in the neighbourhood. The whole were put together by Brunelli, who restored the legs, the l. hand, the rt. arm, the neck, the beard, and the l. ear. The countenance is that of low cunning and meanness; the armour is fine, and embellished with a spirited bas-relief representing a horse (probably the favourite one which Caligula made a senator) pounced upon by a griffon, while a soldier in vain endeavours to hold him by the bridle. The chief interest of the statue is derived from its having been preserved to our times in spite of all the efforts of the Romans to blot out the memory of their oppressor.—A grand Porphyry Basin, supposed to have contained the lustral waters in the temple of Æsculapius, in the island of the Tiber (F).—Bust of Gallienus; a finely executed work for the period (C).—Statue of Marcus Aurelius, a noble statue, wearing a cuirass decorated with two griffons, and a bas-

relief of a Gorgon's head, as an emblem of prudence. Part of the neck, the rt. arm, the l. hand, and the legs are restorations by Albaccini (F).—A colossal seated statue in the attitude and costume of Jupiter, restored with a modern head as Augustus, on the supposition that the sculptor intended to represent his apotheosis as a piece of flattery to him while living. The only authority for it is an antique cameo in which Augustus is so represented (H).—Bust of Caracalla; a finely executed head, fully expressive of ferocious passions and habitual cruelty (F).

4. The *Open Court*, or *Cortile*, adjoining this gallery, contains a miscellaneous collection of antiquities which have been recently arranged.

5. *Hall of the Flora*.—The colossal statue known as the FLORA FARNESE, found in the baths of Caracalla at Rome, and celebrated as one of the masterpieces of ancient sculpture. Though upwards of 12 feet in height, it is so finely proportioned and so graceful, that the unnatural effect of a colossal statue is not felt, and the spectator sees only one of the noblest specimens of the female form which Greek art has handed down to us. The head, the arms, and the feet were supplied by Della Porta and Albaccini, who, without any authority, gave it the character of Flora. Visconti thought that it represents *Hope*, and according to others *Venus Genitrix*.—*Antinous*, a very graceful and life-like statue, though much restored. There is an air of melancholy about the features, but the limbs are fleshy and beautifully finished (F).—*Juno*, a statue of large size, full of dignity and expression. The drapery is transparent and gracefully disposed (F).—*Venus Victrix with Cupid* (C A), a statue about whose merits there has been much difference of opinion among critics. The arms and the Cupid being restorations by Brunelli, the action is conjectural, and there is nothing in the original parts to show whether Venus was represented as victorious over Mars or over Minerva or Juno.—ARISTIDES, the finest statue in the collection, discovered in the Villa of the Papyri at

(H), and ever since named and described as Aristides, though other critics have endeavoured to prove that it represents *Æschines*. It is the grandest embodiment of high intellectual power and calm dignity of character that ever was expressed in marble. The countenance is placid and dignified, the curling of the hair and beard graceful, the drapery exquisite. It is one of the most precious legacies bequeathed to us by antiquity. Canova considered it one of the most marvellous monuments of ancient art; and on the floor of the room in which it formerly stood there were three places marked by him as the best positions for contemplating it.—*Apollo* playing on a lyre with the *Swan* at his feet (F), a statue greatly extolled by Winckelmann, whose criticism, however, is not generally received.—This gallery contains also the grandest Mosaic which has yet been discovered at (P), found in 1831 in the House of the Faun. The subject has been the cause of much learned disquisition; but it is now generally admitted that it represents the *Battle of Issus*, and that the two principal figures are portraits of Alexander and Darius. The composition is crowded with figures and horsemen in the very heat of the fight. One war chariot only is introduced, corresponding with the account of the battle given by Q. Curtius. The colouring is most vivid, and the execution perfect.

6. *Hall of Apollo*, or the Hall of Coloured Marbles.—In the middle of the hall is a semi-colossal sitting statue of the *Apollo Citharæda*, of a single piece of porphyry, with the exception of the extremities, which are of white marble. It is crowned with laurel, and wears the theatrical costume. It holds the lyre in the left, and the plectrum in the right hand. The drapery is finely arranged and admirably chiselled. The rarity of the material gives great value to this statue, independently of its merit as a work of art (F).—Statues of Ceres and of Isis, in the dark grey marble called bigio morato, greatly restored (F).—*Apollo Musagetes*, in green basalt; *Apollo*, in the act of reposing himself, bends his right arm gracefully over his

head, and suspends his lyre with the left.—Bust of Marcus Aurelius; the head, beautiful and delicately worked in Carrara marble, is inserted in a bust of oriental alabaster (F).—*Statue of Diana of Ephesus*, in oriental alabaster, with the head, hands, and feet of bronze. This fine specimen of Roman sculpture is in the highest state of preservation, even in the minutest details. The characteristic emblems of the *Dea Matrix*, whence arose the epithet of *multimamea*, are also well preserved. The head is surmounted by a species of circular diadem with eight chimæras; and there are three lions on each arm. On the breast are various zodiacal signs, with four winged female figures, supposed to typify the four seasons (F).

7. *Hall of the Muses*.—It contains the statues of the Muses found in the theatre at (H); some of them are very good. Mnemosyne, Terpsichore, and Clio are in Pentelic marble.—Sitting statue of *Apollo Musagetes*, remarkable for the carving of the feet (F).—Mezzo-relievo of four figures, of exquisite workmanship, supposed to represent *Apollo* or *Bacchus* and the Graces (F).—In the middle of this hall is the splendid Vase of Greek marble, covered with bas-reliefs representing the *Birth of Bacchus*. Mercury is represented consigning the infant child to the nymph Nysa, who is assisted by three Bacchantes and three Fauns, who are rejoicing at the birth. A graceful wreath of vine leaves and tendrils crowns the vase. In the middle is inscribed the name of the sculptor, Salpion of Athens. This unrivalled specimen of art, which has been described by Montfaucon, Spon, and other writers, was found among the ruins of ancient Formiæ, in the bay of Gaeta, and it lay for a long time on the beach, where it was used by the boatmen to moor their boats: the marks of the ropes are distinctly visible. It was afterwards removed to the cathedral of Gaeta, where it was used as the baptismal font.

8. *Hall of Adonis*.—In the middle of the apartment,—the *Adonis* (C), a finely proportioned and highly finished figure. It has been restored in parts.—*Puteal*, or mouth of a well, with a bas-relief of

the best times of Greek art, representing the process of wine-making by Silenus and the Satyrs (N).—*Cupid* entangled in the folds of a dolphin; a curious and well executed group (F).—The *Hermaphrodite Faun*, in Parian marble, and evidently of the finest Greek art; perhaps the most characteristic and elegant of this class of statues. It has been restored (P).—Winged statue of *Cupid*, of Greek workmanship, supposed to be one of the antique copies of the *Cupid* of Praxiteles (F).—The *Venus Anadyomene*, a fine statue, but much damaged; all the upper part down to the breast has been restored by Albaccini (F).—The *Hermaphrodite Bacchus*; a singular but characteristic statue, with very light and well-arranged drapery. It has been greatly restored (P).

9. *Hall of Jupiter*.—Colossal sitting statue of *Jupiter Stator* (Cu); an undoubted specimen of Greek art, very dignified and imposing, though cruelly retouched and scraped.—*Bacchus intoxicated*, a highly finished and most animated bas-relief, considered by Winckelmann one of the finest bas-reliefs of Grecian art.—*Sarcophagus*, with a bas-relief representing a Bacchanalian festival, with *Bacchus* drunken in his car, and *Hercules* resting upon *Iole* (F).—*PSYCHE* (C A), a fragment full of feeling, grace, and beauty, and ascribed by some to Praxiteles. The surpassing loveliness of the countenance is combined with elegance of form and delicacy of attitude. It would seem, from the posture of the figure and the expression of her countenance, as if a *Cupid* stood on her right, and they were apparently in conversation. It is certainly the most beautiful representation of *Psyche* in existence.—A beautiful Grecian bas-relief representing the *Fulfilment of Venus's promise*. The group consists of *Venus* and *Helen*, *Cupid* and *Paris*, and *Pitho*, the goddess of persuasion; all of them, except *Cupid*, have their names inscribed in Greek.—The *Torso FARNESE*, or the *Torso* of *Bacchus* (F), a masterpiece of Grecian art, regarded by some as a work of *Phidias*. Nothing can be more elegant than the graceful attitude of the neck and the body, or more soft

and true to nature than the exquisite delicacy of the flesh. It differs from the *Torso Belvedere*, but is not inferior to it in beauty.

10. *Hall of Atlas*, or the *Hall of the Illustrious Men*.—It contains a number of busts and statues of ancient poets, orators, etc. Here stood formerly the *Aristides*. In the middle of the hall is the kneeling *STATUE OF ATLAS* sustaining the celestial globe; a very interesting monument of Roman art, and one of interest to the student of ancient astronomy. Of the 47 constellations known to the ancients, 42 may be distinctly recognised, and the five wanting are *Ursa major*, *Ursa minor*, *Sagittarius*, *Equus*, and *Canis minor*. The date of this sculpture is fixed as anterior to the time of *Hadrian* (F).—*Homer*, a dignified and venerable statue, of Greek sculpture, finely preserved (H).—Bust of *Socrates* (F).—Statue of *Sylla*; the head is that of *Sylla*, but it is only an adaptation to the rest of the figure (H).—*Solon*, one of the finest busts in the collection; a noble likeness of the great legislator, executed in the most perfect style of Grecian art (F).—Bust of *Demosthenes*, of Greek sculpture (H).—Bust of *Herodotus*, with his name inscribed in Greek characters (F).—Small statue of *Cicero* in the act of speaking; the head, hands, and right foot are modern (H).—Bust called *Plato*, but which is a beautiful head of *Bacchus* on a modern bust (H).

11. *Hall of Tiberius*.—Colossal *Head of Tiberius* on a modern bust (F); one of the best portraits of the imperial tyrant in his early youth.—A quadrangular *Pedestal* of Greek marble, erected in honour of *Tiberius* by the 14 cities of *Asia Minor*, which he rebuilt after they had been damaged by an earthquake. Each city is represented by a symbolical figure wearing its national costume, and distinguished by the name inscribed below it. It was found during *Addison's* visit in 1693, in the *Piazza della Malva* (P).—A beautiful *Vase*, in Greek marble, ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing a Bacchanalian procession (H).—A double *Hermes*, with heads of *Herodotus* and

Thucydides, inscribed with their names in Greek characters (F).—A *Vestal*, a favourite bust, known by the popular name of the *Zingarella* (F).—*Bust of Seneca*, well known as the Farnese Seneca. Winckelmann doubted the accuracy of the judgment which assigned this and many other similar busts to Seneca.—Bust of *Themistocles* supposed to be the copy of a fine antique (H).—Two colossal busts of *Juno*, very fine and well preserved, the first of Greek, the second of Roman workmanship (F).—*Group of the Nereid*, a most graceful production of Grecian sculpture (P).—A very beautiful bust of *Homer* in Greek marble (F).

12. *Cabinet of the Venus Callipyge*.—A crowd of Venuses in one room has a strange and almost ludicrous effect, more particularly as they are almost all in the same attitude, as if frightened at the intrusion of a stranger. The principal statue of the collection is the *VENUS CALLIPYGE*, found in the Golden House of Nero, and long considered to be one of the Venuses of Praxiteles. The rt. leg, the rt. hand, half of the l. arm, the whole of the l. hand, the naked part of the breast, and the head are restorations by Albaccini. Notwithstanding these extensive additions the statue is very graceful and worthy of its fame. The other Venuses in this cabinet have been much patched by restorations, and have scarcely any claim to beauty. This cabinet at present is not shown without an order obtained through the traveller's minister. In this room was deposited the curious perpetual *Calendar* (P); it is cut on a square block of marble, upon each side of which three months are registered in perpendicular columns, each headed by the proper sign of the zodiac. The Calendar begins with the name of the month; then follows the number of days and the nones. The number of hours in the day and night is also given; the integral part by the usual numerals, the fractional by an S for *semissis*, the half, and by small lines for the quarters. The days of the equinoxes and of the summer solstice are determined. The principal Agricultural operations are indicated, as

well as the guardian god and the religious festivals of the month.

V. THE COLLECTION OF INSCRIPTIONS, or the MUSEO EPIGRAFICO, and the TORO and the ERCOLE FARNESE.—At the entrance are the two *triumphal columns* of cipollino, with Greek inscriptions, illustrated by Visconti. The Museo Epigrafico contains upwards of 1200 inscribed monuments from *Herculaneum*, *Pompeii*, *Stabia*, *Pozzuoli*, *Baia*, *Cumæ*, *Ischia*, *Capri*, and other places near Naples. They are arranged in 8 classes. This gallery contains also THE TORO FARNESE, a celebrated group described by Pliny as one of the most remarkable monuments of antiquity. He tells us that it was brought from Rhodes to Rome, and was the joint work of the Rhodian sculptors *Apollonius* and *Tauriscus*, who cut it from a single block of Grecian marble. *Asinius Pollio*, the great patron of art in the time of Augustus, is believed to have purchased it. It was found in the Baths of Caracalla, severely injured. The principal restorations were made under the superintendence of Michael Angelo by Bianchi, who added the head of the Bull, the upper part of the figure of *Dirce*, and a great portion of the figures of *Amphion* and *Zethus*. The group was placed by Michael Angelo in the inner court of the Farnese Palace at Rome, where it was used as the decoration of a fountain. In 1786 it was brought to Naples, and placed in the Villa Reale, whence it was removed to this museum. The subject is the tale of the revenge of *Antiope* and her two sons (*Zethus* and *Amphion*) on *Dirce*, for having seduced the affections of her husband *Lycus*, King of Thebes, who, being enamoured of her, had despised and repudiated his queen. Her two sons, enraged at the insult offered to their royal mother, resolved on tying their victim to the horns of a bull. But *Antiope* interposed, and prevailed with the young men to restrain the animal, and unbind her rival.—THE FARNESE HERCULES, or the Hercules of Glycon. It was brought by Caracalla from Athens to adorn his baths, and was

found among their ruins in 1540 by Pope Paul III., but the legs were wanting. Cardinal Alessandro Farnese employed Michael Angelo to supply the legs, and from his model in terra cotta the missing limbs were executed and added to the figure by the Milanese sculptor Guglielmo della Porta. Twenty years after the discovery of the statue the original legs were found in a well, 3 m. from the baths, on the property of the Borghese family; but Michael Angelo was so well satisfied with the restorations of Guglielmo della Porta that he would not allow them to be replaced. The antique legs remained in the possession of the Borghese family until a few years since, when the present Principe Borghese presented them to the King of Naples, who restored them to the statue. This celebrated statue represents Hercules resting on his club, which seems to bend beneath his ponderous arms; while the expression of complete fatigue, both in the countenance and limbs, is combined with a display of strength, even in repose, which is perfectly supernatural. At the foot of the club is inscribed the name of the Greek sculptor Glycon. Few statues of antiquity were so popular among the ancients themselves as the Hercules of Glycon. It was impressed on the money of Athens, and afterwards on the coins of Caracalla; and there is reason to believe that the Romans had many copies of the statue executed by their best artists. One of them, of the full size, is in the Palazzo Pitti at Florence, and there is a small bronze copy in the Villa Albani at Rome. In modern times much has been written on the powerful execution of the statue, and it has been often described as a masterpiece of sculpture. But the anatomist John Bell, whose scientific criticism has given new interest to the principal statues of this Museum, maintains that it is unworthy of such praise, for the reason that it is not true to nature.

VI. THE GALLERY OF BRONZES, the most extensive and interesting collection in the world, is rich in works of art discovered at Herculaneum and

Pompeii. Many of these are of surpassing interest and beauty.—Two deer, the size of life, very graceful and full of nature (H).—A DRUNKEN FAUN reposing on the lion's skin, and imitating with his fingers the sound of the castanets. A very admirable work, showing the power which ancient artists had to idealise a coarse subject (H).—MERCURY IN REPOSE, the size of life; *the finest bronze statue in the world*. The figure inclines gently forward; the limbs are in the soft bloom of early manhood; the proportions are perfect, and the sweet expression most beautiful. It is in admirable preservation, nothing being wanting but the caduceus, of which there is still a fragment in the right hand (H).—Six statues of *actresses* or *dancers*, found in the *proscenium* of the theatre at H. The finest of the group is the one which binds the hair with a fillet inlaid with silver, an ornament characteristic of the dancing girls in the time of Homer.—Bust of Livia, very beautiful, and of excellent workmanship (H).—*Bust of Berenice*; one of the finest and most graceful portraits in the gallery. When exhumed in 1756, the eyes and lips were encrusted with silver, of which the traces are still visible (H).—Two *Discoboli* in the act of watching the direction of the disk which they have just thrown; most spirited and life-like figures, full of natural grace and expression (H).—Fine and well-preserved busts of—*Ptolemy Philadelphus*, with the diadem ornamented with laurels; *Ptolemy Philometor* and *Ptolemy Soter*, both wearing the diadem (H).—*Bust of Scipio Africanus*, one of the finest and most characteristic heads in the Museum. The two scars on the left side of the bald head fully authenticate the portrait. It was found in the villa of the Papyri at H.—*Bust of Plato*, attributed by others to *Speusippus*, his nephew and successor. It is a grand bust, somewhat severe in character, but of beautiful workmanship, and of the highest finish (H).—The SLEEPING FAUN. The right arm bent back over the head, the disposition of the limbs, and the half-opened lips are beautifully

true to nature, and indicative of the deep sleep which follows active exercise. It was found in 1756 in the villa of the Papyri at H.—*Bust of Archytas*, with his head bound with the national fillet of the wool of Tarentum; a most interesting and important portrait (H).—Colossal nude statue of *Drusus*, found with the inscription which is now inserted in the pedestal, stating that it was bequeathed to the municipalities by the son of Lucius Seneca, in honour of Drusus. The ring on the finger of the left hand bears the distinctive lituus of Roman nobility (H).—A small *Statue of Apollo*, holding in one hand a lyre with silver strings, and a plectrum in the other; the eyes are of silver. A very beautiful and precious work of art (P). The features, perfectly feminine, illustrate the descriptions of the ancient writers, who ascribed to Apollo the aspect of a young bride.—The DANCING FAUN, the most beautiful of all the bronzes found at Pompeii; the house in which it was discovered retains the name of the “House of the Faun.” Nothing can surpass the light and graceful character of this figure.—*Bacchus and Ampelus*, a very elegant and interesting group, with silver eyes, standing on a semicircular base inlaid with a garland of silver olive leaves. It was found in 1812, with other objects of value, in a dyer’s caldron, at (P), in a room the nearest to the street. Marks of some linen fabric may still be traced upon the surface of these figures; and it is supposed that the owner, in his anxiety to save his treasures, had wrapped them in a linen cloth, and was in the act of removing them in the bronze caldron, when the fiery eruption compelled him to seek his own safety in flight.—*Colossal statue of Augustus* deified, holding the sceptre in his right, and the lightning in his left hand, in imitation of Jupiter (H).—*Bust of Seneca*, with glass eyes, a speaking and most intellectual head, with ragged locks of hair falling over the brow. It is one of the finest busts in the Museum (H).—A large bronze water-cock, which, after the lapse of 18 centuries, still contains water, as it were hermetically sealed. It was found

at Ponza, probably in the baths erected by Tiberius on that island.—*Head of a colossal Horse*, one of the very noblest specimens of Greek art which has been preserved to our time. It is the only remaining portion of a colossal horse which stood in the pronaos of the Temple of Neptune, now occupied by the Piazza di San Gennaro. Cardinal Carafa, when archbishop of Naples, had the statue melted down, and the bronze converted into bells for the cathedral; in order, as it is said, to check the superstition of the populace, who believed in its miraculous power of healing horses. His kinsman, Diomedes Carafa, Conte di Maddaloni, saved the head from destruction, and placed it in his palace.—*Bucephalus*, a small but exceedingly beautiful statue of a horse, with silver head-band and bridle. As it was found at H., in the same spot with the equestrian statue of Alexander, it is supposed that it was intended to represent Bucephalus.—A small statue of ALEXANDER THE GREAT mounted on Bucephalus; one of the most interesting objects in the Museum. Alexander is a noble figure; the head, divested of the helmet, and bound simply with the royal diadem, is full of heroism and animation. The horse is quite equal to his rider in energy and vigour. The reins, elaborately worked, are of silver. The rare occurrence of statues of Alexander, and the exquisite workmanship of this group, almost entitle it to be considered unique (H).—A small statue of *Fortune*, with the attributes of *Isis*. A beautiful work of art in the highest state of preservation. The dress is inlaid with silver (H).—A small statue of *Fortune* standing on a globe. The gracefulness of the figure; the light and airy drapery; the silver necklace; the silver inlaid border of the mantle, and festoon which surrounds the globe, all combine to give unusual value to this most interesting figure (P).—A small equestrian statue of an *Amazon*. The right portion of the chest is, as usual, covered with drapery, to signify the absence of the breast: the horse is very beautiful and spirited (H).

VII. THE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT

GLASS is, without exception, the most extensive and most valuable that exists. It amounts to upwards of 4000 specimens, including almost every article into which glass is capable of being worked. Many of these show the remarkable skill which the Romans had attained in this branch of manufacture. Among them are wine-bottles, plates, water-jugs, cups, decanters, cruets, tumblers, urns, chalices, bas-reliefs, scent-bottles, pots of rouge and perfumes, funnels, bottles of medicines, fruit-dishes, necklaces, cinerary urns still containing human bones, and numerous other articles. The window glass found in the villa of Diomed (P) shows how early its use had become essential to domestic luxury. Among the vases is one of remarkable beauty, discovered full of human ashes in the tomb attached to the House of the Mosaic Columns (P) in 1837. It resembles the Portland vase in appearance and style, and in grace and elegance of execution. The bas-reliefs are in a white semi-transparent material, which appears to have first coated the whole body of the vase, and then to have been removed by the workman. When discovered one side of the vase was broken in three places, but the fragments were carefully collected, and the whole has been restored with great skill.

VIII. The TERRE COTTE, or COLLECTION OF POTTERY.—A very interesting and important collection of upwards of 5000 articles, which throw light on the domestic manners and life of the ancient Romans. Here are basins, cups, bottles, oil vessels, lamps, urns, ink-stands, drinking bowls, bird fountains, a money-box still containing coins, a cage for fattening dormice, &c., and three tazze of singular beauty, adorned with bas-reliefs. One of these has the bust of a matron, with the hospitable inscription, BIBE AMICE DE ME. In this room are the precious Volscian bas-reliefs found at Velletri.

IX. The CINQUECENTO COLLECTION contains 1200 specimens, among which the following may be mentioned:—A Sacramental Pix, in bronze, designed, it is said, by Michael Angelo, and cast by

Jacopo Siciliano. A bas-relief of the Passion in alabaster, which belonged to King Ladislaus, and was presented by his sister Joanna II. to the monks of S. Giovanni Carbonara. A bronze bust of Dante, supposed to have been made from a cast taken after death. A bronze bust of Ferdinand of Aragon. Two marble busts of Paul III. (Farnese) and of Charles V. A splendid silver chest, known as the *Cassetta Farnese*, adorned with rock crystal and bas-reliefs representing mythological subjects, and various events in the history of Alexander the Great. It bears the name of *Joannes de Bernardi*, of Castel Bolognese. The sword and poniard of Alessandro Farnese, with an agate handle which bears the inscription DVCE TVTVS ACHATE. A numerous collection of sacramental vessels, carved figures in wood and ivory. A celestial globe in brass, brought from the East as a present to Cardinal Borgia, and described by the astronomer Toaldo. It bears an Arabic inscription. A bronze patera, used as an armlet, with two Arabic inscriptions. Some curious pictures brought from India, and a collection of miscellaneous objects from the South Sea Islands.

X. The RESERVED CABINET is a part of the Museum to which admission is difficult. It is granted only on a special application from the Ambassador, by the "Maggiordomo Maggiore and Soprintendente di Casa Reale," under whose department the Museum is.

XI. ROOM OF THE PAPYRI.—This collection excites the strongest interest, not merely for the intrinsic value of the ancient writings, but also for the skill with which masses of blackened matter, buried for centuries, and changed by the action of air and moisture into what were at first considered to be sticks of charcoal, have been unrolled and successfully decyphered. Nearly the whole collection was discovered in 1752, in a suburban villa at Herculaneum, in a small room which had evidently been a library, for the papyri were ranged in presses round the walls of the apartment. The workmen destroyed those which were first brought to light, thinking that they were mere pieces

of charcoal; but on the opening of this room the remarkable arrangement of the rolls excited curiosity, and led to the discovery of Greek and Latin words. The whole collection in the villa, amounting to 1730 rolls, was then carefully preserved, and deposited in the Royal Museum at Portici, together with seven inkstands of various forms, a stylus and its case, bronze busts of Epicurus, Zeno, and Hermachus, bearing their names in Greek letters, and other articles which were found in the same apartment. The first person who suspected the real character of the papyri was Paderni, who, in a letter to our countryman Dr. Mead, expressed his conviction that the supposed sticks of charcoal were MSS. altered by the action of the fire. A long time elapsed after this discovery was verified by further observations before any practical means of unrolling the papyri was devised. The papyrus was formed of thin laminae of the vegetable tissue of the rush whose name it bears; and these laminae were pasted together so as to form a long narrow sheet varying from 8 to 16 inches in breadth. The surface was polished with some hard substance, and the ink was then applied with a reed or *calamus*. This ink, however, being a simple black fluid, without a mordant, was liable to be effaced by the application of moisture. The utmost skill and caution were therefore necessary in unrolling the papyri to preserve uninjured the writing upon their surface. Mazzocchi tried in vain the plan of placing them under a bell glass in the sun, believing that the moisture and heat would detach the leaves. The Padre Piaggi at length invented an ingenious machine for separating and unrolling them, which, although tedious in its operation, is still used as the best that has yet been suggested. Sir Humphry Davy visited Naples for the purpose of ascertaining whether the resources of chemistry could not be made available in discovering a more expeditious and certain process of unrolling. After analysing several papyri, he tried various experiments with more or less success, but at last he relinquished the under-

[*S. Italy.*]

taking from disappointment, it is said, at the failure of his plans. The number of papyri now exceeds 1750, of which about 500 have been successfully unrolled. Two volumes of the transcripts have been published, and another has long been preparing for the press. No MS. of any known work has been discovered; and so far as the examination has yet advanced, the library seems to have consisted chiefly of treatises on the Epicurean philosophy. Two books of a *Treatise de Naturâ* by Epicurus, and some *Treatises on Music*, on *Vice and Virtue*, and on *Rhetoric* by Philodemus, a philosopher from Syria, who appears to have visited Rome in the time of Cicero, are the most important of these works. Nearly all the MSS. have lost their first leaves, but the titles are repeated at the end. They are written in columns containing from 20 to 40 lines in each, and without stops or marks of any kind to indicate the terminations of sentences or the divisions of words. The letters of the Greek MSS., with the exception of the ω , are all capitals; some of them are peculiar in form, and bear accents and marks of which all knowledge has been lost. The Λ , Δ , E , Δ , M , P and Σ , as Winckelmann pointed out nearly a century ago in his letter to Count Bruhl, differ in character from all other examples of ancient writing with which we are acquainted. The columns are from 3 to 4 inches in width, and are separated from each other by spaces about an inch wide; they are also in some cases divided by red lines.

XII. CABINET OF GEMS, or the *Oggetti preziosi*.—The pavement is of ancient mosaics, among which is the celebrated device of the dog, with the words *CAVE CANEM*: "Beware of the Dog." It is impossible to attempt a detailed description of the objects preserved in this and the succeeding rooms. On the rt. hand, on entering the apartment, is a small press containing a collection of objects in gold, and some cloth of asbestos, found in the tombs at Cumæ, Canosa, and other places. In two other presses on the rt. are various interesting articles: among them are the colours and stock in trade of a

painter, taken from his shop (P); some of the colours are in a crude state, others are prepared for use, and are still in the original vases in which they were kept for sale: with them were found numerous shells, a pumice stone, a mullet of verde antique, pieces of amber, wax, chalk, sulphur, &c. We find here likewise corks for bottles, soap, sponges, nets of various sorts, flasks for wine, oil bottles, wearing apparel of linen and wool, a medicine chest, with the slab for preparing pills with the spatula, eatables and fruit of all kinds, rice, coriander seeds, barley, wheat, mustard seed, &c., and two loaves of bread, circular in form, one of them stamped with this inscription:—*SILIGO. CRANII. E. CICER*, which is supposed to mean that vetches (*cicer*) were mixed with the flour. Two other presses on the l. contain silver articles, such as tazze, plates, salvers, mirrors, clasps, spoons, vases, several dishes, &c. In the middle are two presses containing gold bracelets, armlets, pins, necklaces, rings, brooches, chains, gold lace, leaf gold, gold net, cloth of gold, a purse found in the hand of one of the skeletons in the villa of Diomed, and numerous other objects of value, all discovered at (H) and (P), except the small gold stag, which came from the (B). In this room also is the collection of *Cameos and Intagli*, 1600 specimens, and the celebrated *Tazza Farnese*, nearly a foot in diameter, considered as the most precious object of its class. It is of a single piece of sardonyx, and is covered with exquisite sculptures, which have given rise to much learned disquisition. The outside is ornamented with the head of Medusa, and the seven figures in the interior are generally supposed to represent the apotheosis of the first Ptolemy.

XIII. The COLLECTION OF MEDALS numbers, it is said, 40,000 examples, chiefly coins of Magna Græcia, Sicily, and of the Middle Ages.

XIV. The MUSEUM OF SMALL BRONZES occupies 7 spacious rooms, and brings before us the every-day life of the inhabitants of Pompeii. Most of the objects are sufficiently obvious to de-

scribe themselves; and we shall only point out the leading features of the collection.—1st Room, containing chiefly *kitchen utensils*, such as kettles, caldrons, saucepans, frying-pans, &c. In the centre on a mosaic table is a portable stove for heating water (H); the mosaic floor is from (S).—2nd Room, containing *candelabra, weights, and measures*. The mosaic floor is from (C). In the centre is one of the most elegant candelabra yet discovered at (P). It stands 3 ft. high, and is thus described by Messrs. Clarke and Malkin:—"On a rectangular plinth rises a rich angular pillar, crowned by a capricious capital. On the front of the pillar is a mask of a Bacchante, with fine features and long flowing hair; and on the opposite side the head of a bull, with the Greek word *Bucranion*. From the extreme points of the abacus, four ornamented branches, beautifully chased, project; the lamps which now hang from them, though ancient also, are not those which belonged to the stand, and were not found with it. . . . The pillar is not placed in the centre, but at one end of the plinth. . . . The space thus obtained may have served as a stand for the oil-vase used in trimming the lamps. The plinth is beautifully inlaid in imitation of a vine, the leaves of which are of silver, the stem and fruit of bright brass. On one side is an altar with wood and fire upon it; on the other a Bacchus naked, with his thick hair plaited and bound with ivy. He rides a tiger, and has his l. hand in the attitude of holding reins which time probably has destroyed: with the rt. he raises a drinking-horn."—The steelyards, balances, and weights are very interesting. Signor Paderni, when they were discovered at (H), in 1758, communicated to the Royal Society of London the fact that many of the scales and balances, and all the weights, correspond with those now in use at Naples. One pair of scales has one beam graduated, with a moveable weight attached to it, to mark the fractional weight. One of the steelyards is marked on the beam with Roman numerals from x to xxxx, and bears an inscription showing that it was "proved in the

Capitol," in the reign of Vespasian:—*EXACTA. IM. CAPITO*. Several of the weights also present some points of interest. One of them is in the form of a bust of Rome wearing a helmet decorated with small figures of Romulus and Remus, and inscribed with the name of Augustus. The lamps and lamp-stands present remarkable variety and grace of invention and of form.—*3rd Room*, containing *Sacrificial Vessels*. The mosaic floor is from Stabiae. In the centre is a very elegant moveable tripod, the legs of which are so united together by braces working at the top with hinges, and playing at the bottom upon rings, that it may be opened or shut at pleasure. The top of each leg is surmounted by the sacred serpent of Egypt, bearing the lotus on its head. It was found in the cella of the Iseon (P). An elegant little bronze brazier, for boiling water; two sacred couches, or *Lectisternia*, carried at the funeral festivals; a seat or *Bisellium* of bronze inlaid with silver, of exquisite workmanship and finish, found in the theatre (P); the finest vase found at (H), marked No. 1550, in a press on the rt.; vessels for incense; lamps for the altar; sacrificial knives, &c.—*4th Room*, containing *agricultural implements and military weapons*. The mosaics of the floor are from (H). In the centre is a vase of singular beauty, inlaid with silver. The agricultural articles resemble those still in use in Apulia and Calabria. There are bronze strigils for scraping the perspiration off the skin; a centurion's helmet of bronze, with fine bas-reliefs representing the events of the taking of Troy (P); children's toys; bells; helmets of various forms; cuirasses, &c.—*5th Room*, containing *surgical and musical instruments*, &c. The mosaics of the floor are from Pompeii. In the centre, on a mosaic table (P), is a very elegant portable stove, used probably for warming the rooms and for boiling water. The surgical instruments are very curious, and differ little from many now in use. One of the instruments of midwifery is the exact counterpart of the *speculum uteri* which was patented in London a few years since as a new

invention. The writing materials comprise numerous inkstands with remains of ink; one of which with seven faces, found near *Terlizzi* in Apulia, has been made the subject of two 4to. volumes (*de Theca Calamaria*), by Martorelli; the calamus, the style, the style case, the tabulæ or tablets covered with wax and separated from each other by a button or umbilicus, which prevented the pages touching when closed. The musical instruments comprise the flute, the sistrum, cymbals of brass, and a singular clarionet without lateral holes but surrounded by metal tubes, the real object of which has never been satisfactorily explained. The tickets for the theatre are numbered. The bells for cattle present no difference from those which are still in use. The articles for the toilet comprise mirrors of metal, pins, ivory bodkins, rings, necklaces, combs, earrings, bracelets, hairpins, the ornaments called bullæ, and pots of rouge. Loaded dice. The distaffs, spindles, thimbles, and small spinning wheels show what were the chief occupations of the Roman ladies. The other articles include door-cases of bronze, locks, keys, latches, bolts, door-handles very richly worked, screws, bridles, stirrups, &c. Near the door are the celebrated *HERACLEIAN TABLES*, two square plates of bronze, found, in 1732, at Luce, on the bank of the Salandrella, near the site of ancient Heracleia, and illustrated by Mazzocchi. The first Table, written 300 years before the Christian era, describes a field sacred to Bacchus, which had been appropriated by some inhabitants of Heracleia; it records the steps taken, in a general assembly of the citizens, to restore the land to its religious uses, to define its boundaries, to settle the terms on which it was to be let, the mode in which it was to be cultivated, &c. The second Table records the same arrangements in regard to a field sacred to Minerva. Both Tables are written in Greek characters. The reverse side contains a long Latin inscription, which is a fragment of the *Lex Julia*, issued B.C. 45, for the regulation of municipal institutions, and is

a most important document for the municipal law of ancient Italy. A portion of the first table had been sold at Rome in 1735 to one of the Fairfax family, who carried it to England, where it was published by Maittaire in 1736. The Cavaliere Guevara recovered it, and presented it to Charles III.—6th Room, containing several objects from (P.) and from the (B.) collection. The arm of a bronze statue armed with the cestus.—7th Room, containing objects daily discovered at (P.) or other places.

XV. COLLECTION OF SEPULCHRAL VASES, arranged in six rooms, decorated with beautiful mosaics from (P.), (H.), (C.), and (S.) The collection comprises more than 3000 vases.—1st Room. A vase found in Basilicata, representing two Ethiopians conducting Hercules as a prisoner before Busiris, upon which Hercules breaks his bonds, and is in the act of slaying Busiris on his throne.—2nd Room. A vase from Puglia representing the story of Pelops and Myrtilus, the charioteer of Enomaus, the former of whom, by bribing Myrtilus, obtained the victory in a chariot race, and won the hand of Hippodamia, the king's daughter.—3rd Room. A vase found at Ruvo, with two rows of figures; above is Hippolyte showing the girdle to Hercules; below is a Bacchanalian festival.—4th Room. Two vases from Puglia; the first representing the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and three warriors in different costumes; the second representing on one side Mentor reproaching Telemachus in the island of Cæa; on the other, his return from some victorious expedition.—5th Room. A vase from Pæstum, representing Hercules in the gardens of the Hesperides. A most beautiful vase from Nocera, representing the *Neoinia* or *Vinalia*, a Bacchanalian festival celebrated at the end of the vintage. Both these vases have the names of the different figures, and the former vase even the name of the painter, in Greek characters.—6th Room. A vase representing Lycurgus, king of Thrace, slaying a Bacchante. A vase from Nola, representing a tomb in the form of an Ionic column, which

a young princess is embracing with tenderness; another female figure opposite bears a crown and a vase; on the other side is an aged figure with white hair and a sorrowful countenance. Another vase from Pæstum, representing a tomb embraced by a female figure in a black robe, while a man is on the point of stabbing her.—7th Room. A vase found in Puglia, representing Pelops sacrificing before entering upon the race which ended in his obtaining the hand of Hippodamia.—8th Room. Many vases of great size, from Ruvo, among which is one representing the funeral of Archemorus; a vase representing a drama performed by Satyrs in appropriate costume; another representing a combat between the Greeks and Amazons.—9th Room, containing the three most precious vases in the Museum found at Nola. The first, called the "Vase of Cassandra," represents the daughter of Priam entreating Apollo to endow her with the gift of prophecy. The second, called the "Bacchanalian Vase," represents four Bacchantes making libations at the close of harvest at an altar, on which they have dressed up a statue of Bacchus: a priestess with the inscription of "the Sprinkler," to show that she sprinkled the altar with holy water, a Bacchante holding a torch and thyrsus, a torch-bearer, and a musician, complete the group. The third is the finest of the three; it represents the *Burning of Troy*, with all the leading incidents of the closing scene of the *Iliad*. At the altar is Priam, prepared to receive his deathblow from Pyrrhus, while the dead body of Polites lies at his feet, Hecuba is sitting disconsolate on the ground, and Ulysses and Diomed stand by, spectators of the scene. Beyond this group is Ajax threatening Cassandra with death, as she clings to the Palladium for safety. In the distance, Æneas is seen with Anchises on his back, and leading Ascanius to the ships. The vase is marked with the Greek word ΚΑΛΟΣ, to signify how beautiful it was considered by the ancients. There are numberless other vases in the collection remarkable for their fine workmanship

and perfect preservation. A detailed description of the most beautiful or interesting among them will be found in Chev. Aloë's *Guide de Naples*. Among the most interesting are the Vase of Charminos of Cos, found among the ruins of Carthage, the characters of which were engraved after burning; the Vase of Locri, representing a female figure, supposed by some to be allegorical of the Prize of Beauty; and the Canosa vases recently discovered, pre-eminent among which, in size and interest, is that representing Homer singing on his lyre.

XVI. The GALLERY OF PAINTINGS contains some works of the highest class, which stand out like gems from the mass of indifferent pictures, nearly 900, which serve only to illustrate the history of the inferior schools. Permission to copy is granted by the Maggior-domo Maggiore. The Gallery is divided into (on the l. of the staircase)—I. the Italian schools and masterpieces; (on the rt. of the staircase) II. the Neapolitan and foreign schools; and III. the private collection of the Prince of Salerno. We shall only notice some of the most remarkable pictures in each room.

§ a. THE ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

1st Room. *Lodovico Caracci*, The Entombment of the Saviour.—*Guercino*, St. Jerome inspired to write his Meditations.—*Guido*, St. John the Evangelist.

2nd Room. *Annibale Caracci*, The Holy Family.—*Lodovico Caracci*, The Fall of Simon Magus.—*Lanfranco*, The Saviour in the Desert, attended by Angels.

3rd Room. *Albani*, Santa Rosa, of Viterbo, in Glory.—*Annibale Caracci*, A satirical picture of Caravaggio, who is represented as a savage. In one corner is Caracci himself, laughing at his rival.—*Domenichino*, St. John the Evangelist.—*Guido*, The Infant Saviour sleeping near the Symbols of the Passion; Ulysses in the Island of the Phæacians (badly restored).—*Bernardino Luini*, St. John the Baptist.—*Parmegianino*, Portrait of Amerigo Vespucci; The Virgin caressing the Infant Saviour, very graceful and expressive.—*Salvator Rosa*, St. Roch in the Desert.

4th Room. *Correggio*, A Study for the Deposition from the Cross; Sketch of the Nativity.—*Parmegianino*, The Annunciation.—*Schidone*, The numerous works of this painter executed for Ranuccio I., Duke of Parma, passed into the Farnese collection:—The Holy Family in Glory, with Saints; Christ reviled by the People; Irene dressing the wounds of St. Sebastian.—*Cesare da Sesto*, The Adoration of the Magi, considered one of his finest works.

5th Room. *Bassano*, Sketch of the fresco of St. Benedict supplying the Multitude with Bread, painted for the Refectory of Monte Casino.—*Giovanni Bellini*, The Holy Family, with St. Barbara and other figures, among which Bellini's own portrait is pointed out.—*Garofalo*, The Arrival of the Magi.—*Giorgione*, A Portrait, probably of himself.—*Sebastiano del Piombo*, A Portrait, called that of Anne Boleyn.—*Tintoretto*, The Virgin and Child seated on the half-moon, and surrounded by the Cherubim; Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman.—*Bartolommeo Vivarini*, The Virgin and Child throned, with several Saints, a picture in which severity of style is combined with force of expression. It bears his name and the date of 1465.

6th Room. *Canaletti*, Twelve Views of Venice.—*Annibale Caracci*, the Virgin, with the Infant Saviour sleeping in her bosom, and S. Francesco d'Assisi in adoration, painted on agate.—*Holbein*, Portrait of Erasmus, interesting not only on account of the friendship which subsisted between them, but also from its bearing the name of Holbein. *Tintoretto*, The Saviour accompanied by the Apostles; the naked man, whispering in the Saviour's ear, is supposed to be Lazarus; Portrait of Don John of Austria.—*Titian*, Portrait of his Wife, in a black dress; Portrait of a Cardinal; Alessandro Farnese, in heroic costume.—*Paolo Veronese* (?), Portrait of Cardinal Bembo.

7th Room. *Polidoro da Caravaggio*, S. Francesco di Paola preaching charity; The Assumption; St. Matthew renouncing his possessions to follow the Saviour; S. Francesco d'Assisi at

prayer; The Descent of the Holy Spirit.—*Pietro da Cortona*, The Holy Family.—*Carlo Maratta*, The Holy Family.—*Parmegianino*, The Holy Family.—*Pannini*, The Reception of Charles III., escorted by the Grandees of Spain, by Benedict XIV., in the Palace of Monte Cavallo; Charles III., accompanied by a numerous retinue, on the Piazza of St. Peter's; The Coliseum, with the Arch of Constantine and other Ruins.—*Pietro Perugino*, The Virgin and Child, with the Magi in the distance, and a very pleasing landscape; The Virgin and Child, with St. John the Baptist.—*Pinturicchio*, The Assumption of the Virgin.—*Raphael* (?), The Virgin with the Infant Saviour and S. John. The Holy Family, attributed by some to *Filippino Lippi* (?); The Holy Family, a repetition of the Madonna del Passeggio of the Bridgewater gallery; supposed Portrait of his Mother.—*Sassoferrato*, The Holy Family at their daily occupations.

§ b. GALLERY OF CAPI D'OPERA.

Bassano, The Raising of Lazarus, esteemed one of his finest works.—*Giovanni Bellini*, The Transfiguration, a fine picture, with a pleasing landscape.—*Annibale Caracci*, The PIETÀ, the dead body of Christ in the lap of the Madonna, attended by weeping angels, who show the instruments of the Passion. The youthful Hercules sitting between the roads of Virtue and Vice.—*Agostino Caracci*, Rinaldo in the enchanted gardens of Armida.—*Polidoro da Caravaggio*, Christ bearing the Cross. The scene is the meeting of Santa Veronica and the Saviour at the moment when he sinks under the weight.—*Claude Lorraine*, The "EGERIAN LANDSCAPE." A celebrated picture with temples, waterfalls, and lakes, in the midst of which is the Nymph Egeria, attended by her companions.—*Correggio*, THE MARRIAGE OF ST. CATHERINE; a small picture, admitted by all critics to be one of the happiest examples of the grace and harmony of colour for which Correggio was remarkable. The subject, taken from one of the visions of St. Catherine, represents her betrothal to the infant

Saviour, who is placing the ring upon her finger, while the Madonna, one of the sweetest faces which Correggio ever painted, guides his hand with an expression of tenderness. In the countenance of St. Catherine meekness and beauty are combined with innocence and gracefulness. She holds the palm branch of martyrdom in her right hand, while the sword lies upon the block on which she kneels.—The "ZINGARELLA," or the "Madonna del Coniglio," a most beautiful and touching composition. It represents the Madonna resting during the flight out of Egypt, with the infant Saviour sleeping in her lap. It derives the title of "Zingarella" (or the Gipsy) from the turban worn by the Madonna, and the title of the "Madonna del Coniglio" from the rabbit (coniglio) introduced in the foreground.—The Madonna sleeping, with the infant Saviour lying on her bosom; a composition full of grace and tenderness.—*Copies of Correggio*, two pictures of the Coronation of the Virgin by the Saviour; they are copies, by *Annibale Caracci*, of the frescoes executed by Correggio in the tribune of San Giovanni at Parma, which were destroyed in the enlargement of the choir in 1584. Although copies by a painter of another school, they are faithful representations of Correggio's conception and colouring.—*Domenichino*, The GUARDIAN ANGEL defending Innocence from the snares of the Evil Spirit, and directing her to Heaven. One of the most pure and charming compositions in the gallery. It was painted for a Sicilian family, whose arms are introduced into the picture, and was bought by the late king for 20,000 piastres. It bears the name of the painter and the date 1615.—*Albert Durer*, THE NATIVITY. The Virgin and Joseph under the ruins of an ancient portico are adoring the infant Saviour, while angels and cherubims celebrate the birth of our Lord. By the side are the burghers of Nuremberg, by whom the picture was commissioned, attended by St. Margaret holding a crucifix, and by persons belonging to various religious orders. A beautiful landscape fills up the distance. The whole picture is remarkable for it

varied composition and rich colouring. It bears Durer's monogram, and the date 1512.—*Garofalo*, THE DEAD CHRIST, with the Three Marys, St. John, and Nicodemus weeping over the body. It is considered Garofalo's masterpiece.—*Guercino*, The Magdalen, a beautiful and finely coloured picture.—*Bernardino Luini*, The Virgin and Child, highly finished, and rich in colouring.—*Palma Vecchio*, St. John the Baptist recommending to the protection of the Madonna two members of the Venetian family of Vidmani, with St. Jerome on the left of the group.—*Simone Papa (Vecchio)*, St. Jerome and St. James invoking the protection of the Archangel Michael for two noble Neapolitans, for whom this picture was painted.—*Parmegianino*, Portrait of a Knight, said to be that of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.—A Holy Family.—Portrait of his Mistress, in a singular but rich costume.—*Sebastiano del Piombo*, a Portrait called of Alexander VI.; but as that Pope died when Sebastiano was only seven years of age, it is believed that it is the portrait of Clement VII. (Giulio de' Medici), mentioned by Vasari, who says that Clement did not then wear the beard by which he was afterwards distinguished.—The Holy Family: the Virgin is represented covering the infant Saviour with a veil; a picture of great celebrity and beauty.—*Raphael*, THE HOLY FAMILY, called the "Madonna col divino amore." The infant Saviour is sitting on the Virgin's knee and blessing St. John, while Elizabeth supports his arm, and Joseph stands looking on in the background. Nothing can be imagined more pleasing than this composition. Some German critics are disposed to attribute the picture to Giulio Romano; but it bears abundant evidence that it is the work of Raphael's own hand. It was painted for Lionello da Carpi, from whom it passed to his son, the Cardinal da Carpi.—Portrait of the Chevalier Tibaldeo.—Portrait of Cardinal Passerini.—A PORTRAIT of LEO X., sitting at a table, and attended by the Cardinal Giulio de' Medici (afterwards Clement VII.) and Cardinal de' Rossi, by RAPHAEL? It has often been maintained, especially by

the Neapolitans, that this picture is really the original, the picture at Florence being the copy. This assertion, however, is totally at variance with the history of the copy as related by Vasari. It appears that when Federico II., Duke of Mantua, passed through Florence on his way to Rome to pay his respects to Clement VII., he was so struck by the beauty of Raphael's picture then hanging in the palace of the Medici, that he begged the Pope to present it to him. The Pope granted the request, and sent orders to Ottaviano de' Medici, then Regent at Florence, to have the picture removed to Mantua accordingly. Ottaviano, unwilling that Florence should lose such a work of art, employed *Andrea del Sarto* to paint an exact copy, which was sent to Mantua, and received by the Duke with great satisfaction. Even Giulio Romano, who was then living at Mantua, had no suspicion of the picture, and it was only when Vasari arrived at Mantua that he was undeceived. Vasari had been a pupil of Andrea del Sarto, and was an inmate in the palace of Ottaviano de' Medici when Andrea was painting his copy. He was therefore a witness of the whole transaction, and as a proof of the fact he pointed out to Giulio Romano the sign made by Andrea to distinguish his work, adding that this sign was necessary because when the two pictures "were together, it was not possible to say which was by Raphael, and which by Andrea." This sign, it is said, was Andrea's own name, written on the edge of the panel, and therefore concealed by the frame. If this statement be correct, it is evident that there would be no difficulty in ascertaining which is the original, and which the copy.—*Giulio Romano*, THE HOLY FAMILY, called the "Madonna della Gatta," perhaps the finest of Giulio's works. It resembles Raphael's Holy Family called "The Pearl," in the Museum of Madrid.—*Andrea del Sarto*, Bramante showing the plan of a building to the Duke of Urbino.—*Schidone*, Charity, a very true and pathetic picture. Cupid in meditation.—*Sodoma*, The Resurrection.—*Spagnoletto*, Silenus and the Satyrs, a

powerful and characteristic picture, bearing the inscription—*Josephus y Ribera Hispanus Valentin, et Academicus Romanus faciebat Partenope*, 1626. ST. JEROME startled from his prayers by the sound of the last trump; a picture hardly to be surpassed in power of execution and truth of colouring.—*Titian*, the celebrated MAGDALEN in prayer, her eyes swollen with weeping, and her countenance expressive of the deepest penitence, but still retaining all her charms. It bears Titian's name.—PORTRAIT OF POPE PAUL III. (Farnese), one of his best and most interesting portraits; painted at Rome in 1546, as a commission for Cardinal Farnese, by whose invitation he had visited that capital.—Portrait of Paul III. attended by his nephew Pietro and a Cardinal.—PORTRAIT OF PHILIP II. of Spain; a masterpiece of portraiture, powerfully expressive of the haughty projector of the Armada. The inscription, *Titianus Vecellius, Eques Caesaris, faciebat*, commemorates the order of knighthood conferred upon the painter by Charles V., with an annual revenue of 200 crowns, chargeable on the Treasury of Naples.—*Marcello Venusti*, the copy of the Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, executed in the Sistine Chapel under the direction of Michael Angelo himself, who esteemed it so highly that he presented it to Cardinal Farnese.—*Zingaro*, The Virgin and Child throned, attended by St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. Aspremus, Santa Candida, and other saints. One of his most interesting productions: the Madonna is a portrait of Joanna II. The female figure behind St. Peter is the daughter of Colantonio del Fiore, to win whose hand Solario became an artist. The last figure at the extreme left behind St. Aspremus is the painter himself.

§ c. BYZANTINE, NEAPOLITAN, AND OTHER ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

1st Room.—*Byzantine School*.—The Saviour with the Madonna and St. John the Evangelist, a Triptycon.—The Trinity with the two Archangels in adoration; below, the Virgin and Child between St. Basil and St. Athanasius. It bears the name of the painter, *Filippo*

Quella, 13th cent.—St. George and the Dragon (11th cent.)—The Saviour with the symbols of the Eucharist, painted on silver (12th cent.)—*Early Neapolitan School*.—*Filippo Tesaurio* (?), The Virgin and Child throned, with St. Jerome, Beato Nicola Martyr, and another Saint; in a lunette above, the Martyrdom of B. Nicola.—*Maestro Simone*, The Virgin in Prayer, on panel.—*Gennaro di Cola*, St. Anne, with the infant Virgin and an Angel, formerly in the ch. of the Incoronata.—*Maestro Stefanone*, St. James and two Angels, on panel.—*Zingaro*, The Holy Spirit descending on the Virgin and Apostles.—*Silvestro Buoni*, The Assumption of the Virgin, with the Apostles weeping for her Death; remarkable for the expression given to the heads of the Apostles. The Virgin and Child throned, attributed to *Taddeo Gaddi*.—*Calabrese (Mattia Preti)*, His own Portrait, represented in the act of painting the portrait of his mistress.—*Carlo Coppola*, The Largo del Mercato during the Plague of 1656, with the Scaffold erected for the Execution of those who were supposed to have introduced it.—*Criscuolo*, The Martyrdom of St. Stephen; St. Paul is introduced as a young man, a spectator of the scene.—*Filippo Mazzola*, The Deposition from the Cross, with the painter's name and the date 1500.—*Mico Spadaro*, Portrait of Masaniello smoking his Pipe.—View of the Largo del Mercato during the Plague of 1656.—The Revolution of Masaniello in 1647, remarkable for its variety of costumes and its exact representation of national character.—The municipality of Naples presenting the Keys of the City to John of Austria on the Largo del Mercato, in 1648.—*Andrea da Salerno*, The Assumption of the Virgin. The Apostles are portraits of the twelve principal members of the Accademia Pontaniana during the presidency of the Duca di Montella, by whom this picture was commissioned; among them are Sannazzaro, Giovanni Cotta, and Giano Anisio.

2nd Room.—*Car. d'Arpino*, St. Lorenzo praying in his Prison.—*Calabrese (Mattia Preti)*, S. Nicholas of Bari in

ecstasy; one of his best works.—*Pacecco di Rosa*, S. Peter baptizing Sta. Candida; his best work.—*Luca Giordano*, The Virgin attended by S. Domenico, S. Rosa, and other Saints.—St. Francis Xavier baptizing the Indians: said to have been painted in three days as a trial of skill.—*Monrealese* (*Pietro Novelli*), St. Paul.—*Roderigo* (*Il Siciliano*), The Virgin investing S. Ildephonso with the sacerdotal Robes; one of his best works.—*Salvator Rosa*, Christ disputing in the Temple: at the right of the picture is his portrait and monogram.—The Parable of the Mote in thy Brother's Eye: a singular composition, in which the parable is treated literally.—*Mico Spadaro*, The Court of the Certosa of S. Martino during the Plague of 1656, filled with the principal brethren and numerous citizens; among them are Mico Spadaro himself, *Salvator Rosa*, &c.

3rd Room.—*Cav. d'Arpino*, The Saviour praying in the Garden of Olives, with a moonlight effect. A Glory of Angels, very beautiful.—*Ippolito Borghese*, The Deposition from the Cross: one of the few works of this painter now extant.—*Criscuolo*, a Triptycon: the Trinity contemplating the Nativity of the Saviour; it bears the painter's name and the date 1545.—*Francesco Curia*, The Virgin and Child with S. Domenico, S. Rosa, and other Saints; considered his best work.—*Ippolito Donzelli*, The Crucifixion; portraits of Alfonso and Ferdinand of Aragon are introduced on the right of the picture.—*Colantonio del Fiore* (?), ST. JEROME IN HIS STUDY EXTRACTING THE THORN FROM THE LION'S FOOT; a very celebrated picture, beautifully painted, true to nature in every part, delicately finished even in the minutest details, and full of power and expression. It bears the date 1436, and is said by Lanzi to have been painted for the ch. of S. Lorenzo, and to have been transferred by the monks on account of its great merit to the sacristy, where it was the admiration of strangers. In spite of this circumstantial statement, other critics have latterly attributed it to Van Eyck.—*Bernardo Lama*, The Deposition from the Cross, with S.

Bonaventura contemplating the scene, and St. Francis kissing the Saviour's hand; in the upper part is the Annunciation: a finely composed and expressive picture.—*Pietro Negroni*, The Virgin and Child, with St. John, considered the masterpiece of this painter.—*Roderigo* (*Il Siciliano*), The Trinity contemplating St. John the Baptist and St. Francis; the masterpiece of the artist, with his portrait and name.—*Pacecco di Rosa*, The Madonna delle Grazie, a delicate and highly finished little picture.—*Salvator Rosa*, S. Francesco di Paola in prayer.—*Andrea di Salerno*, The Three Miracles of St. Nicholas. *The Adoration of the Magi*, a very beautiful picture, universally esteemed one of his best works. St. Benedict throned, with S. Maura and S. Placida, and the four Doctors of the Latin Church.—*Fabrizio Santafede*, The Virgin and Child throned, attended by St. Jerome and another saint; with the artist's name, and the date 1595.—*Spagnoletto*, The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, with Spagnoletto's name.—In a reserved cabinet near this chamber are the two Cartoons, by *Raphael*, of Moses on Mount Sinai, and the Holy Family; and the *DANAË*, a celebrated nude figure by *Titian*. Vasari records that Michelangelo called upon Titian, and, hearing several persons present extol the execution of this picture, he, on leaving the room, remarked to Vasari that the manner and colouring of the work pleased him much, but he considered it a matter of regret that the Venetians did not study drawing more.

4th Room.—*Beato Angelico* (?), Pope Liberius, surrounded by the Cardinals and municipal authorities, tracing the foundations for the Ch. of S. Maria ad Nives at Rome. Painted on panel in distemper; remarkable for great beauty of expression and for the marvellous delicacy of the details. It was formerly attributed to Tommaso di Stefano.—*Bernardo Gatti*, The Crucifixion; a very grand and finely composed picture, richly coloured, and universally regarded as his masterpiece.—*Ghirlandajo* (?), The Annunciation, with St. John and St. Andrew.—*Andrea Montegna*, St. Euphemia, well known from

the engraving in Agincourt's great work.—*Baldassare Peruzzi*, Portrait of Giovanni Bernardo, the engraver.—*Marco da Siena*, The Circumcision, containing the portraits of himself and his wife; one of his best works.—*Matteo Giovanni da Siena*, The Massacre of the Innocents; an expressive but exaggerated work by this very rare master, painted for the ch. of Sta. Caterina a Formello. It bears the inscription: *Matteus Joanni de Senis pinxit, mccccxviii.*; but Lanzi shows that Matteo could not have been in Naples in that year, and suggests that an L has been omitted, and that the correct reading is 1468.—*Vasari*, Justice crowning Innocence and chaining Vice; painted for Cardinal Farnese, who suggested the subject and its treatment. The Presentation in the Temple.

5th Room.—*Sebastian Bourdon*, The Holy Family with a beautiful landscape.—*Albert Cuyp*, Portrait of the Wife of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam; a delicate and finely-coloured picture.—*Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself in advanced age.—*Vandyke*, Portraits of the Princess of Egmond, of a Magistrate, and of a Man unknown.—*Van Eyck*, A Village Festival, with his name.—*Wouvermans*, a Bivouac on the Banks of a River.

6th Room.—*Peter Breughel*, The Parable of the Blind.—*Jan Breughel (Le Velours)*, a Village Fair near Rotterdam.—*Adam Elsheimer*, six pictures on copper, remarkable as specimens of colouring and minute finish. The subjects are:—1. Ariadne abandoned by Theseus. 2. Ariadne and Theseus at the Bath. 3. The Rape of Ganymede. 4. Dædalus and Icarus. 5. The Fall of Icarus. 6. Icarus carried to the Tomb.—*Gherardo delle Notti*, Interior of a Building by Moonlight.—*Teniers the Elder*, The Interior of a Public-house, very characteristic.—*Teniers the Younger*, A Violin-player, on copper.—*Vandervelde*, Landscape with Shepherds, &c.—*Van der Weyder*, The Deposition from the Cross, painted in the first manner of this very rare master.—*Luca von Leyden (?)*, The Adoration of the Magi, remarkable for its brilliant colouring and varied

composition.—*Michael Wohlgemuth (?)*, A Triptycon, formerly in the Certosa of S. Martino, representing the Adoration of the Magi, who are said to be portraits of Charles II., Charles Duke of Calabria, and Robert the Wise. The names, in Latin, of the two latter ones occur on the sides.—*Wouvermans*, a Horse resting. Shepherds guarding their Flocks.—In the middle of this chamber are some *models in cork*; the principal of them are:—The three temples of Pæstum; Sta. Maria Maggiore near Nocera; and part of the amphitheatre at ancient Capua.

§ d. THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF THE PRINCE OF SALERNO.

Federico Baroccio, The Holy Family.—*Annibale Caracci*, The Dream of Venus (kept in a reserved cabinet).—*Claude*, A Landscape, the Arch of Janus at Rome.—*Guercino*, The Deposition from the Cross.—*Guido*, The Madonna della Pace.—*Gherardo delle Notti*, The Supper at Emmaus.—*Bernardino Luini*, The Nativity.—*Mirevelt*, Portraits of Rutgerius and of Hugo Grotius.—*Perugino*, The Virgin and Child with St. Francis and St. Anthony.—*Gaspar Poussin*, Two Landscapes.—*Giulio Romano*, A Sibyl.—*Salvator Rosa*, The Angel Raphael appearing to Tobias.—A fine rocky and hilly Landscape in his best manner.—*Andrea del Sarto*, Portrait of himself.—*Sassoferrato*, The Holy Family, an oval picture of great beauty.—*Lionello Spada*, The Saviour crowned with Thorns.—*Pierino del Vaga*, The Holy Family.—*Vandyke*, Portrait of a Gentleman with a Dog.—*Daniele da Volterra*, The Entombment. This collection contains also works of modern Italian, French, German, and Russian artists.

LIBRARIES.

There are four libraries in Naples open to the public: the *Borbonica*, the *Brancacciana*, the *Università*, and the *Girolomini*. The average number of persons who frequent them is about 500 annually, consisting chiefly of young men from the provinces, who come to the capital to study some profession. Books are never lent out. No

introduction or recommendation is required for admission; books in the *Index* cannot be consulted without an express permission from the Pope. The state allows for the purchase of new books 600*l.* per annum to the Borbonica, 82*l.* to the Brancacciana, and 20*l.* to the Università; and each of them is entitled to two copies of every work printed at Naples.

The *Biblioteca Borbonica* was founded in 1780, and first opened to the public in 1804. The hours of admission are from 8 A.M. to 2 P.M. daily, with the exception of Sundays and other holidays. One room is set apart for the use of the blind, who pay persons for reading to them. There are—1st, A general Catalogue of the printed books, in 1 vol. fol., printed in 1800; 2nd, The first vol. in fol. of Monsignor Rossi's Catalogue, printed in 1832, and containing a catalogue *raisonné* of the Bibles and Biblical literature; 3rd, Jannelli's Catalogue of the Latin MSS., in 1 vol. 4to., printed in 1827; 4th, Cirillo's Catalogue of the Greek MSS., in 2 vols. 4to., printed in 1826–1832; 5th, A Catalogue of the Cinquecento Books, in 4 vols. fol., printed in 1828–41.

The Library occupies a magnificent saloon in the Museo Borbonico, about 200 feet in length by 70 feet in breadth, with other smaller apartments attached to it. On entering the side of the library allotted to readers, the visitor receives from one of the *custodi* a printed paper on which he writes the titles of the books he wants, and the press-marks specified in the catalogue, and gives the paper to one of the under librarians, who takes down the books, writes their titles on the printed paper, and gives both the paper and books to the visitor. When the visitor goes away, he returns the paper and books to the custode near the door, who, on inspecting them, and finding them right, bows to the visitor, which is the sign for the sentry to let him out. A visitor cannot receive more than three volumes at a time, but he is allowed to change them as often as he pleases. The MSS., the cinquecento editions, and other rare books or prints are not given out indiscriminately; but any

person who wishes to examine them must obtain a special permission. The library is managed by a principal Librarian, called the *Prefetto*, who has a salary of 120*l.* a year; three librarians, or *Bibliotecari*; six under-librarians, etc. The general control of the institution is vested in a royal commission, called the *Giunta della Borbonica*.

The library contains 200,000 printed books, of which 6000 are works of the 15th cent., and 4000 MSS. Most of these were derived from the Farnese collection, from the library of the Prince of Tarsia, and from those of various suppressed monasteries.

The collection of *Printed Books* contains the first book printed at Naples; the first edition of Bartolo's *Lectura super Codicem*, printed in 1471 by Sixtus Reissinger, who had been invited to Naples by Ferdinand of Aragon; the *Æsop* in Latin and Italian, printed by Reissinger (1485), with engravings on wood; the Latin work of Janus Marius, on the Propriety of Old Words (1475), printed by Mathias Moravius, also invited to Naples by Ferdinand of Aragon; a Missal, printed by Moravius in 1477; and many other works printed at Naples in the 15th centy. The Library is rich in Aldine editions and collections of works printed by the Stephani, the Giunti, the Grifi, the Elzevirs, Barbou, Baskerville, Foulis, Didot, Bodoni, &c.

Among the *Greek MSS.* are a New Testament, referred to the 10th cent.; the *Alexandra* of Lycophron, from which Manutius derived the fragments issued from his press; the *Paralipomena* of Homer, by Quintus of Smyrna, of the year 1311. Among the *Latin MSS.* are the Bible of the 13th cent., in 2 vols., called the *Biblia Alfonsina*, from Alfonso I., who presented it to the monks of Monte Oliveto; the *Codex* of St. Prosper of Aquitaine; the *Institutiones Grammaticæ* of Charisius Sospater, of the 8th cent.; the fragments of the Treatise of Gargilius Martialis *De Pomis*, a palimpsest discovered by Cardinal Mai; the *Commentarium* in D. Dionysium Areopag. de Cœlesti Hierarchia, et de divinis Nominibus, in the handwriting of St. Thomas Aquinas, which is an-

nually exhibited on the festival of St. Thomas in the ch. of S. Domenico; various illuminated Missals and Breviaries; the celebrated Farnese Missal, called *La Flora*, from its beautiful miniatures of flowers, fruits, and insects; the *Minturno* and two other dialogues of Tasso; the Correspondence of Paulus Manutius and Cardinal Seripandi respecting the publication of the Scriptures; and the works of St. Thomas Aquinas and other Fathers. We have reserved for the last the unrivalled UFFIZIO of the Virgin, written by *Monterchi*, and illustrated with miniatures by *Giulio Clovio*, which he executed for Cardinal Alessandro Farnese at the cost of nine years' labour, and which may be called the gem of illuminated works. The series consists of 28 small pictures, arranged in pairs, in which the symbol is represented with the subject symbolised, each picture being surrounded by a delicate border of appropriate figures and fancies. The 1st plate of the first pair, illustrating the office of *Matins*, represents the Angel of the Annunciation; on the opposite plate is Isaiah speaking to the Hebrew king. The 2nd, illustrating the *Lauds*, represents the Visitation; on the opposite plate are Justice and Peace embracing each other. The 3rd, illustrating the *Primes*, represents the Nativity; on the opposite plate are Adam and Eve eating the Apple in Paradise. The 4th, illustrating the *Terza*, represents the Angels appearing to the Shepherds; on the opposite plate is the Tiburtine Sibyl showing the Virgin and Child in Heaven to the Emperor Augustus; the borders are filled with figures, among which is the portrait of Cardinal Farnese as Alexander the Great. The 5th, illustrating the *Sesta*, represents the Circumcision, Paul III. being introduced as Simeon; the opposite plate represents the Baptism of our Saviour by St. John. The 6th, illustrating the *Nones*, represents the Adoration of the Magi; on the opposite side is the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon; in the bottom of the border is the Festival of the Testaccio, "one of the most extraordinary works," says

Vasari, "ever effected by the hand or beheld by the eye of man." The liveries worn by the retainers of Cardinal Farnese may be clearly distinguished. The 7th, illustrating *Vespers*, represents the Flight into Egypt; on the opposite plate is the Submersion of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. The 8th, illustrating *Complins*, represents the Coronation of the Virgin; the opposite plate being the story of Esther crowned by Ahasuerus. The 9th, illustrating the *Mass of the Virgin*, contains the Virgin and Child and the Creation, the border being painted to imitate cameos representing the Annunciation. The 10th, illustrating the *Penitential Psalms*, represents the Story of Uriah; and on the opposite side the Repentance of David. The 11th, illustrating the *Litanies*, contains a most elaborate performance, in which the letters which form the names of the saints are interwoven in the most surprising manner, the upper part of the border representing the Holy Trinity surrounded by Angels, Apostles, and Saints. The opposite picture represents the Madonna enthroned, surrounded by the Holy Virgins, the lower part of the border representing the Procession of the Corpus Domini at Rome, filled with an infinite variety of figures, cardinals, bishops, priests, the Pope's guard, &c., while a salute is firing from the Castle of St. Angelo. The 12th, illustrating the *Office for the Dead*, represents the Triumph of Death over high and low, rich and poor; on the opposite side is the Resurrection of Lazarus. The 13th, illustrating the *Office of the Crucifixion*, represents Christ on the Cross; on the opposite side is Moses elevating the Brazen Serpent. The 14th, illustrating the *Office of the Holy Ghost*, represents the Descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles; and on the opposite side the Building of the Tower of Babel.

The *Biblioteca Brancacciana*, attached to the ch. of S. Angelo a Nilo, was founded in 1675 by Cardinal Francesco Maria Brancaccio, Bishop of Capaccio, and is the oldest library in Naples. It has since received considerable additions from other sources. It has a principal librarian, called the *Prefetto*,

who must be in holy orders, and receives a salary of 50*l.* per annum. The library is open to the public for two hours before sunset daily, except on Sundays and on the festivals and holidays on which the Borbonica is closed. It has a printed alphabetical catalogue of the printed books in one vol. fol., dated 1750, and a MS. catalogue for the MSS. It contains about 70,000 printed books, and 7000 MSS.; the latter consisting chiefly of very valuable chronicles relating to the history of Naples. The library is rich in works on jurisprudence.

The *Biblioteca dell' Università* was founded in 1823, chiefly with the Biblioteca Municipale, which had been formed in the suppressed monastery of Montoliveto out of the Taccone library and libraries of suppressed convents. It is open to the public on the same days and at the same hours as the Borbonica. It is managed by a superintendent. The catalogues are MS. The number of printed books is about 25,000, among which is a valuable collection of works of the 15th cent., and a series of books by the early printers of Naples.

The *Biblioteca de' Girolomini*, in the Largo dell' Arcivescovado, is the library of the monastery of the Padri dell' Oratorio of S. Filippo Neri. It was founded in 1720, with the purchase of the Valletta library. It is supported by the monks out of their own revenues; they expend annually in the purchase of new books about 36 ducats. It is open to the public on the same days as the Borbonica, from 9 to 11 A.M. It contains 18,000 printed books, and 60 MSS., of which there is a MS. catalogue. Among its MSS. is the celebrated *Seneca* of the 14th cent., with the beautiful miniatures of *Zingaro*.

OTHER LIBRARIES.—There are several private Libraries; but none of them equal to the Tarsia, the Belvedere, the Berio, and the Cassano Libraries, which were sold on the abolition of entails. The magnificent Libraries of S. Domenico, S. Giovanni in Carbonara, S. Severino, and the Certosa of S. Martino, were also dispersed on the suppression of the monasteries by the French in 1806. The following may be

briefly mentioned as the most important of the private Libraries to which access may be obtained on application:—The *Cimitile*, in the family palace near S. Teresa, rich in early editions of the Greek and Latin classics.—The *Filioli*, in the Strada S. Liborio, containing a complete series of the works cited in the *Vocabolario della Crusca*.—The *Fusco*, in the Vico Grotta della Marra, remarkable for its numismatic cabinets, including a complete series of the coins of the Two Sicilies from King Roger to Ferdinand II.; a series of all the coins of the Lombard duchies, and mediæval republics of Southern Italy; and an interesting collection of medals and tokens of the Neapolitan nobility.—The *Policastro*, in the Strada Ferrandina, containing a complete collection of works printed in the city of Naples.—The *Santo Pio*, in the Vico della Pietra Santa; rich in *princeps* editions of the classics, in Aldines, in early Bibles, and in works of the early Italian poets, among which is a Codex of Dante of 1378, and the Petrarca printed on parchment at Venice in 1470.—The *Volpicella*, in the Strada Montesanto, containing a good collection of works by native authors.

THE ARCHIVES.—The national collection of Archives, called the *Grande Archivio Generale del Regno*, formerly in the Palazzo de' Tribunali, was removed in 1844 to the apartments of the suppressed Benedictine Monastery of SS. Severino e Sosio, in the Largo S. Marcellino. The collection is divided into four sections,—1. Historical and diplomatic; 2. Financial; 3. Judicial; 4. Municipal. Among them are the original code or “constitutions” of Frederick II., the Acts of the sovereigns of the house of Anjou, and a great number of charters and diplomas from the suppressed monasteries. The collection is well arranged, and extremely rich in historical documents. A large room on the ground floor, which was formerly the *Chapter* of the monks, has fine paintings by *Corenzio*. His picture of the Miracle of Loaves and Fishes, although containing 117 figures, is said to have been finished in 40 days. It was restored in 1840 by *Nicola della Volpe*.

ROYAL PALACES.

The PALAZZO REALE was begun in 1600 by the command of Philip III., in the viceroyalty of the Count de Lemos, from the designs of *Domenico Fontana*, and is considered the masterpiece of that architect. The front, 520 palmi long by 110 high, presents the Doric, Ionic, and Composite orders in the pilasters of its three stories; the Doric of the ground story, in Fontana's design, formed a grand open portico, with three gates of entrance supported by columns of granite from the Isola del Giglio. Many of the arches have been walled up to give solidity to the building. The first and second floors have each 21 windows. The principal court has a double row of porticos. The palace was partly destroyed by fire in 1837, and has been since repaired and enlarged by the present king. The staircase, which was constructed in 1651 by the viceroy, Count of Oñate, is now being lined with marbles and ornamented with works of modern sculptors. The *Chapel* is remarkable for its altar of precious marbles, and the statue of the Conception by Fansaga. The reception apartments contain some fine pictures, among which are:—The MADONNA AND CHILD by *Raphael*, a picture executed for the convent of S. Antonio at Perugia, whence it passed to the Colonna Palace at Rome, and from thence to Naples. The Virgin and Child are seated on a canopied throne, on the steps of which St. John is represented adoring the Infant Saviour, who is blessing him. The attendant saints are St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Catherine, and either St. Rosalia or St. Dorothea. The lunette above contains a half-figure of the Almighty between two adoring angels. The predella has disappeared, but the subjects which composed it are all in England, dispersed between the Dulwich Gallery and the collections of Mr. Rogers, Mr. Whyte, and Mr. Mills (?). This picture is one of Raphael's most interesting works, and is supposed to have been painted immediately after his first visit to Florence.—The Workshop of St. Joseph, and the Visit of St.

Joachim to Elizabeth, by *Schidone*; the portraits of Alessandro Farnese and Consalvo de Cordova, and a Magdalen, by *Titian*; the Orpheus, and the Christ disputing with the Doctors, by *Caravaggio*; the Virgin and S. Bruno by *Spagnoletto*; the S. Catherine and the S. John by *Annibale Caracci*; two portraits by *Rembrandt* and *Velasquez*; Joseph's Dream by *Guercino*; the Rebecca by *Albani*; the Death of Cæsar, and the Death of Virginia, by *Camuccini*. In the second floor are the private apartments occupied by the king, which contain some beautiful pictures by *Rubens* and *Miel*, and many pictures of modern artists. Adjoining these apartments is the extensive private library of the king, which occupies eight large halls, and contains a most valuable collection of prints and original drawings by the most celebrated artists, and a cabinet of philosophical instruments and apparatus.

Palazzo Reale di Capodimonte, the suburban villa of the king, was begun by Carlo III. from the designs of *Medrano*, and finished by the present king. It stands upon a lofty hill, commanding an extensive view of the whole city, and is a favourite retreat of the court. The palace is a vast, heavy rectangular building, and, being built on the site of an ancient stone-quarry, it has been necessary to strengthen the foundations by an extensive series of substructions. It is badly supplied with water. The rooms are spacious, and contain a collection of pictures by modern artists, especially Neapolitans. The grounds are about 1 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. They are beautifully situated, and well laid out; part in the formal style, with a thick wood of evergreen oaks; and part in the English park style, with winding drives, &c., all done with a good deal of taste. On the 15th of August in every year the grounds are thrown open to the public, and to carriages of all kinds, except hackney vehicles.

The *Casino Reale* in the Chiatamone, nearly opposite the hotel of the Crocelle, is the king's summer house for an occasional lounge.

PRIVATE PALACES AND MUSEUMS.

The palaces of Naples, with few exceptions, have scarcely any claim to architectural beauty, when compared with those of Upper Italy. We shall notice the most remarkable of them either for architecture, for the objects of art they contain, or for historical associations.

Palazzo Angri, in the Piazza dello Spirito Santo, was designed by Luigi Vanvitelli about 1773, and completed by his son Carlo. It contains a small collection of pictures, among which is a Christ at the Column, by *Titian*; a Job, by *Spagnoletto*; S. Sebastian, by *Schidone*; St. Peter, by *Gherardo delle Notti*; St. Orsola, by *Caravaggio*; a Madonna and Child, attributed to *Correggio*; and some portraits of the Doria family by *Rubens* and *Vandyke*.

Palazzo Avellino, in the Strada S. Giovanni in Porta, founded in the 14th cent., and rebuilt in its present form in 1616, by Camillo Caracciolo, Prince of Avellino, after the great victories gained under Philip II. and III. of Spain in the Low Countries, France, and Italy.

Palazzo Bagnara, or *S. Antimo*, in the Largo del Mercatello, built in 1660, from the designs of *Carlo Fontana*, by Fra Fabrizio Ruffo, who captured a Turkish galley conveying the Sultana and her daughter to the coast of Syria, and expended in the building the treasures found in the galley. The Sultana died a few days after the capture, but the daughter lived to become a Dominican nun. It now belongs to the Prince of S. Antimo, and contains a gallery of pictures and sculpture by modern Italian artists.

Palazzo Berio, in the Strada Toledo, built about 1740 by the Marchese di Salsa, Giovanni Berio, was formerly famous for its gallery of pictures and library, which have been dispersed for many years.

Palazzo Bisignano, in the Strada Constantinopoli, built in the 16th cent. by the Ferrao family, though spoiled by some additions in the last cent., is still an edifice of imposing magnificence. The frescoes, now much damaged, were

executed by *Polidoro da Caravaggio*, when he fled to Naples in 1532 from the sack of Rome.

Palazzo Calabritto, the residence of the British consul, where the Church of England service is performed every Sunday, was the palace of the Duca di Calabritto, but it has long passed into other hands. The façade, the grand doorway, and the staircase are by Vanvitelli.

Palazzo Carafa, built in 1512, on the summit of Pizzofalcone, by Andrea Carafa, Conte di Santa Severina, who adorned it with fountains and gardens. Some portions of his edifice may still be traced; but after the popular tumults of 1651 the government purchased it, and converted it into barracks. It is still used for this purpose, and a portion of the palace is occupied by the royal topographical office, *Ufficio Topografico*. This establishment has two branches,—the one is devoted to the construction and engraving of maps and of hydrographic surveys; the other contains the military library, the national collection of charts, plans of cities, models of fortresses, &c.

Palazzo Carafa, in the Strada S. Biagio de' Librai, built by that branch of the Carafa family which bore the title of Princes of Montorio. It was the birthplace of Paul IV., and of his nephew Cardinal Carafa, by whom the façade and cornice were added. The lower part of the building is now converted into shops; but the beautiful cornice remains.

Palazzo Caramanica, in the Strada Fontana Medina, now the property of Barone Compagni, is perhaps the masterpiece of *Fuga*.

Palazzo Casacalenda, in the Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore, built in 1770 from the designs of *Vanvitelli*, is imposing from its mass. The elliptical arches of the courtyard supported by marble columns and pilasters, and the principal staircase, are admired by architects.

Palazzo Cassaro, belonging to the Principe di Cassaro, contains a gallery of pictures, among which are the Calvary by *Adam Elsheimer*; a Madonna, by *Baroccio*; a fine pastoral landscape, by

Breughel; a landscape with a waterfall, by *Salvator Rosa*; the Marriage at Cana, by *Tintoretto*; St. Peter penitent, by *Spagnoletto*; the Holy Family, by *Parmigianino*; the Madonna and Child, by *Luca d' Olanda*, etc.

Palazzo Cavalcanti, in the Strada Toleddo, built in 1762, by the Marchese Cavalcanti, from the designs of *Cioffredo*, is an imposing building, though not correct in taste.

Palazzo Cellammare, near the ch. of S. Orsola, in the Strada di Chiaia, restored in its present form by the Duca di Giovenazzo, who acquired it in 1727, and had the apartments decorated by *Giacomo del Pò*, and other artists. It is now the property of the Duke di Cellammare. The extensive gardens, which surround the palace, command a fine view of the bay.

Palazzo Colonna.—In the l. angle of the Strada Mezzocannone are the remains of the palace of Fabrizio Colonna, Grand Constable of the kingdom, who employed *Caravaggio* in 1527 to decorate it with paintings in chiaroscuro, some of which, though defaced by time, are still to be seen, with some beautiful windows of the same period.

Palazzo Corigliano, in the Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore, built about 1500 from the designs of *Morimondo*, whose skilful adaptation of the Doric style to the purposes of modern architecture may still be seen in the ground floor of the palace. The interior is remarkable for its splendid decorations in the style of the last century.

Palazzo Coscia, formerly the palace of the dukes of that name, and afterwards of the Principessa di Partanna, was restored by *Cioffredo*, who designed the façade and its Ionic gateway.

Palazzo Costa, in the strada S. Antonello alla Vicaria, contains a collection formed by Professor Costa, and illustrating the geology, mineralogy, zoology, botany, and agriculture of the kingdom.

Palazzo Cuomo, a deserted palace, attached to the monastery of S. Severo, was designed by *Agnolo Aniello del Fiore*, and was the residence of Lucrezia d' Alagni, for whom Alfonso I. wished to divorce his queen. The details of

some of the windows are of the most elaborate character.

Palazzo D' Acolos, in the Piazza del Vasto, remodelled in the last cent. by *Cioffredo*. It contains many objects of interest, foremost among which are the Cæsars of *Titian*, and seven tapestries presented by Charles V. to the Marquis di Pescara, as an acknowledgment of his services at the battle of Pavia in 1525. They represent the events of that victory: the figures, as large as life, are portraits of the leading personages who were distinguished in it. They were executed in Flanders from the drawings of the first artists in Italy, the figures being designed by *Titian*, and the ornamental portions by *Tintoretto*. The Cæsars by *Titian* are only eleven in number; the twelfth is in the Grand Ducal Gallery at Florence: its place is here supplied by a copy by *L. Giordano*.

Palazzo Fondi, opposite the Fontana Medina, built from the designs of *Vanvitelli*. It contains a gallery of pictures, among which are the Martyrdom of S. Januarius, one of the finest works of *Calabrese*; four landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*; the portrait of Marini, the poet, by *Caravaggio*; a Holy Family by *Schidone*; a small portrait of S. Filippo Neri by *Domenichino*; the Madonna Addolorata by *Lionardo da Vinci*; the head of S. Bonaventura, and a replica of the Holy Family of the Louvre, by *Raphael* (?); Diana and Calisto by *Rubens*; two Venetian scenes by *Canaletti*; a portrait of Joanna II. by *Zingaro*; a portrait of himself by *Rembrandt*; the Palace of the Inquisition at Madrid by *Velasquez*; and some portraits of the Genoese family of Marini by *Vandyke*.

Palazzo Galbiati, in the Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore, was the residence of *Antonello Petrucci*, the secretary of Alfonso I. of Aragon. Its marble doorway is said to be the work of *Agnolo Aniello del Fiore*.

Palazzo Giordano, in the Strada Fontana Medina, has a façade of travertine, built from the designs of *Fuga*.

Palazzo Giusso, or *Della Torre*, in the Piazza S. Giovanni Maggiore. The fine façade, with its columns of the composite order, was built about 1650,

by Cardinal Filomarino, of the Dukes della Torre. Few palaces in Naples are constructed with so much solidity. The present proprietor, Signor Giusso, has a good collection of drawings and a fine Cabinet of Medals.

Palazzo Gravina, in the Strada di Monte Oliveto, is still the finest and most majestic palace in Naples, though in part despoiled of its original proportions. The attic above the fine old cornice, and the Doric gateway of white marble, are also modern additions. The palace was built at the close of the 15th cent. by Ferdinando Orsini, Duke di Gravina, from the designs of *Gabriele d'Agnolo*, and is considered one of the best works of the period. On the frieze are the inscription which attested the hospitality of the founder in the announcement that he erected the palace for himself, his family, and *all his friends*:—*Sibi suisque et amicis omnibus a fundamentis erexit*. It was obliterated a few years ago when Conte Ricciardi bought it. The palace belongs now to the government, and is being prepared to receive the General Post-office, which is to be removed into it from its present situation near the Mole.

Palazzo Laurino, in the Strada dei Tribunali, though in a state of dilapidation, is still a good example of the style of the 16th cent. The façade is well proportioned. The oval court, with its medallions, etc., is an imitation of Baroccio's palace of Caprarola.

Palazzo Maddaloni, a massive pile, standing isolated in the Strada Toledo, was founded by the Marchese del Vasto, but afterwards became the palace of the Dukes di Maddaloni. The doorway and the staircase were designed by *Fansaga*. The interior contains a hall of fine proportions, with a large oil painting on the ceiling by *Francesco de Mura*, representing the siege of Naples by Alfonso I. of Aragon. In this hall the Supreme Court of Justice holds its sittings.

Palazzo Marigliano, in the Strada S. Biagio de' Librai, called also *Palazzo della Riccia*, from the title of its founder, Bartolommeo di Capua, Principe della Riccia. It was begun in the 15th cent. by *Ciccione*, and completed

at a more recent time. The gracefulness of the details adds to the general effect of the design; and though its original features are injured by the shops which now occupy the basement, it is still one of the most elegant palaces in Naples.

Palazzo de' Ministeri, between the Toledo and the Largo del Castello, called also *S. Giacomo*, from its occupying the site of the ancient monastery and hospital of that name, was begun in 1819 by Ferdinand I., and completed in 1825 by Francis I. from the designs of Luigi and Stefano *Gasse*, for the purpose of uniting the principal public offices under one roof. It covers nearly 200,000 square feet of ground, and contains 6 courts, 846 apartments, and 40 corridors. The principal vestibule contains statues of King Roger, of Frederick II., Ferdinand I., and Francis I.; and the hall of the Exchange contains a statue of Flavio Gioia.

Palazzo Miranda, in the Strada di Chiaia, built in 1780 by *Barba* for the Duchess di Miranda, is now the property of her daughter, the Princess di Ottaiano. The collection of pictures includes the St. Jerome in the Desert, and Mary weeping over the Dead Body of the Saviour, by *Spagnoletto*; Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, by *Guido*; the Marriage of St. Catherine by *Albert Durer*(?); the Banquet of the Gods, and an allegorical painting of the Triumph of Beauty by *Rubens*, etc.

Palazzo Miroballo, in a little street of the same name, in the midst of the old and crowded Quartiere del Pennino, built in 1462 by Giovanni Miroballo, the favourite of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, from the designs of *Ciccione*. There only remains visible the beautiful doorway, profusely covered with sculptured arabesques and trophies.

Palazzo Monticelli, in the Strada Bianchinuovi: an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the 15th century. The ground floor, with its façade still decorated with the *lilies* of the house of Anjou, was built by Antonio and Onofrio di Penne, the former the privy councillor, the latter the secretary, of King Ladislaus. An

inscription on the doorway of white marble, attributed to *Bamboccio*, gives the year 1406 as the date of its erection. This palace was long inhabited by the celebrated mineralogist Don Teodoro Monticelli, and contained his rich collection of Vesuvian productions, which was purchased by the University after his death.

Palazzo Piamura, in the Vicolo Cinquesanti, near the ch. of S. Paolo, was built by Giulio de Scortiatìs, the favourite and counsellor of Ferdinand I. of Aragon. It was afterwards the residence of *Marini*, the poet. Its marble doorway has elaborate and delicate sculptures of trophies and acanthus-leaves. On the ancient wooden gates are arabesques and figures in relief.

Palazzo Regina, in the Vico Bisi, behind the statue representing the Nile, was, in the 15th cent., the residence of Antonio Beccadelli, the historian, better known as the *Panormita*, who became the private secretary and biographer of Alfonso I. of Aragon.

Palazzo Sanfelice, in the Strada Sanità, built in 1728, by Sanfelice, the architect, for his own use, is remarkable for its double geometrical staircase. The chapel contains four colossal marble statues of the four seasons, with some bas-reliefs, by the school of Sanmartino.

Palazzo Sansevero, in the Piazza S. Domenico Maggiore, built in the 16th cent. from the designs of *Giovanni di Nola*, and remodelled in the last cent. by Raimondo di Sangro, who employed *Corenzio* to decorate the interior with frescoes. It remained in a neglected state until within the last 8 years, when it was subdivided into several small houses. This palace, on the night of the 16th October, 1590, was the scene of a domestic tragedy. Carlo Gesualdo, third Prince di Venosa, and the nephew of S. Carlo Borromeo, who then inhabited it, discovered his wife in adultery with Fabrizio Colonna, Duca di Andria, and killed both her and her paramour on the spot. He then retired to his castle of Gesualdo, and devoted the remainder of his life to religion. He was buried in a chapel of Gesù Nuovo, erected at his expense.

Palazzo Santangelo, in the Strada di S. Biagio de' Librai, was begun in the 13th cent., from the designs of *Masuccio I.*, and restored in 1466 by *Diomedea Carafa*, Count di Maddaloni. The sculptures of the beautiful doorway of white marble, designed by *Agnolo Aniello del Fiore*, are characterised by their delicacy and grace: and, with the original inlaid wooden doors, they bear amidst their carved ornaments the arms of *Diomedea Carafa*. The façade and the staircase were originally adorned with statues, busts, and bas-reliefs, but only two of them remain. In the court-yard was formerly preserved the colossal bronze head of a horse, now in the Museo Borbonico. Its place has been supplied by a copy in terra cotta, erected here by the Santangelo family, who have converted the palace in the course of the last few years into a Museum of art. Among the pictures are several fine landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*; the Entombment by *Vandyke*; an interesting portrait by *Albert Durer*, with his monogram and the date 1508; portraits of Rubens and himself on one canvas by *Vandyke*; portraits of the Marchese di Pescara and Vittoria Colonna by *Sebastiano del Piombo*; a Head of an Angel by *Correggio*; a sketch in oils of the Last Judgment by *Michael Angelo*; the Holy Family, one of the finest works of *Ghirlandaio*; and the Assumption of the Virgin by *Michael Wohlgemuth*, painted for the family of Volkamerin of Nuremberg, and dated 1479. The collection of coins and medals formed by the minister Santangelo is one of the most complete in Italy, and is particularly rich in all that can illustrate the numismatic history of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies from the earliest period of the Greek colonisation to the present time.

Palazzo Santobuono, in the Strada Carboneara, an imposing building, erected in the 15th cent. from the designs of the brothers *Donzello* by the Caracciolo di Santobuono.

Palazzo Satriano, in the Piazza della Vittoria, formerly the property of the Ravaschiero family, was in 1675 the residence of the Marquis de los Velez,

one of the viceroys of Charles II. The façade, courtyard, and staircase were restored by *Sanfelice*.

Palazzo Sirignano, opposite the Fontana Medina, presents nothing remarkable but the principal doorway, which is in the Doric style, with chaste design and accurate proportions.

Palazzo Stigliano, in the Strada Toledo, was built for the Viceroy, Duke d'Ossuna, by *Fonsaga*. It became the residence of John Van den Eynden, the rich Flemish merchant, whose daughter brought it, by marriage, to the Prince di Stigliano, a branch of the Colonna family. It has been sold and divided into several apartments.

Palazzo of H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse, formerly of the Prince di Torella. It was built in 1535 by Ferdinand Alarcon, Marchese della Valle Siciliana, the general of Charles V., and it was then so far from the city, that a tower, still visible, was added to the building as a security against any sudden descent of the Turks. It was entirely modernised in 1838.

Palazzo della Vicaria Vecchia, in the Strada Forcella, near the ch. of S. Giorgio Maggiore, was, 300 years ago, the seat of the Courts of law. The entrance doorway, the basement, the windows of the first floor, and the pilasters of the Composite Order, are the only remains of the original palace erected in the early part of the 16th cent. In a niche in the courtyard is a broken statue representing Hercules and the Nemæan Lion, and a bas-relief with a portrait of Joanna II.

The *Terranova*, *Tucone*, *Postiglione*, *Lazzari*, *Cappelli*, *Casarano*, and *Camposfranco* Galleries contain also some very good pictures.

VILLAS.

Villa Regina Isabella, on the Capodimonte, derives its name from the late Queen Dowager, the mother of the present King. It was built in 1809, for the Duke di Gallo, from the designs of *Niccolini*; it is founded upon arches and substructions of a massive character. The situation is extremely picturesque, and the gardens are laid

out with skill; but the chief interest of the Villa is the view, especially towards Naples, which is nowhere seen to more advantage. The interior is fitted up with elegance and taste. It contains some pictures, including the Holy Family by *Lionardo da Vinci*, well known by several engravings; a Holy Family by *Andrea del Sarto*; the Cleopatra of *Correggio*, one of his most beautiful works; and a series of family portraits of the House of Bourbon. In the museum of vases, antiquities, etc., is a bronze table, found at Pæstum in 1829, with a Latin inscription relating to the election of a Protector of that City. The villa is now the property of the Conte del Balzo, the queen's second husband.

Villa Angri, on the summit of the hill of Posilipo, the property of the Principe d'Angri, commands a fine view of the bay.

Villa Anspach, on the hill of Posilipo, built by the Margravine of Anspach, whose son, Mr. Keppel Craven, left it by his will to the Minutolo family. It is built in the form of a Grecian-Doric temple.

Villa Belvedere, on the Vomero, belonged formerly to the Principe di Belvedere, and had a fine gallery of pictures. It is now divided into apartments, and in a perfect state of dilapidation.

Villa Floridiana, on the Vomero, derives its name from the second wife of Ferdinand I., Lucia Migliaccio, Princess di Partanna and Duchess di Florida, upon whom it was settled by his Majesty. At her death, in 1827, it was divided into three portions, of which the largest was left to her daughter, who married the Conte di Monte Sant' Angelo, by whom the second portion was purchased and reunited to her inheritance. The Casino, built by *Niccolini*, is a fine square building with two flights of marble steps leading to the garden, which commands beautiful views of the bay.

Villa Gerace, called also *Serramarina*, beautifully situated at the end of the hill of Posilipo close by the sea. It belongs to the Duca di Terranova of the Gerace family.

Villa Lucia, the third portion of the

Villa Floridiana, the property of the Count Grifeo. It is approached by a winding road and by a bridge of ingenious and bold construction thrown across the valley. The view from it is celebrated for its beauty and extent.

Villa Maio, on the Infrascata; the property of the Marchese Maio, commanding a fine view of the bay.

Villa Ricciardi, or *Villa de' Camaldoli*, built by Francesco Ricciardi, Count de' Camaldoli, Minister of Justice under Murat, on the hill of the Vomero. It is remarkable for the beauty of its position.

Villa Roccaramana, on the slope of Posilipo, the pagoda of the Duca of the same name, well known for its museum of zoology and its botanical collections.

Other Villas.—The *Villa Ruffo*, near the castle of S. Elmo, on the Vomero, long the residence of the notorious Cardinal of the time of Nelson; the *Villa Palliano*, on the side of Capodimonte; the *Villa Regina*, on the Vomero, remarkable only for the fine view it commands; the *Villa Tricase*, beautifully placed at the extremity of the Collina di Chiaia, where it joins the hill of Posilipo; the *Villa Scaletta*, on the hill of Posilipo; the *Villa Salsa*, or *Rocca Matilde*, beautifully placed on the sea-shore at Posilipo; etc.

DRIVES AND RIDES IN THE IMMEDIATE ENVIRONS OF NAPLES.

At the extremity of the Riviera di Chiaia the broad street divides into two branches: that on the l. is the *Mergellina*; that on the rt. is the *Strada di Piedigrotta*, which leads to the entrance of the Grotto by a deep cutting through tufa rock.

1. *Grotta di Pozzuoli*, or *di Posilipo*.—It is a tunnel excavated in the older volcanic tufa, nearly E. and W. It is 2244 ft. long, and 21½ ft. wide. Its height is unequal; at the E. entrance it is 69 ft., in the centre it is only 25. It is ventilated by two circular air-shafts, which pierce the roof in an oblique direction, and is lighted day and night by lamps. We find no mention of this

grotto before the time of Nero, though attempts have been made to show that it must have existed from the earliest times of Cumæ and Naples. A passage of Strabo has often been quoted as referring to this grotto, but it undoubtedly refers to another grotto under the *Punta di Coroglio*, to be described hereafter (p. 145); otherwise his description of its having many air-shafts, and being wide enough for two carriages a-breast, would be in direct opposition to Seneca's and Petronius's descriptions, and to the fact that the Grotto had no air-shafts before they were opened by Alfonso of Aragon. Seneca, who passed through it on his way from Baiæ to Naples, describes it as a long prison, so full of dust and mud and so gloomy that there was nothing but "darkness visible." *Totum athletarum fatum mihi illo die perpetiendum fuit, a ceromate nos happe except in Crypta Neapolitana. Nihil illo carcere longius, nihil illis faucibus obscurius quæ nobis præstant, non ut per tenebras videmus sed ut ipsas: eadem via eodem die luto et pulvere laboravimus.* Petronius describes it as so low that it was necessary to stoop in passing through. In the middle ages it was believed to be the work of Virgil. Petrarch says that in his time the people regarded it as formed by the magic incantations of the poet. King Robert, he tells us, conducted him to the Grotto, and asked him what he thought of the popular belief. "Relying," says Petrarch, "on the royal humanity, I jestingly answered that I had nowhere read that Virgil was a magician. To this the king, assenting with a nod, confessed that the place showed traces not of magic, but of iron, *non illic magici, sed ferri vestigia confessus est.*" In the 15th cent. it was enlarged by Alfonso I., who lowered the floor, opened the two air-shafts, and raised the roof at the extremities. The walls exhibit a proof of this enlargement in the marks left by the axles of vehicles in the sides, many feet above the level of the present floor. In the centre of the tunnel there was a little recess, now forming the chapel of the Virgin, before which a lamp is always burning.

ENVIRONS OF NAPLES

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
English Miles





In the 16th cent. Don Pedro de Toledo paved its floor with stone. Charles III. renewed the pavement and repaired the roof and sides as we now see them, strengthening the roof in places where it was decayed, by erecting arches beneath it.

2. TOMB OF VIRGIL.—Near the top of the E. entrance to the *Grotta* is the Roman *columbarium* known as the Tomb of Virgil. The ascent is by a winding path called *Salita S. Antonio di Posilipo*, whence there is a descent through a vineyard to a platform on the brow of the precipice, on which the Tomb is built. It is now clothed with ivy, and the site nearly concealed; but its position, when it was first built, must have made it visible from the ancient road and from the coast, from which it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. The Tomb, as we now see it, is a chamber about 15 feet square, with a vaulted roof terminating externally in a dome, and lighted by 3 windows. In the walls are 10 niches for cinerary urns, a doorway, and what appears to have been a larger niche in the ruined wall opposite. Virgil had a villa on the shores of Posilipo, in which he composed the Eclogues and the Georgics. The *Æneid* also was written either in this villa or in Naples. After finishing the 12th Book, and before he had revised his poem, he set out by sea for Greece to meet Augustus on his return from the East, a voyage which Horace has invested with a melancholy interest by that touching ode in which he prays that the ship may bear him safely to the Attic shores,

Sic te diva potens Cypri,
Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,
Ventorumque regat pater,
Obstrictis aliis, præter Iapyga,
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes Virgilium, finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem, precor;
Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.

Od. l. 3.

Virgil met Augustus at Athens, but being attacked by illness at Megara, he was obliged to return to Italy. He landed at Brundisium in a very feeble state, and died there a few days afterwards, B.C. 19. His body, at his own request, was conveyed to Naples for

interment, but the precise site in which it was buried is not mentioned by any contemporary writer. The evidence which connects the place of interment with this Tomb is by no means so weak as was supposed by Cluverius, who founded his objection on a literal interpretation of a passage of Statius. This poet, who was born at Naples about half a cent. after Virgil's death, describes his visits to the Tomb, telling us that he followed the shore to reach it, and composed his verses while reclining within its precincts:—

...En egomet somnum et geniale secutus }
Littus, ubi Aesonio se condidit hospita portu }
Parthenope, tenues ignavo pollice chordas
Pulso, Maroneique sedens in margine templi,
Sumo animum, et magni tumulis ad canto
magistri.

* * * * *
Hoc ego Chalcidicis, ad te, Marcelle, sonabam
Littoribus fractas ubi Vesbius egerit iras,
Æmula Trinacriis volvens incendia flammis.

From the mention of Vesuvius in the concluding lines, and from the use of the word *littus*, Cluverius inferred that the Tomb was on the shore at the foot of Vesuvius; but if a single line may thus be separated from the context, which is a general description of the scenery commanded by the locality, we may as well contend that the words *Chalcidicis littoribus* fix the site of the Tomb on the shores of Cumæ. This expression, which is obviously inapplicable to the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, is the strongest argument against the theory of Cluverius, and of those, like Addison, who have followed his authority. Taken in connexion with the rest of the passage, it proves that the Tomb was situated on the W. coast of the Bay of Naples; but it proves nothing which will identify the locality, unless the opening lines may be considered to indicate that Naples and Vesuvius were visible from the spot. Contemporary with Statius was Silius Italicus, whose idolatry of Virgil was so great that he made a pilgrimage to Naples for the purpose of visiting his sepulchre. Silius found it so deserted that it was kept by a solitary countryman. From this degradation he rescued it by purchasing the ground in which it stood, having previously

become the owner of the Arpine Villa of Cicero, to which Martial alludes.

Silius hæc magni celebrat monumenta Maronis

Jugera facundi qui Ciceronis habet.

Heredem dominumque sui tumulique larisque
Non alium mallet nec Maro nec Cicero.

Ep. xi. 48.

Jam prope desertos cineres, et sancta Maronis

Nomina qui coleret pauper et unus erat.

Ep. xi. 49.

Having thus become the owner of the site, he was accustomed, as Pliny tells us, to approach it with the same reverence as he would show to a temple, and to keep, on the spot, the birthday of Virgil more religiously than his own. These facts, however, afford no evidence as to the site of the Tomb. The Neapolitan antiquaries have adduced a more direct evidence, in the Life of Virgil attributed to Donatus, a grammarian of the 4th cent. In this work it is stated that the body of Virgil was buried in a tomb on the *Via Puteolana*, near the Grotta di Posilipo, *cryptam Pausilypanam versus*, at the 2nd milestone from the city. The old gate of Naples called the Porta Puteolana, destroyed in 1300, was situated on the spot now occupied by the obelisk of S. Domenico, a position which corresponds exactly with the distance of the obelisk from this Tomb. But there is reason to believe that the Life attributed to Donatus is spurious, and that it was written much later than the 4th cent. We can therefore rely no more on Donatus as an authority than on the testimony of St. Jerome of the same effect, as given in the Chronicle of Eusebius, which Heyne and other critics now suppose to have been interpolated. Although, however, we may question the authenticity of both these works, it is impossible to doubt that the date of their fabrication was sufficiently early to afford collateral evidence of the antiquity of the tradition which connects the ruin with the Tomb of Virgil. From the earliest period of the revival of letters this tradition has been unbroken, and we know that it was accepted without question by all the older masters of Italian literature. Petrarch was escorted to the spot by King

Robert, and he is said to have planted a laurel upon it. Boccaccio acknowledged the truth of the tradition by feeling his love of letters kindled by the *religio loci*, and by renouncing in the presence of the Tomb the mercantile pursuits to which his father had destined him. At this period of the 14th cent. there is evidence that the Tomb was entire. Capaccio, in his "*Historia Puteolana*," cites Alfonso Heredia, Bishop of Ariano, who was living in 1500, and was a canon of the neighbouring ch. of S. Maria di Piedigrotta, to which the farm containing the Tomb belonged. The bishop is said to have possessed records proving that the Tomb was perfect in 1326, and that it had 9 small columns supporting a marble urn, with the well-known inscription on the frieze:—

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet
nunc

Parthenope; cecini pascua, rura, duces.

He says that the urn and columns, and some small statues which decorated the Tomb, were given by Robert of Anjou to the Cardinal of Mantua for removal to Virgil's birthplace; that the Cardinal, returning by sea, died at Genoa, and that all trace of the precious relics perished with him. Giovanni Villani, in his *Chroniche de Napole*, published in 1526, also describes the form and arrangement of the Tomb, and says that the marble which contained the epitaph, carved in antique characters, was entire in 1326. Pietro di Stefano, in his *Descrizione de Luoghi Sacri*, confirms Capaccio's statement respecting the existence of the urn at the beginning of the 14th centy., but states that King Robert removed it to the Castel Nuovo, for its better preservation; but though Alfonso of Aragon had diligent search made, not a trace of it was found in the middle of the 15th centy. Erogenio Caracciolo, in his *Napoli Sacra*, published in 1623, states that a stone had been discovered in the neighbourhood, bearing the inscription—*Siste, Viator, quæso, pauca legito, hic Maro situs est*. Cardinal Bembo in the 16th cent. testified his belief in the tomb by the epitaph which he composed for Sannazzaro (see p. 101). To an inferior pen must be attributed

the inscription which was placed here in 1554:—

Qui Cineres? Tumuli hæc Vestigia? Conditur olim
Ille hoc qui cecinit pascua, rura, duces.

Capaccio tells us, that there were formerly two other lines in monkish dogrel:—

Quod scissus tumulus? Quod fracta sit urna,
quid inde?
Sat celebris locus nomine vatis erit.

The laurel supposed to have been planted by Petrarch disappeared in the beginning of the present cent. under the knives of visitors of all nations; and the one planted as its successor by M. Casimir Delavigne has as little chance of perpetuity. The Margravine of Baireuth in the last cent. had a branch of Petrarch's laurel cut off and sent to her brother Frederick the Great, accompanied by some lines written by Voltaire expressive of the appropriateness of such a gift to his military glory and poetic talents; and the Russian Admiral Czernischeff made a similar present to Voltaire himself during his residence at Ferney. We have no space to record the many other reminiscences of the tomb. It has now become venerable by the homage which the great men of six centuries have paid to it; and where such pilgrims have trod, posterity will regard the spot as one of those consecrated sites upon which genius has set the seal of immortality.

Vespero è già colà dove sepolto
E'l corpo, dentro al quale io face a ombra:
Napoli l' ha, e da Brandizio è tolto.

DANTE, *Purg.* III. 25-27.

3. *Fuorigrotta*. At the W. extremity of the Grotto is the village of Fuorigrotta, where several roads branch off. The 1st turn on the rt. joins the new road by Orsolone to Capodimonte (No. 8). The 2nd leads to *Pianura*, a village 3 m. off, at the foot of the hill of the Camaldoli, near the extensive quarries of *piperno*, a peculiar variety of trachytic lava much used for building purposes at Naples. The 3rd to the Lago d'Agnano and Astroni. The continuation of the road from the Grotto proceeds to Bagnoli, and was con-

structed in 1568 by the Viceroy de Rivera. At the W. end of Fuorigrotta is the little ch. of S. Vitale, in which *Giacomò Leopardi*, the poet, is buried, with a simple monument erected to his memory in the porch. Not far from the ch. are two inscriptions, one bearing the words *Hinc Puteolos*, to indicate the direction of the new route; the other, *Hinc Romam*, to show that the Agnano road falls into the *Via Campana* from Pozzuoli to Rome beyond the Solfatara. The road to Bagnoli is bordered on each side by poplar and mulberry-trees festooned with vines; the valley through which it runs, bounded on the l. by the ridge of Monte Posilipo, is cultivated with wheat, maize, and flax.

4. *Bagnoli*, a cluster of three or four houses on the shore of the Bay of Baiæ, has two warm mineral springs. The first of these, the *Acqua di Bagnoli*, resembles Seltzer water in its large amount of muriate and bicarbonate of soda, with free carbonic acid gas; the temperature is 104° Fahr. The *Acqua di "Subveni homini"* is of the same character, but with more than four times the amount of muriate of soda. The temperature varies with the season from 82° to 107° Fahr. Bagnoli is the birthplace of the physician Sebastiano Bartolo, the reputed inventor of the thermometer, who investigated the mineral waters of this district in 1669, and published the results under the name of *Thermologia Aragonia*. At Bagnoli we enter on the road to Pozzuoli, but we shall reserve our description of it for our survey of the W. district near Naples.

5. The *Strada Nuova of Posilipo* leaves Naples by the Mergellina and joins the road already described at Bagnoli. It was constructed in 1812, but the descent towards Bagnoli was not finished till 1823. Before leaving the Mergellina we pass Sannazzaro's tomb (p. 100). Beyond, on the rt., is the *Villa Angri*, and further on, on the l., are the picturesque ruins of the *Palazzo di Donn' Anna*, often misnamed *della Regina Giovanna*, built in the 17th cent. by *Fansaga* for Donna Anna Carafa, the wife of the Viceroy Duke de Medina. It was erected on a more ancient palace

of the princes di Stigliano, of whom Donna Anna was the last heiress; but it was never finished. It is now used as a glass manufactory. The road winds round the hill by a gentle ascent through villas and gardens. Many of the villas are beautifully situated. After passing on the l. the *Lazzaretto* or Quarantine, the Roccaromana, the Rocca Matilde, and the Minutolo Villas, a road on the l., passing by the entrance to the Villa de Mellis, or *Palazzo delle Cannonate*, the residence of Hackert the painter in the last cent., and by the Villa Gerace, descends to the *Capo di Posilipo*, the Phalerum of the Greeks, from φαλαρίς, a gull, whose Latin name, *mergus*, is supposed to have given name to the Mergellina. The little ch. of S. Maria is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Pharos. Boats can always be hired here to row back to Naples. Further on, a road on the rt., crossing the highest ridge of Posilipo, falls into the road of the Vomero (No. 7). After passing through a deep cutting, the road reaches an esplanade from which there is a magnificent view of the Bagnoli, Camaldoli, Pozzuoli, Baiæ, Ischia, &c. Thence descending along the W. side of the hill, and passing by the entrance of the *Grotta di Seiano*, it reaches the sea-shore, and falls at Bagnoli into the road from Fuorigrotta.

Just before entering the deep cutting we have mentioned, passing a small tavern on the l., we reach a path opened in 1835 with a view to construct a road, which was given up on account of the crumbling nature of the volcanic ashes of which most of the coast is hereabouts formed. It skirted the S.W. side of the hill, under the *Punta di Coroglio*, affording a great variety of views; but it is now scarcely passable on foot. By following this path we reach the villa Mazza, which contains a collection of Latin inscriptions found among the ruins, the fragment of a column, and the niche of the cella of a temple. Lower down is the little island or rock called *La Gaiola*, covered with ruins. Against the opposite cliff, close to the sea, are remains of what is supposed to have been the Temple of Fortune, or of

Venus Euplēa. The spot is now misnamed *Scuola di Virgilio*. It was there, as Statius tells us, that the Alexandrian merchants, on their visits to *Puteoli*, returned thanks for their prosperous voyage. The little cove on the W. of this rock is called the *Marechiano* (smooth water). The ground all around is covered with the ruins of the *Villa of Vedius Pollio*, the celebrated *Pausilypum*, Πάυσις τῆς λύπης, which gave the whole promontory a name expressing freedom from care. These ruins, overgrown with myrtles, ericas, and Spanish broom, and partly covered by the Villa Mazza, spread over a considerable space. They extend down the slope of the hill and along the shore as far as Nisita. The most conspicuous is the Casa Fiorelli, a building of three stories, the lowest of which was probably a bath. But it is not the hill, or even the shore, which will give an adequate idea of the extent of this villa. The sea itself is filled for a considerable distance with enormous masses of substructions; the tufa cliffs are cut away to form part of the vast plan, and the mountain is pierced with tunnels and canals to supply the fishponds and the baths. It is impossible to form a conception of the magnitude of these works without examining them in a boat. Large oblong masses of tufa may thus be seen under water, isolated by deep channels from the cliff of which they once formed part; and in other places spacious chambers may be traced. The best plan for exploring them is to drive to the Capo di Posilipo, there hire a boat, and rejoin the carriage at the foot of the hill, where the Strada Nuova reaches the shore, opposite Nisida.

It would be hopeless to attempt to define these masses of ruin. We know that Vedius Pollio constructed extensive fishponds for the *murana*, sea-eels, of which Pliny, Dion Cassius, and Seneca write with such astonishment. Dion tells us that these fish were fed with human flesh; Pliny mentions one which was known to be more than 60 years old; and Seneca records a feast given by Pollio to Augustus, at which a slave who had broken a glass was sentenced to be thrown to the fishes;

an order which the emperor arrested by directing all the glasses of the villa to be cast into the ponds instead of the intended victim. Pollio bequeathed the villa to Augustus, but history has recorded no facts of interest in connexion with his possession of the property. The *Fishponds* which have acquired such a barbarous notoriety are still visible: they are mostly constructed of brick, faced with pozzolana.

The buildings brought to light by the excavations of recent years have been supposed, from their position, to belong also to the villa of Vedius Pollio. The *Theatre* has its seats cut out of the tufa rock. It has a double cavea of 17 rows of seats, with a corridor above, ascended by a lateral stair, and two tribunes at the extremities of the orchestra. The absence of the foundations for the stage suggests the probability that the scena was constructed of wood so as to be removable when the theatre was required for spectacles. The stone rings for the *velarium* are still visible in the upper part of the outer walls. Some interesting antiques were found among the ruins, including wall paintings, several rare marbles, and the head of a statue of Bacchus. A large square building, near the theatre, decorated with pilasters, having two channels for rain-water and semicircular loggie built along the face of the hill, one above the other, is supposed to have been a place for games. The *Odeon*, with its portico of stuccoed columns, is the most perfect of these remains. It has 12 seats arranged in two divisions, a semicircular scena, a recess for the musicians in the orchestra surrounded by six columns of cipollino with capitals of rosso antico of excellent workmanship, and a hall in the middle of the area, with a seat for the emperor apart from the rest of the audience. In a niche of this hall were found a pedestal for a statue, and two columns of black marble with white capitals. The whole building was faced with costly marbles. Among the sculptures found in the ruins may be mentioned the beautiful statuette of the Nereid rising from a shell, now in the Museum; the head-

[*S. Italy.*]

less statue of a Muse, one of the finest draped statues of that collection; and some finely-carved candelabras. The *Basilica*, divided into a nave and two aisles by two rows of columns, and the *Hemicycle*, are near the Odeon. Numerous fragments of columns, capitals, and cornices of precious marbles, have been found in the same direction. Beyond are the ruins of other buildings, galleries, porticoes, nymphæa, reservoirs, &c. Amidst all these vestiges of magnificence, the *Grotta di Seiano*, called also *di Posilipo*, is perhaps the greatest monument which time has spared. It is a tunnel cut through the ridge of the Posilipo hills near the *Punta di Coroglio*, in order to afford a communication between Naples and Bagnoli. It is 2755 feet in length, being 500 feet longer than the *Grotta di Pozzuoli*: it is also wider and loftier, is strengthened internally by arches of masonry, and has several lateral air-shafts on the sea-side. Strabo, who describes it from personal observation, tells us that the architect was *Cocceius*, who had also been employed by Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, to make the *crypta* from Cumæ to the Lake of Avernus. The present king has had the grotto cleared out. During the progress of the excavation an inscription was discovered showing that it was restored by Honorius in the 5th centy. Opposite the *Punta di Coroglio* is the little island of

6. *NISIDA*, *Nesis*, the *Nῆσις* of Strabo, an ancient crater, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference. The lip of the crater is broken down on the S. side, where it forms the little harbour called the *Porto Pavone*. On the N. side, nearly opposite to the *Punta di Coroglio*, is a rock now occupied by the *lazzaretto*. It is said that the island was connected with the shore of Bagnoli by a bridge thrown across the strait from this rock, and that from the N.W. point a mole formed a harbour—the *placidus limon* of Statius. We learn from Cicero that the son of Lucullus had on this island a villa, where Brutus retired after the assassination of Cæsar. In this villa Cicero held his conferences with Brutus on

affairs of state ; and several of the letters to Atticus are dated from it. Nothing can be more touching than the picture he draws of the great republican during his retirement at Nisida :—*Corpus aberat liberatoris, libertatis memoria aderat ; in qua Bruti imago cerni videbatur. At hunc his ipsis ludorum diebus videbam in insula clarissimi adolescentis Luculli, propinqui sui, nihil nisi de pace et concordia civium cogitantem. Eundem vidi postea Velis cedentem Italia, ne qua oriretur belli civilis causa propter se.*—*Phil. x. 4.* The villa was subsequently the scene of the parting of Brutus and Portia, on his retirement to Greece, prior to the battle of Philippi. Although thus frequented by the great statesmen of republican Rome, Nisida appears to have been subject to mephitic vapours and gaseous exhalations from some portions of its crater as late as the middle of the 1st centy. Lucan says,—

Emittit stygium nebulosis aera saxis,
Antraque lethiferi rabiem Typhonis anhelant.

Pliny celebrates its wild asparagus, for which it still retains its fame, and it enjoys an equal reputation for its grapes, its olives, and its figs. In the 15th centy. Joanna II. had a villa on the crest of the island, which was converted into a fortress to check the fleet of Louis of Anjou. It is now used as an *Ergastolo*, or prison for criminals. In 1624 the Duke of Alva erected the Lazzaretto on the rock near the shore. In 1832 a new port between Nisida and the mainland was constructed by the engineer *Fazio*, by means of two open moles built on arches thrown over the ancient piles, like the mole of Pozzuoli. The two moles form a port, having an area of 20,666 square feet, and are united by a spacious causeway 1290 feet in length. The W. mole has a small revolving light at its extremity.

7. *Antignano, Vomero*.—A road leaves Naples by the Strada Infrascata on the W. side of the Museum, passes the Villa Maio on the l., and on the rt. the ascent to the *Arenella*, the birthplace of *Salvator Rosa*, and the *Due Porte*, and proceeds by the Strada S. Gennaro to

the village of Antignano. In the latter place was the “Portico Antiniano,” as Pontanus calls the villa of Antonio Beccadelli, or Panormita, who there composed his history of Alfonso of Aragon, and his licentious *Hermaphroditus*. The village is the scene of a popular Festa on Easter Day. From Antignano a road on the rt. joins the new one from Capodimonte ; another on the l. ascends to the Castle of S. Elmo, and thence returning by the Ruffo, Lucia, and Floridiana Villas, falls into the main road proceeding from Antignano to the *Vomero* at the Villa Belvedere. A steep descent, called *Salita del Vomero*, leads from this point to the Chiaia. Here the road takes the name of the Strada Belvedere ; it passes the Villa Regina, and traverses the crest of the Collina di Chiaia until it joins the hill of Posilipo, passing, near the point where it turns S., the Villa Ricciardi on the rt., and on the l. the Villa Tricase and the Villa Patrizi. At the latter place it is joined by the *Salita di S. Antonio di Posilipo*, which ascends from the Mergellina, passing by Virgil’s tomb. Thus far the road has followed the direction of the old *Via Antiniana* leading from Pozzuoli to Naples, considerable remains of which can still be seen descending on the rt. to Fuorigrotta, on reaching the high ground above this village. Here we command an extensive view of the W. district, which will give us a correct idea of the locality, and enable us to trace the ancient and the modern roads. Those to the Lake of Agnano, the ancient one by Monte Olibano, the Rivera road to Bagnoli, the hill of the Camaldoli, the summits of the Solfatara, the Monti Leucogei, the site of Baïæ, the promontory of Misenum, the intervening flat of the Mare Morto, the island of Procida, and that of Ischia rising with its painted peak behind it.

Following the ridge of the hill, and traversing the small villages of *Posilipo* and *Santo Strato*, the road falls into the Strada Nuova nearly opposite the Punta di Coroglio (No. 5).

8. *Capodimonte* is reached by a beautiful drive called *Strada Nuova di Capo-*

dimonte, which from the palace descends to the Strada di Foria, near the Albergo de' Poveri, by the romantic drive of the *Ponti Rossi*. There are several other fine drives about Capodimonte; which may be easily traced on the annexed Map of the Environs of Naples.—I. A new road, affording beautiful views of the bay and the environs, from the village of Capodimonte, passing by the Villa Regina Isabella, and by the valley between the Camaldoli and the Vomero, proceeds to the Lago d'Agnano; and a branch on the l. joins, at Fuorigrotta, the road of Bagnoli.—II. The *Strada Nuova di Milano* surrounds the Royal Park, and joins, at Secondigliano, the road from Capua.—III. To Polvica, Chiaiano, and Marano, a large village (10,000 Inhab.).—IV. From the latter road, at the 4th mile, a branch road on the l., passing through chestnut copse and vineyards, falls into the road No. I.

9. The CAMALDOLI.—This Monastery, founded by the Marquis of Pescara, the conqueror of Francis I., occupies the E. crest of that semicircular ridge of hills which forms the N. boundary of the Phlegrean Fields. The peak on which it is built is the highest point of this ridge, and is the loftiest of all the hills on the N. and W. of Naples, being 1488 feet above the sea. As the last part of the ascent must be made on horseback or on foot, the best plan is to drive to Antignano, where donkeys are always to be procured, or to Orsolone from Capodimonte, ordering beforehand donkeys to be there, and from either place ride to the monastery, a distance of nearly 3 m. Ladies are not allowed to enter the cloisters, but they can equally enjoy the view from the *Capanna di Ricciardi*, on a projection of the ridge, just below the garden of the monastery. The Telegraph-tower is the best place to enjoy the panorama of the N. side. The view is very beautiful and embraces a scene of a peculiar character, historical as well as physical. It comprehends the principal region of volcanic action in Southern Italy, and many of the most important sites immortalised by the poets and historians of

antiquity. It commands a noble view of the Bays of Naples and Gaeta and the Gulf of Pozzuoli, looking down on one side upon the Capital, and on the other on the craters and lakes of the Phlegrean Fields, the promontories of Posilipo and Misenum, the town of Pozzuoli, the islands of Nisida, Procida, and Ischia, the sites of Baiæ, Cumæ, and Liternum. On the S. the prospect is bounded by Capri and the Punta della Campanella. Following the Sorrentine promontory, we recognise the towns of Massa, Sorrento, and Castellammare, the Monte Sant' Angelo, the mountains behind Amalfi, Salerno, and Avellino, and the rich plain at the foot of Vesuvius in the foreground. On the N. the eye ranges over the whole of *Campania Felix* as far as the chain of Apennines, embracing in this part of the panorama Maddaloni, Caserta, Capua, Monte Tifata, the volcanic group of Rocca Monfina, Gaeta, the Formian hills, and Monte Circello far beyond it. On the W. the prospect is terminated by the sea and by the islands of Ponza in the distant horizon. The ch. of the monastery contains some pictures, the best of which are the Last Supper, by *Stanzioni*, and the Santa Candida, by *Marco da Siena*.

A steep descent through rocks and forests leads from the Camaldoli to the village of *Pianura*. On the S. side of the hill of Camaldoli is the village of *Soccavo* (sub cavo montis). The descent on this side, over the bare brown desolate hills which succeed the wooded regions, and afterwards through close lanes to Antignano, is one of the most striking features of this excursion.

10. *Poggio Reale*, one of the favourite promenades of the lower orders, is a long, straight road, beyond the Porta Capuana, planted with trees and embellished with fountains, and preserving the name of a favourite retreat of many successive kings of Anjou and Aragon. At the close of the 15th cent. Alfonso II. built a palace on the spot, and surrounded it with grounds and gardens which extended to the sea. In the 17th cent. the Duc de Guise described the spot as one of the

most beautiful in the world, but it was destroyed in the military operations, of which Naples was subsequently the theatre. The gardens have been changed into cultivated fields, which supply the market of Naples with vegetables; and of the palace there are only remaining a few crumbling ruins.—Poggio Reale is on the high road to Apulia. At the *Barriera Doganale* a road on the l., encircling the Camposanto Nuovo, ascends to Capo di Chino, and meets the roads from Caserta and Capua; a road on the rt. leads straight to Barra, S. Iorio, and Portici, whence we may return to Naples. The latter drive may be prolonged by taking the road which we cross just before reaching Barra, and following it to Cercola and the *Madonna dell' Arco* (p. 81), and visiting the *Villa Santangelo* in the village of Pollena, on the N.W. flanks of Somma, a villa of considerable elegance and taste.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

I.

PORTICI, RESINA, VESUVIUS, HERCULANEUM, TORRE DEL GRECO, TORRE DELL' ANNUNZIATA, AND POMPEII.

The *Railroad* from Naples to Nocera passes through Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre dell' Annunziata, (from which a branch strikes off on the rt. to Castellammare), Pompeii, Scafati, Angri, and Pagani, performing the distance in an hour and a half; and to Castellammare in an hour. It crosses the plain direct to Portici, and in some places approaches so near the sea that the embankment is literally washed by it.

The *Post Road* follows the same line, but now is seldom resorted to, as the Railway is much more convenient. For several m. out of Naples it is a dead level, and is generally travelled over

with great rapidity. The tariff of the post is as follows:—

	Post.	Miles.
Naples to Torre dell' Annunziata - - -	1½	= 10
Torre dell' Annunziata to Castellammare - - -	½	= 4
Torre dell' Annunziata to Nocera - - -	1½	= 11
Nocera to Salerno - - -	1½	= 8

Leaving Naples by the crowded quays, and passing the Castle of the Carmine, the road proceeds along the Marinella, crossing the Sebeto by the Ponte della Maddalena, and passing on the rt. the massive building called *I Granili*, built in the last cent. as public granaries, and changed by the present king into barracks. The road then coasts the E. shore of the bay, but it is so completely shut out from the sea by the numerous villas, palaces, and houses which stretch almost as far as Torre del Greco, that it has more the character of a long, dusty street, than of a high post-road.

The first of the suburban villages traversed by the road is *S. Giovanni a Teduccio*; on the l. of which, ½ m. inland, is Barra, a large place (12,000 Inhab.).

4 m. PORTICI, is supposed to derive its name from the *Porticum Herculis*, mentioned by Petronius as the portico of a temple of Hercules at the W. end of Herculaneum. The road passes through the courtyard of the *Royal Palace*, built by Charles III. In one of its apartments were deposited the objects discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum before their removal to Naples. The palace, which is only remarkable for its beautiful situation at the head of the bay, contains some good pictures by modern French artists, among which are Gerard's portraits of Napoleon in his imperial robes, of Madame Mère, and of Murat; Wicar's portrait of Massena; the well known Capuchins by Granet; and several pictures by De Dominici representing the adventures of Don Quixote. One of its rooms is inlaid with China imitating flowers, fruits, birds, and animals, the produce of a manufactory founded at Capodimonte in the last cent. by Charles III., which was remarkable for the choice and execution of the drawings, copied chiefly

from the frescoes of Herculaneum; but which was given up under the French government in 1807. Portici, during the spring and autumn *villeggiatura*, is the favourite resort of the Neapolitans. The little Fort and Mole of *Granatello* on the sea-shore present a fine view of the bay. After passing through the courtyard of the palace we enter

RESINA, built upon the volcanic tufa and lava which cover HERCULANEUM. It nearly retains the name of *Retina*, the ancient port of Herculaneum, and has 10,000 Inhab. and many country seats. The largest of them is *La Favorita*, the Villa of the Prince of Salerno, which contains a Mosaic found in one of the Palaces of Tiberius at Capri. This villa, like the Palace of Portici, is built on the lava of 1631.

VESUVIUS.

The ascent of Vesuvius is usually commenced from Resina; but on some occasions, when the lava takes the course of Bosco Reale, as it did in 1850, the ascent from Torre dell' Annunziata is preferred, as affording a finer view of the current. The traveller may proceed to it either by the railway or in a carriage. The latter is the best mode, as the railway station at Portici is at a distance from the town, and is infested by self-called guides, and hirers of horses and mules, who are most importunate in their offers of services, which are too frequently both dear and worthless. A carriage with two horses will convey the traveller from Naples to Resina, for 6 carlini, in less than an hour. At Resina there are several guides who let horses and chairs for the ascent; but, to avoid imposition, the traveller should endeavour to secure the services either of *Vincenzo Cozzolino*, who resides in the main street, the only guide who has any scientific knowledge of the mountain, and who has had the advantage of attending Baron Humboldt, M. Von Buch, Professor Forbes, and most of the geologists of our time, or of Tommaso Perna, better known by his nickname of *Madonna*. As there are numerous impostors ready to personify them, the traveller, to avoid deception, should either write beforehand to secure

them, or go direct to their residence, which can be pointed out by any respectable shopkeeper. Their charges are 12 carlini as guide, 6 carlini for each horse or donkey, 30 carlini for a carriage to convey the party to the Hermitage of S. Salvatore, to which there is an excellent road of recent construction, and 48 carlini for a portantina with 12 bearers to ascend the cone,—the latter however is required only for delicate ladies and invalids. A great-coat or cloak, and a warm neckerchief, to put on as soon as the ascent is made, a strong walking-stick, and stout boots, may be mentioned as necessary during the excursion. It is no longer required to take provisions from Naples on ordinary occasions, as supplies may be had at the Hermitage, or from the people of Resina, who follow parties with baskets of bread, eggs, wine, and fruit, on the chance of finding customers. It is, however, otherwise during an eruption, when hundreds of people besiege the Hermitage, clamorous for refreshment. At such a time each party should take its supplies from Naples. When a stream of lava is rolling slowly down the mountain, the kettle is boiled on its surface and eggs are cooked in its crevices. Coins also are usually dropped into the lava, which is then detached from the mass and preserved as a reminiscence.

The drive from Resina to the Hermitage occupies about 2 hours. From that point we proceed on horses or donkeys for about half an hour further to the *Atrio del Cavallo*, whence the ascent of the cone, which must be performed on foot, generally occupies about an hour, varying of course with the state of its surface. At times it is necessary for the guides to assist the traveller, by strapping a leathern belt round his waist, and pulling him up the steep incline by main force. At the *Atrio del Cavallo* there are always two *gensdarmes*, one of whom usually ascends the cone for the protection of strangers. It is customary to give him a present of 2 carlini on descending.

VESUVIUS, the *το ὄρον Οὐσούιον* of Strabo, the *Vesēvus* of the Romans, one of the most active volcanos in the world, rises in the midst of the plain of Cam-

pania, and is surrounded on the N. and the E. by mountains of Apennine limestone. On the W. it is open to the plain of Naples, on the S. its base is washed by the sea. It is about 30 m. in circumference. It rises by a gentle declivity to what is called the first plain, which is about half a m. above the level of the sea, and about 5 m. in diameter. This plain forms the base of *Monte Somma*, whose highest point, the *Punta del Nasone*, is 3747 ft. above the sea. *Monte Somma* extends for about 2 m. in an irregular semicircle round the N. and E. of what is now called *Vesuvius*, the two mountains being separated by the deep semicircular valley called the *Atrio del Cavallo*. The height of the eruptive cone of *Vesuvius* has varied during the last 20 years from 4070 ft. in Aug. 1847, to 3400, that of the *Punta del Palo*, opposite the *Somma*, and which has varied little, being now 3949.

For more than 300 years *Vesuvius* has been the only active crater among the volcanic group of the Bay of Naples, which includes *Ischia*, *Procida*, the *Solfatara*, *Monte Nuovo*, and *Vesuvius*; in connexion with which we may mention the extinct inland craters of *Rocca Monfina*, *Monte Vulture*, and the *Pool of Amsancus*. Before the Christian era *Ischia* and the *Solfatara* appear to have been the only Italian craters which were active within the historical period. *Stromboli*, the most northern of the *Lipari* islands, is the only permanently active volcano in Europe, and lies about 70 m. N. of *Ætna*, about 120 m. S.E. of *Vesuvius*. Those who are fortunate enough to visit Naples while an eruption is in progress will compare, with lively interest, the phenomena they may witness with the details of those which former observers have recorded. We shall therefore give a list of the most remarkable eruptions recorded by historians and contemporary observers.

Before the time of *Titus*, *Vesuvius* showed no signs of activity. Some of the local antiquaries saw a proof of its having been active in the names of the sites in its vicinity, which they conceived to have reference to fire, and to derive from Phœnician roots. For, ac-

cording to them, the Phœnicians, in all their colonies, gave the rivers, the mountains, the headlands, and the cities, names expressive of some local peculiarity. Thus the name of *Vesuvius* is derived, according to these antiquaries, from the Syriac בּוֹ שִׁיבִיב *Vo Seveev*, the place of flame; or, more literally, “in it, flame:” that of *Herculaneum* from הֶרָה קְלִיאָה *Horoh Kalie*, “pregnant with fire;” that of *Pompeii* from פּוֹם פִּיהָ *Pum Peeah*, “the mouth of a burning furnace;” that of *Summanus*, one of the surnames of *Jupiter*, perpetuated by the present *Monte Somma*, from שִׁמָּן *Somman*, “the obscure;” and that of *Stabiæ* from שֶׁטֶף *Seteph* or *Sheteph*, “the overflow,” a root from which, in *Martorelli’s* opinion, the Italians have also obtained the word *stufa*. From this early period, down to the establishment of the Romans in *Campania*, the mountain appears to have been known as the *Mons Summanus*, and to have been crowned by a temple dedicated to *Jupiter*. In the ‘*Syntagma Inscriptionum*’ of *Reinesius*, and in the *Benedictine* ‘*Explication des divers Monumens*,’ will be found inscriptions to *Jupiter Summanus*; and *Zedler* mentions an inscription found in the last cent. at *Capua*, with the words *Jovi Vesuvio sacrum, D.D.*

The ancient geographers recognised the volcanic character of *Vesuvius* from the analogy of its form with that of *Ætna*. Their descriptions, though brief, supply us with some facts which will aid us in tracing the history of the mountain. *Diodorus Siculus* was the first to describe *Vesuvius* as volcanic. Born at *Agyrium*, on the flanks of *Ætna*, he must have been acquainted with volcanic phenomena, as that mountain was twice in activity during his lifetime. On examining *Vesuvius* he found, as he tells us, many signs that it had been in activity in ancient times. *Vitruvius* mentions a tradition in his day that the mountain had emitted flames. *Strabo*, who wrote a few years later, describes it as having a truncated cone, with a barren and ashy aspect, “having cavernous hollows in its cineritious rocks, which look as if they had

been acted on by fire." Whence he inferred that the mountain had formerly been a volcano, with "craters of fire." Seneca remarked that Vesuvius in former times had given out more than its own volume of matter, and had furnished the channel, not the food, of the internal fire; *in ipso monte non alimentum habit sed viam*. Plutarch, in his Life of Crassus, in describing the escape of Spartacus, gives incidentally an interesting account of the condition of the mountain at that period. He states that the rocky hollow on the summit was clothed with wild vines, and that it was accessible only by one very steep and narrow passage on the side opposite to Naples. When Spartacus and his followers had entered this pass and encamped in the plain of the crater, Clodius besieged him in his retreat by occupying the pass and cutting off, as he supposed, the only means of escape. The gladiators, however, made ladders of the vine-boughs, "like ship-ladders, of such a length and so strong that they reached from the top of the hill to the very bottom. With these they all descended except one, who remained to throw down their armour to his companions, and then descended himself, last of all. The Romans, having no suspicion of this movement, were assailed in the rear by the gladiators, who had marched round the mountain, and were put to flight with the loss of their whole camp."

From these facts it is very probable, independently of geological evidence, that Somma, which now forms the N. peak of the mountain, was a part of the wall of the original crater. The most cursory examination of the crest of rocks comprising Somma is sufficient to show that it is the segment of a circle: and it has been proved by careful measurements that this circle, if continued round the mountain, would include the whole of the more modern cone of Vesuvius within it, and give a centre which corresponds exactly with its present site. Somma, therefore, and the mountain of which it formed a part, was probably the Vesuvius described by the ancient geographers before the reign of Titus. Its flanks

were then covered with luxuriant vegetation, and Pompeii and Herculaneum were flourishing cities at its base.

Talem dives arat Capua, et vicina Vesevo
Ora jugo.

VIRG. *Georg.* II. 224.

In the 63rd year of our era, during the reign of Nero, the mountain began for the first time to give signs that the volcanic fire was returning to its ancient channel. On the 5th February the whole neighbourhood was convulsed by an earthquake, which, as Seneca records, threw down a great part of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In 64 another earthquake occurred, which injured Naples and destroyed the theatre, where Nero had been acting a few minutes before. These earthquakes continued at intervals for 16 years.

1. The 1st eruption occurred on the 24th August in the year 79, during the reign of Titus. It is memorable not only as the eruption which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, and caused the death of Pliny the naturalist, but also as having had his nephew, the younger Pliny, for its historian. In his two well-known letters to Tacitus (vi. 16 and 20), describing the death of his uncle, Pliny says that about one in the afternoon his mother informed his uncle, who was stationed with the Roman fleet at Misenum, that a cloud appeared of unusual size and shape. "It was not," he says, "at that distance discernible from what mountain it arose, but it was found afterwards that it was Vesuvius. I cannot give a more exact description of its figure than by likening it to that of a pine-tree, for it shot up a great height in the form of a trunk, which extended itself at the top into the form of branches; occasioned, I imagine, either by a sudden gust of air which impelled it, the force of which decreased as it advanced upwards, or the cloud itself, being pressed back again by its own weight, expanded in this manner. It appeared sometimes bright, and sometimes dark and spotted, as it became more or less impregnated with earth and cinders. This was a surprising phenomenon, and it deserved, in the opinion

of that learned man, to be inquired into more exactly. He commanded a *Liburnian* galley to be prepared for him, and made me an offer of accompanying him, if I pleased. I replied it was more agreeable to me to pursue my studies . . . He went out of the house with his tablets in his hand. The mariners at *Retinæ*, being under consternation at the approaching danger (for that village was situated under the mountain, nor were there any means of escaping but by sea), entreated him not to venture upon so hazardous an enterprise . . . He commanded the galleys to put off from land, and embarked with a design not only to relieve the people of *Retinæ*, but many others in distress, as the shore was interspersed with a variety of pleasant villages. He sailed immediately to places which were abandoned by other people . . . He now found that the ashes beat into the ships much hotter, and in greater quantities; and as he drew nearer, pumice-stones, with black flints, burnt and torn up by the flames, broke in upon them: and now, the hasty ebb of the sea, and ruins tumbling from the mountain, hindered their nearer approach to the shore. Pausing a little upon this, whether he should not return back, and instigated to it by the pilot, he cries out, 'Fortune assists the brave: let us make the best of our way to Pomponianus,' who was then at *Stabiæ*;"—where he perished during the night.

In the second letter Pliny describes more minutely the phenomena which attended the eruption:—"There had been, for many days before, some shocks of an earthquake, which the less surprised us as they are extremely frequent in Campania; but they were so particularly violent that night, that they not only shook everything about us, but seemed indeed to threaten total destruction . . . Though it was now morning, the light was exceedingly faint and languid; the buildings all around us tottered; and though we stood upon open ground, yet, as the place was narrow and confined, there was no remaining there without danger: we therefore resolved to quit the town. The people followed us in the

utmost consternation; and as, to a mind distracted with terror, every suggestion seems more prudent than its own, they pressed in great crowds about us in our way out. Having got to a convenient distance from the houses, we stood still, in the midst of a most dangerous and dreadful scene. The chariots which we had ordered to be drawn out were so agitated backwards and forwards, though upon the most level ground, that we could not keep them steady, even by supporting them with large stones. The sea seemed to roll back upon itself, and to be driven from its banks by the convulsive motion of the earth; it is certain at least that the shore was considerably enlarged, and that several sea animals were left upon it. On the other side, a black and dreadful cloud, bursting with an igneous serpentine vapour, darted out a long train of fire, resembling flashes of lightning, but much larger. . . . Soon afterwards the cloud seemed to descend and cover the whole ocean; as indeed it entirely hid the island of *Capræ* and the promontory of *Misenum*. My mother strongly conjured me to make my escape, which, as I was young, I might easily do: as for herself, she said, her age and corpulency rendered all attempts of that sort impossible. However, she would willingly meet death, if she could have the satisfaction of seeing that she was not the occasion of mine. But I absolutely refused to leave her, and taking her hand I led her on: she complied with great reluctance, and not without many reproaches to herself for retarding my flight. The ashes now began to fall upon us, though in no great quantity. I turned my head, and observed behind us a thick smoke, which came rolling after us like a torrent. I proposed, while we had yet light, to turn out of the high road, lest she should be pressed to death in the dark by the crowd that followed us. We had scarce stepped out of the path when darkness overspread us, not like that of a cloudy night, or when there is no moon, but of a room when it is shut up and all the lights are extinct. No-

thing there was to be heard but the shrieks of women, the screams of children, and the cries of men: some calling for their children, others for their parents, others for their husbands, and only distinguishing each other by their voices; one lamenting his own fate, another that of his family; some wishing to die from the very fear of dying; some lifting their hands to the gods; but the greater part imagining that the last and eternal night was come which was to destroy the gods and the world together. Among these were some who augmented the real terrors by imaginary ones, and made the frightened multitude falsely believe that Misenum was actually in flames. At length a glimmering light appeared, which we imagined to be rather the forerunner of an approaching burst of flames, as in truth it was, than the return of day. However, the fire fell at a distance from us. Then again we were immersed in thick darkness, and a heavy shower of ashes rained upon us, which we were obliged every now and then to shake off, otherwise we should have been crushed and buried in the heap. . . . At last this dreadful darkness was dissipated by degrees, like a cloud of smoke; the real day returned, and even the sun appeared, though very faintly, and as when an eclipse is coming on. Every object which presented itself to our eyes, which were extremely weakened, seemed changed, being covered over with white ashes, as with a deep snow. We returned to Misenum, where we refreshed ourselves as well as we could, and passed an anxious night between hope and fear—though indeed with a much larger share of the latter, for the earthquake still continued, while several enthusiasts ran up and down, heightening their own and their friends' calamities by terrible predictions."

This description is not only interesting in itself, but is valuable as affording the evidence of an eye-witness as to the nature of the eruption. On this point the statement of Pliny is entirely confirmed by scientific observations on the materials which cover the buried cities. It appears that no lava flowed

from the crater on this occasion, only ashes, red-hot stones, and loose fragments of volcanic materials being ejected. Many of these masses which have been found at Pompeii are not less than 8 lbs. in weight, while those which fell upon Stabie, 4 m. further, weigh only a few ounces. The crater vomited at the same time enormous volumes of steam, which fell upon the country around in torrents of heated water, charged with the dry light ashes which were suspended in the air. This water, as it reached the soil, carried with it in its course the cinders which had fallen, and thus deluged Herculaneum with a soft, pasty, volcanic mud or alluvium, which penetrated into places which neither scoriæ nor stones could have reached, and did far more damage than any other product of the eruption.

Hic est pampineis viridis modo Vesuvius umbris,
Presserat hic madidos nobilis una lacus;

Hæc juga, quàm Nisæ colles, plus Bacchus
amavit,

Hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros;
Hæc Veneris sedes, Lacedæmone gratior illi;

Hic locus Herculeo nomine clarus erat:
Cuncta jacent flammis, et tristi mersa favilla,
Nec Superi vellent hoc licuisse sibi.

—MARTIAL, *Epig.* IV. 44.

The effect of this eruption was to destroy the entire side of the mountain nearest to the sea, leaving, as the only remnants of the ancient crater, the little ridge on the S. flank now called *La Pedamentina*, and that portion of the wall which, under the name of *Somma*, encircles about two-fifths of the new cone. This cone is the present Vesuvius, which has continued to be the almost exclusive channel of eruption to the present day.

2. The second eruption occurred in 203, during the reign of Septimius Severus. It is described by Dion Cassius and by Galen, the former of whom availed himself of its occurrence to compile from the traditions of the inhabitants his record of the destruction of Pompeii. It is important to remark that *Ætna* remained dormant from A.D. 40 to A.D. 251, while *Ischia*, which was in eruption 170 years before the first eruption of Vesuvius, was dormant until A.D. 1302.

3. In 472. This eruption is de-

cribed by Ammianus, and by Procopius, who says that it covered Europe with ashes, which fell even at Constantinople and at Tripoli. It is supposed to be the eruption which destroyed the villages erected by the poorer inhabitants of Herculaneum and Pompeii on the site of those cities after 79.

4. In 512. It is supposed to be the catastrophe described by Theodoric in his letter to Faustus, commissioning him to ascertain the damage sustained by the people of Naples and Nola, and to make a proportionate reduction in the tribute payable by them. It is also mentioned by Procopius, who says that the ashes were carried as far as Tripoli; and from his passage, in which he clearly describes lavas, it is argued that this eruption produced the first flow of lava from the cone formed in 79.

5. In 685. It is not described by any contemporary writer, but figures in the legends of S. Januarius, and is mentioned by authors of the 15th and 16th cent.

6. *Ætna* burst into activity in 812; and in 993 *Vesuvius* was in action. This eruption is mentioned by the Benedictine Rodolph Glaber.

7. In 1036. It is described in the chronicle of the Anonymous Cassinensis, who says that the lava reached the sea:—*Vesuvius eructavit incendium ita ut usque ad mare discurreret.*

8. In 1049. It is mentioned in the *Chronicon Cassinense* of Leo Ostiensis.

9. In 1139. It is mentioned by the Anonymous Cassinensis, and more fully described by Falco Beneventanus, the secretary of Innocent II., who states that the eruption of lava (*ignem validum et flammam*) lasted 8 days, and that of ashes 30 days. In the interval from this to the next eruption, in 1306, *Ætna*, which had been dormant for 357 years, was three times in eruption; the *Solfatara* poured out a stream of lava in 1198, the year in which Frederick II. succeeded to the throne of Naples; and in 1302 *Ischia* discharged into the sea a lava-stream of great size.

10. In 1306. It is described by Leandro Alberti in his *Descrizione di Tutta l'Italia*, who states that he found it mentioned in the chronicles of Bologna.

In the interval of 194 years from this to the next eruption *Ætna* exhibited unusual activity, and the central and northern provinces of the kingdom, were convulsed by most violent earthquakes. The first shock occurred on the 5th, and the last and worst on the 30th December, 1456. The cathedral and the ch. of S. Pietro Martire at Naples were destroyed; Isernia and Brindisi were utterly thrown down, and the inhabitants buried under their ruins. 40,000 souls are said to have perished.

11. In 1500. It is described by Ambrosio Leone of Nola, from personal observation. It was a slight eruption, leaving, however, a crater 5 m. in circumference, and 1000 paces deep. *Ætna* was active from 1535 to 1537. On the 29th September, 1538, *Monte Nuovo* was thrown up beyond Pozzuoli. Between the 11th and the 12th eruption there elapsed 131 years, during which *Vesuvius* became so covered with vegetation, that in the 17th cent. Braccini found the sides of the crater overgrown with brushwood and forest-trees, haunted by wild boars. At the bottom was a plain with cattle; and in the middle of this plain was a ravine in the floor of the crater, through which a winding path led down for about 1 m. among rocks and stones to another and a larger plain, which was covered with ashes and had three small pools of warm brackish water. *Ætna* exhibited, through the whole of this period, extraordinary activity.

12. On the 16th December, 1631, one of the greatest eruptions of modern times occurred. Braccini and Lanelfi each made it the subject of a separate work. About the same time Castelli published his account of the *Incendio del Monte Vesuvio*, Crucio his *Vesuvius Ardens*, and Varo his *Vesuviani Incendii Historie*. In the work of Braccini we find a description of the mountain before, during, and after the eruption. He says that about midsummer the plain of the Sarno was convulsed by earthquakes, which occurred so repeatedly during the six following months that many persons from Naples ascended the mountain to ascertain whether any

change had taken place in the interior. They found the crater filled with volcanic matter, and no longer concave but perfectly level with its margin, while noises were heard beneath the surface. On the 16th of December, at early dawn, the cone poured out from its S.W. flank a column of vapour so loaded with ashes as to have the appearance of black smoke, which assumed the usual form of a pine-tree, followed by discharges of stones and flashes of volcanic fire. The column of vapour was carried over nearly 100 m. of country, and was charged with so much electricity, that several men and animals were killed by the *ferilli* or flashes of lightning which continually darted from it. These were succeeded by a great earthquake, during which the sea retired to a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore, and then returned with such violence that it covered the land 30 paces beyond its former limit. At the same moment the summit of the cone poured out seven streams of lava, one of which took the direction of Torre dell' Annunziata, where it formed the beds now visible on the W. of the town; another destroyed two-thirds of Torre del Greco; a third destroyed Resina, which had arisen on the site of Herculaneum; another destroyed the village of Granatello and part of Portici, where it flowed into the sea and formed the bed on which the Royal Palace and La Favorita were subsequently built. 18,000 persons are said to have perished in this catastrophe. The ashes were carried by the wind to the shores of the Adriatic, to the Greek islands, and to Constantinople; and the eruption was followed by discharges of vapour and hot water, which fell in the form of torrents of rain upon the slopes of the mountain, killed great numbers of persons at Portici and Torre del Greco, and inundated the country as far as Nola and the hills. The eruption did not entirely cease till February 1632, when it was ascertained by measurement that the cone had lost so much of its height that it was 1530 ft. lower than Monte Somma. In 1632 *Ætna* burst into activity, and was again active in 1645 and in 1654.

13. In July 1660. From the *Giornale del Incendio*, by Carpano, it appears that the eruption was confined to showers of ashes, which cleared out the crater, and left its walls so precipitous that the interior was inaccessible. From the margin three small orifices could be seen in action at the bottom of the gulf, corresponding in their position with the three pools observed by Braccini 30 years before. In 1676 also, according to Sorrentino, the crater threw up a perpendicular column of lava like that which made the eruption of 1779 remarkable. In 1669 *Ætna* was the scene of a great eruption, by which the Monte Rossi was formed and Catania overwhelmed by the lava. It was again in action in 1682.

14. On the 12th August, 1682. It changed the aspect of the mountain. It filled up a portion of the great cavity, and from the centre threw up a small cone having on its summit a little crater which discharged ashes. This cone in 1685 was visible from Naples. In 1689, a succession of small discharges had nearly filled up the large crater, and the central cone had increased so much that the two cones, from a distance, presented the appearance of one large and unbroken mountain. The summit, however, was lower, by about 1200 feet, than Somma.

15. On the 12th March, 1694. *Ætna* began to discharge ashes in the same month; and it had been twice in action in the interval between the present and the last eruption of Vesuvius. In April several streams of lava flowed for five days from the summit of Vesuvius, taking the direction of S. Giorgio a Cremano, and of Torre del Greco. An Irishman, Dr. Connor, physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland, wrote two descriptions of it. He tells us that on the fifth day the viceroy ordered a deep trench to be cut a mile from the sea, in order to intercept it. The lava ran into the trench and consolidated in it. He adds that the current varied from 20 to 150 paces in breadth, from 15 to 80 paces in depth, and was 4 m. in length.

16. In September, 1696. A portion of the cone was blown away on the side

nearest Torre del Greco; and a stream of lava issued from the breach.

17. In May, 1698. It was described by Antonio Bulifon. A stream of lava flowed towards Resina. From this time throughout the whole of the 18th cent. the eruptions were very frequent.

18. On the 2nd July, 1701. Two streams of lava flowed from the cone, one of which destroyed some vineyards near Ottaiano, the other flowed towards Viulo. *Ætna* was in action in March, 1702.

19. From the 20th May to August, 1707. It had been preceded by such frequent earthquakes, accompanied by such numerous but feeble explosions of ashes, and was followed by so many others in quick succession, that it is sometimes described as having begun in 1704 and ended in 1708. Signor Valletta described the phenomena of this eruption in a Latin letter to the Royal Society of London. In the end of July internal noises were heard in the centre of the mountain, which were followed by the emission of smoke and fire. The crater then ejected enormous quantities of ashes, accompanied by peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. A shower of stones was next emitted, and a stream of lava flowed from the lip of the crater, and almost reached the sea. On the 2nd of August, at 4 in the afternoon, the crater ejected over Naples a shower of ashes of such density that the city was involved in darkness. It was impossible to recognise either person or objects in the streets. The city resounded with the shrieks of women; the clergy carried the relics of St. Januarius in procession to the Porta Capuana; and the churches were crowded with people. About 2 hours after sunset the wind shifted, and the ashes were driven seaward.

20. It commenced on the 18th February, and continued to the 8th November, 1712. In April a stream of lava flowed from the cone towards Viulo.

21. The mountain was again in action on the 7th June, 1717, and was not tranquil until the 18th. Bishop Berkeley, who was residing at Naples, communicated to the Royal Society his observations on the state of the moun-

tain from the 17th April to the 18th June. The eruption began with an earthquake. A stream of lava was emitted from an aperture in the S. flank of the cone, while the other mouth at the summit sent forth showers of ashes. On the 10th Bishop Berkeley examined the lava-current, which had then descended to within 4 or 5 m. from Torre del Greco. He calculated that the height to which the stones were projected was 1000 ft. above the orifice from which they issued. The lava of this eruption is said to be that which is still visible in the *Fosso Bianco*.

22. In May and June, 1720. It was an eruption of ashes without lava. In 1723 *Ætna* was in action.

23. On the 26th July, 1728. It produced a new cone within the crater of the old one.

24. On the 14th of March, 1730. The weather, according to the account of Dr. Cirillo, had been so severe that the neighbouring mountains were covered with snow. The crater appeared to emit fire to a vast height, and threw out huge stones to almost half the perpendicular height of the mountain. The ashes were carried by the wind to a great distance. In 1735 there was an eruption of *Ætna*, the two mountains during the whole of the 18th cent. appearing to alternate in their action.

25. On the 20th of May, 1737. On the 17th the declivities of the mountain were covered with such a mass of white ashes that from Naples it had the appearance of snow. On the 20th vast clouds of smoke and ashes rose from the crater until an hour after sunset, when the flanks of the cone poured out a stream of lava of such vast bulk, that before it reached the edge of the plain it had become nearly 1 m. wide and had advanced 4 m. in 8 hours, its solid contents being estimated at 33,587,058 cubic feet. The torrent ran down the declivities, and divided into four lesser torrents, one of which stopped $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Torre del Greco; the 2nd destroyed part of the monastery of the Carmelites and closed up the high road to Salerno; the 3rd ended under Torre del Greco near the

sea (where, as we may still see, it became prismatic); and the 4th ended at a small distance from the new mouth. The crater at the summit poured out also a stream of lava which separated into branches. One took a course towards the Hermitage; another flowed towards Somma, where it destroyed a nunnery; another took the direction of Ottaiano, where it did immense damage. The ashes which accompanied this eruption were scarcely less destructive. An English traveller who visited the spot at the time says that all the trees and vines bent under the weight of these ashes; and several branches and even trunks of trees were broken by the weight. Dr. Serao published a description of this eruption. The Prince of Cassano also describes the ashes on the ground at Ottaiano as 4 palms high, and adds that many houses were crushed by their weight. Twenty days after this eruption the Prince observed that cold damp vapours, called *moffete*, issued from the fissures and cavities, not of the new lava-current, but of the older ones of the plain. They rose about 3 palms high, moved along the surface of the ground, and, after a progress of some paces, disappeared. Animals which happened to graze where they passed, and a Teresian friar, who inadvertently breathed the vapour, were killed by it. *Ætna* burst into eruption in 1747, and remained in action, with occasional intervals, till Vesuvius recovered its activity.

26. On the 25th October, 1751, and continued for 25 days. The lava issued from the side of the mountain into the Atrio del Cavallo, and in the space of 6 hours ran 4 m. into the plain, where it covered a large tract of cultivated country and destroyed many villas and vineyards. The current varied in breadth from 60 yards to $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and was about 5 m. in breadth at the point where it terminated. The central cone sank down, leaving an immense gulf.

27. On the 3rd December, 1754. It was preceded by a succession of small explosions within the crater, which became filled with scoriæ. In the night

of the 2nd December the E. side poured out, in the direction of Bosco del Mauro, a stream of lava 60 feet broad at the upper part and 100 yards broad as it traversed the plain. Another stream, from the S.E. side of the crater, separated into numerous streams, which flowed towards Bosco-tre-Case, and were in motion for 49 days. *Ætna* was in action in March, 1755, the year of the great earthquake of Lisbon.

28. On the 24th January, 1758. Signor Paderni, who was superintending the excavations at Herculæum, tells us that the mountain threw out immense quantities of lapilli, ashes and lava. During the night vapours charged with ashes burst out with greater vehemence. *Ætna* was in eruption in the following year.

29. On the 24th December, 1760. It proceeded from several cones which opened suddenly at the base of the mountain, one m. above the Camaldoli, about midway between the crater and the sea. For four days previously there had been violent earthquakes, and five occurred on the 23rd. Sir Francis Eyles Stiles, who was at Naples, communicated two papers to the Royal Society on this eruption. When the earthquakes had ceased, the mountain threw up a vast quantity of black smoke, which rose to a great height. The ashes that fell from it at Nola, Nocera, and other places 12 m. distant, resembled the falling of a heavy shower. At the same time two columns of smoke were seen rising from the S.E. declivities of the mountain now called *Le Piane*, followed by violent explosions which proceeded from 15 small craters, pouring out ashes. Two of these craters threw out torrents of lava, which, uniting, flowed down towards the sea in one vast current. The current was arrested, about 200 paces from the shore, by some rising ground, which caused it to spread, to the breadth of 400 yards, and to become 17 palms in depth. The Abate Bottis, who drew up an account of this eruption by order of the Archbishop of Naples, ascertained that the stones projected by these small craters attained such a height that they took 8 seconds

in falling to the ground; that a stone estimated to weigh 260 lbs. was thrown 90 paces, and a smaller one 390 paces. One of the craters was again in action in July, 1761, but it emitted only smoke and flame. Three of the craters were visible from Naples during the eruption. They still exist under the name of *Bocche* or *Voccole*, but have never since been active.

30. The eruption of the 28th March, 1766, has been described by Sir William Hamilton, and by Dr. Morgan of Philadelphia, in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. A few days before the eruption the smoke shot up in the form of a pine-tree. In the evening of the 24th March, after a slight earthquake and a discharge of ashes and lapilli, the lava overflowed the lip of the crater. The current, divided into two branches, which ran down in the direction of Portici, but soon lost themselves in a ravine. Sir William Hamilton estimated the rate of this current at a mile an hour. On the 31st he observed that a little cone had been formed by the accumulated stones and scorice in the centre of the crater, from which beautiful girandoles of red-hot stones, far surpassing the most astonishing artificial fire-works, were thrown up every minute to an immense height. On the 10th of April the flank of the mountain opened opposite Torre dell' Annunziata, about a m. below the lip of the crater, and poured out with great violence an immense stream of lava, which flowed with unusual velocity. This stream divided into three branches, which ignited the cinders of former eruptions in their course, so that as they descended to the plain they presented the appearance of a sheet of fire 4 m. long and in some places 2 m. broad. In two places the lava entirely disappeared in subterranean fissures, and emerged again at a lower level free from scorice. The crater discharged quantities of ashes and scorice, which did great damage to the vineyards. The mountain was not tranquil until December.—On the 27th April *Ætna* discharged two streams of lava from a new mouth 12 m. distant from its summit.

31. On the 19th October, 1767. After the last eruption, a plain, resembling the Solfatara, formed within the crater at a depth of only 20 ft. below the rim. In the centre of this plain was a small cone, which, after increasing slowly, began, in August, to discharge lava, which, gradually overflowing the lip, ran down the mountain in small streams. These streams ceased on the 18th October, but on the 19th the flank of the mountain opened, about 300 ft. below the margin of the old crater, on the side towards Ottaiano. From this point the violent rush and extreme liquidity of the lava was observed by Sir William Hamilton, who described it in a letter to the Earl of Morton, then President of the Royal Society. Another stream of lava forced its way out of the same place from whence it came the previous year. The first stream ran into the Atrio del Cavallo; and when it ceased on the fifth day it was more than 6 m. long, 2 m. broad at its extreme point, and from 60 to 70 ft. deep. In October, 1768, it had not cooled, and a stick inserted in its crevices took fire immediately. It filled up the Fosso Grande, which in one place was 200 ft. deep, and 100 ft. broad. The other current flowed with great rapidity towards Portici, but changed its course when only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, and proceeded to S. Giorgio a Cremano, which it reached. The Royal Palace of Portici suffered considerably from the shock of the explosions which accompanied this eruption. In Naples religious ceremonies were performed in all the churches; and the mob set fire to the gate of the Archbishop's palace, because he refused to bring out the relics of S. Januarius, which he was obliged to do on the 22nd. On the 25th, the day after the lava ceased to flow, vast columns of vapour loaded with black ashes issued from the crater, charged with electricity, lightning continually shooting from it, followed by peals of thunder. The ashes fell in great abundance at Naples, and the decks of ships 60 m. distant were covered with them.

32. On the 14th March, 1770, a new vent opened in the flanks of the moun-

tain 300 ft. below the crater, on the side of Pompeii, and poured out a stream of lava 2 m. long and 2700 paces broad. On the 10th August a stream of lava was thrown out from the crater, which destroyed all the vineyards at Torre del Greco. In December another stream descended into the Atrio del Cavallo, where it overran the great current of 1767. The crater continued to be disturbed till the 14th May, 1771, when a flow of lava from the flank took a course towards Resina, but stopped short of the town at a distance of 5 m. from the point of issue. On the 27th a stream flowed towards the Bosco del Mauro. Shortly after these eruptions a small cone formed in the centre of the crater, and continued to enlarge itself till 1773, when it threw out a small stream which flowed into the ravine called the *Canale dell' Arena*.

33. On the 3rd January, 1776, two streams of lava were thrown out,—one from the summit of the cone, the other from a new vent in the N.W. flank. Both flowed for 3 days, and united in the ravine of the *Cancroni*. They formed channels from 2 to 6 feet wide, and from 7 to 8 feet deep. The scoræ on their surface frequently formed arches over the stream, the sides and top of which were worn perfectly smooth by the passage of the red-hot lava, forming large hollow cylinders, from whose inner surface stalactites of salt were subsequently formed.

34. The year 1779 was remarkable for one of the most extraordinary eruptions on record. It commenced on the 8th, and terminated on the 11th August. The mountain had been disturbed for 4 months previously. In May a cone, 15 feet high, had discharged a stream of lava from the N.W. flank, a quarter of a mile below the crater, which flowed into the valley in a current 50 feet broad. On the 29th July the flank of the central cone burst, and discharged a stream of lava into the *Canale dell' Arena*, which flowed down to the *Cancroni*. On the 3rd August the flank of the great crater opened on the N. side, and poured out a stream of lava towards the Piano della Ginestra. On the 5th August a shower of stones and scoræ

was thrown up to a height of 2000 feet. A stream next burst forth from the middle of the cone, and ran down for about 4 m. towards Portici. So great a quantity of ashes fell at Ottaiano and Somma that they rendered objects imperceptible at a distance of 10 feet. With these ashes were filaments of vitrified matter like spun-glass. The birds were suffocated by the vapours, and the leaves of the trees were scorched and covered with saline matter. The heat was intolerable at Somma and Ottaiano, and was felt as far as Palme, Sarno, and Lauro. On the 8th, at 9 P.M., an explosion occurred which shook Portici, Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annunziata. "In an instant," says Sir W. Hamilton, in a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, "a fountain of liquid transparent fire began to rise. . . The height of this stupendous column of fire could not be less than three times that of Vesuvius itself." The light emitted by it was so vivid that the whole country was illuminated for 10 m. round, and Mr. Morris, who was residing at Sorrento, found it sufficiently strong to enable him to read the title-page of a book. The fall of the column was partly perpendicular, covering part of Monte Somma, the cone of Vesuvius, and the Atrio del Cavallo; and partly on the country round Ottaiano, where it destroyed woods and vineyards, and broke in the roof and windows of nearly every house. Some of the stones which fell upon the town weighed upwards of 100 lbs., and the depth of ashes in the streets, a few days afterwards, was 4 feet. After the fall of this column the black cloud increased and advanced towards Naples, so highly charged with electricity that it was feared that the lightning darting from it would destroy the city. One or two flashes were seen to strike Monte Somma, as it passed, and to ignite the grass and brushwood on its surface. The city was in a state of agitation; the theatres were closed, religious solemnities performed in the churches, and the relics of S. Januarius carried in procession. On the 9th another violent explosion occurred, but, as there was little wind, the column was almost perpendicular, and the greater part of its

bulk fell back into the crater. Some of the larger stones which were thrown off by this column as it rose burst like rockets into a thousand fragments, which assumed a spherical form as they fell. On the 11th the eruption ceased, but the rain which fell greatly damaged the vegetation of the country around. The ashes of this eruption fell at Benevento, Foggia, and Manfredonia, a distance of 100 m., which they traversed in the space of 2 hours.—In May, 1780, *Ætna* was in eruption, and again in April, 1781. In 1783 Calabria was desolated by terrible earthquakes.

35. From the 12th October, 1784, with little intermission, to the 20th December, 1785, the lava flowed from the rim of the crater, and from some fissures in the flank opposite Monte Somma, dividing into several streams which ran towards the village of S. Sebastiano. Meanwhile, within the crater, which in 1783 was an inaccessible gulf 250 feet deep, a new cone was formed by these eruptions, and before the close of 1785 it had risen above the rim of the old crater.

36. On the 31st October, 1786, the new cone threw up vast quantities of scoriæ, followed by a stream of lava which descended for six days into the plain, destroying several vineyards 4 m. from the crater.

37. In July, 1787, the crater discharged a small stream of lava into the Atrio del Cavallo, which ran till the 21st of December. At the same time *Ætna* threw out clouds of ashes and lapilli, some of which fell at Malta and Gozo. It was also in action in March, 1792.

38. The most important eruption since those of 79 and 1631 commenced in February, 1793, and continued with scarcely any intermission till Midsummer, 1794. It attained its height on the 15th June, 1794, wherefore it is known as the eruption of '94. The crater had thrown out small streams of lava in July, 1788, and in September, 1789, but they never passed beyond the valleys on the sides of the mountain. In February, 1793, Dr. Clarke traced the lava to its source and found it issuing from an arched chasm in the side of

the cone "with the velocity of a flood," having "all the translucency of honey," and flowing in regular channels "cut finer than art can imitate, and glowing with all the transparency of the sun." On the 12th June, 1794, an earthquake, which was an effort of the volcano to clear itself of the matter which closed the channels of its internal fires, shook the whole Terra di Lavoro, and even the country beyond it as far as Benevento and Ariano. Between Vesuvius and the coast the surface of the ground was seen to undulate like a sea, from E. to W. The water of the springs and wells considerably diminished, a sign that a great eruption was at hand. Subterranean noises were heard at Resina, and smoke was seen to issue at various points between Torre del Greco and the mountain, showing that the earthquake had produced a fissure about 3000 feet long, down the W. flank. In the night of the 15th a small mouth below the base of the great crater, at a point now called Pedamentina, and not much more than 1600 feet above the level of the sea, discharged a stream of lava and immense volumes of black smoke. A second mouth opened lower down, followed by others in quick succession, in a straight line towards the coast between Resina and Torre del Greco. Fifteen of them were counted by Sir W. Hamilton. The explosions from these mouths, some of which are still visible near Resina, resembled the reports of heavy artillery, and were accompanied by a hollow subterranean murmur. Each mouth was distinctly seen from Naples to pour out a separate stream of lava. These streams united as they approached the plain and rolled on steadily towards the sea. The smoke collected above them into an enormous mass of clouds, which was carried by the wind towards Naples, discharging in its course incessant flashes of lightning. The lava at first threatened Resina; it then altered its course towards Torre del Greco, over the current of 1631, in a vast broad stream. It passed through the centre of the town, enveloped the cathedral, several churches, and the greater part of the houses, in a stream of lava vary-

ing from 12 to 40 feet in thickness, and advanced 380 feet into the sea in a mass 1204 feet wide and 15 feet high, presenting as it cooled a tendency to assume a columnar structure. This current, which may still be examined at Torre del Greco, was so unusually fluid that only 6 hours elapsed from the time when it left the crater till it entered the sea, a distance of more than 4 m. As it passed through the town it illustrated, by its effect on metallic substances, the intense heat of liquid lava, even when it has been exposed for 6 hours to the atmosphere; iron was swelled to four times its volume, and its internal structure entirely changed; silver was rapidly melted, and glass was converted into a stony milk-white mass. Breislak calculated that the bulk of the whole stream of lava was 46,093,766 cubic feet, and that that portion of it which entered the sea was 13 millions of cubic feet. During these lateral eruptions the central cone of Vesuvius had been entirely inactive. On the morning of the 16th it opened near the summit on the side of Ottaiano, and discharged with great velocity a stream of lava which destroyed a wood on the E. side of the mountain. The ashes which accompanied this discharge fell at Taranto, and at places in Calabria 140 m. distant. When the smoke cleared away, it was seen that the S.E. side of the crater towards Bosco-tre-Case had fallen in, reducing the height of the lip on that side by 426 feet. The sea at Torre del Greco, on the 17th, when Sir W. Hamilton examined the lava, was in a boiling state at the distance of 100 yards from the new promontory, and no boat could remain near it on account of the melting of the pitch on her bottom. For nearly a month after this eruption the crater poured out enormous quantities of aqueous vapour, loaded with fine white ashes, which, descending in torrents of heavy rain, deluged the whole country with volcanic mud. Many of the ravines, like the Fosso Grande, were nearly filled with this mud, which hardened as it cooled, forming a white pumiceous tufa. The loss of life at Torre del Greco is believed to have been confined to the sick and

aged, whom there was no time to remove from their houses. Of the 18,000 Inhab. the greater part escaped to Castellammare; others to Naples, and some, whose retreat was cut off before it was possible to quit their homes, saved themselves on the tops of the houses, and on the next morning escaped by walking over the scoriaceous surface of the moving lava. King Ferdinand tried to induce the inhabitants of Torre del Greco to rebuild their town on a safer spot, but they refused to abandon the old site. *Ætna* was in action in 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1802.

39. From the 12th August, 1804, to the 3rd December. It gave warning of its approach by the diminution of the water of the springs. It began with a violent explosion of stones and scoræ, followed by a discharge of lava from an opening in the western side of the crater. On the 29th August, from an opening in the S. flank of the mountain, another stream of lava came out, which separated into several branches that ran down into the cultivated tract between Camaldoli and the Casino del Cardinale. It was extremely fluid, and in 5 hours it reached the sea, near Torre Scassata.

40. On the 12th of August, 1805. It had been preceded by a very severe earthquake, called the Tremuoto di S. Anna from having occurred on the 26th July, the festival of St. Anne. The lava overflowed the rim of the crater on the S.E. side, and was seen by Humboldt, Von Buch, and Gay-Lussac, who were on the mountain at the time, to shoot suddenly from the margin to the base of the cone. It descended with great velocity into the plain in three streams; one of them crossed the high road on the east of Torre del Greco, where it may still be seen; the other stopped short about midway between that town and Torre dell' Annunziata.

41. On the 4th September, 1809, a new mouth opened on the S.E. side of the crater and discharged a stream of lava which flowed into the Atrio del Cavallo. During the remainder of 1809 the mountain was more or less disturbed, and continued so for about 4

years. *Ætna* was in action in March, 1809, and in October, 1811.

42. On the 12th June, 1812, loud explosions were heard, followed by volumes of smoke and showers of scoriæ and ashes, which glowed like fire with the reflection of the lava which filled but did not overflow the crater.

43. In December, 1813. On the 24th there was an earthquake which was felt at Naples. On the 25th a violent discharge of ashes was followed by an eruption of lava, which divided into two branches and flowed towards Torre del Greco. At night one of the currents ceased, while the other continued running till the next day towards Bosco-tre-Case and Bosco Reale. M. Menard de Groye visited the mountain during the eruption, and published a description of it.

44. On the 22nd December, 1817. Two small cones, formed in the crater during the 4 years elapsed since the last eruption, poured out streams of lava, one of which took the direction of the Camaldoli, the other that of Bosco del Mauro. The crater continued to be more or less disturbed during 1818 and 1819. In the latter year, and again in 1820, it was visited by Sir Humphry Davy, who published an account of his observations in the Philosophical Transactions. *Ætna* was in action in May, 1819.

45. In April, 1820. It commenced by a discharge of lava from a new mouth in the S. flank of the mountain, followed by the appearance of 6 others in a direct line on the N.W. flank. From each of them a stream of lava issued, which united and flowed into the Fosso della Vetrana, where it may still be examined.

46. On the 22nd October, 1822. Early in the year the water in the wells had diminished. A new mouth had opened near the 6 lateral ones of the last eruption; and on the 23rd and 24th February it poured out several streams into the Atrio del Cavallo. On the 23rd October the great cone suddenly fell in with a loud crash. The crater, after several shocks, threw out two streams of lava, one of which overran the old lavas in the direction of Bosco-

tre-Case, the other ran down the W. side towards La Favorita and Resina. It was at first $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, but it afterwards spread to the breadth of a m. Another stream issued from a new cone, and followed the same course; and a 4th issued from one of the old *voccole* of 1794, and ran in the direction of Torre del Greco. These lavas were not cool when Sir Charles Lyell examined them 6 years afterwards. The ashes and stones thrown out closed the high road from Resina to Torre dell' Annunziata. For 4 days they fell in one continued shower, and they did not cease entirely for 12 days. The atmosphere was so filled with fragmentary ashes and black augitic sand that the day was converted into night. This darkness prevailed as far even as Amalfi, where the ashes fell to a depth of several inches. Their depth on the declivities of the mountain was ascertained by Monticelli to be 3 feet, and on the plain from 16 to 20 inches. The vapour from the crater, which rose to the height of nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, discharging flashes of lightning, was condensed into showers of heated water, which fell in torrents, and deluged the villages of S. Sebastiano and Massa. The rain formed, as it descended, small pisolitic globules by the attraction of the more minute particles of fine volcanic sand, many of which may be examined *in situ* at Pompeii in thin layers mixed with a loose brown tufa. One mass of lava, many tons in weight, was thrown into the gardens of the Principe di Ottaviano, 3 m. distant. On the 26th a cloud of fine ashes issued from a fissure in the margin of the crater, and appeared to descend the side of the mountain, causing great alarm among the inhabitants of the plain, who supposed it to be a stream of boiling water, until Monticelli ascertained its real character, and satisfied the people that they had been misled by an optical delusion. This eruption left the crater as an irregular gulf, 3 m. in circumference, and nearly 2000 feet in depth, the sides of which were inaccessible on account of their steepness and their constant evolution of steam combined with hydrosulphuric

and hydrochloric gas. But if the depth were really 2000 feet, it must have rapidly decreased by the dilapidation of the sides, for Mr. Babbage, on examining the crater soon after the eruption, ascertained that its bottom was 938 feet below the highest part of the rim, and 459 feet below the lowest part. The height of the eruptive cone was reduced to 3400 feet.

47. On the 14th March, 1828, an eruption took place from a rent in the side of the crater on the E. side. It commenced with the appearance of a quantity of smoke, followed by a discharge of stones and of some lava. On the 22nd a stream of lava issued, which ran round the base of the crater into the Atrio del Cavallo. Showers of stones were thrown out, most of which fell back into the crater. The eruption terminated by several shocks of an earthquake, which did damage at Ischia.

48. On the 18th September, 1831. The small cone in the centre of the great crater had been so rapidly increasing, that it was more than 150 feet above the circumference of the crater, which was filled to the brim with the accumulated scoriæ. The cone on the 18th Sept. discharged a stream of lava which ran down the mountain towards Bosco Reale. On the 25th December another stream was poured out from the cone in the direction of Resina. Other streams succeeded it at intervals of a few weeks, till February, 1832. In August, 1833, the water in the wells at Resina began to diminish, and on the 13th three streams of lava descended in the direction of Torre del Greco, dividing, as they advanced, into numerous streams.

49. In August, 1834. It commenced with a series of violent explosions. Two streams of lava were next thrown out, one over the margin of the crater, the other from the base of the old cone, accompanied by flames, which M. Abich assures us were produced by hydrogen. One stream lost itself in the Atrio del Cavallo; the other flowed down S.E. towards Bosco Reale, advancing with great rapidity in a vast current nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and from 18 to 30 ft. deep,

which did not stop until the 8th day, when it had run a distance of 9 m. It engulfed the village of Caposecco, sparing only 4 houses out of 500. Pompeii was at one time in danger of being buried a second time. The heat evolved by this stream of lava was felt at Sorrento. The old cone disappeared, and the plain which formed the floor of the crater sank down into a double abyss, divided by a narrow ridge of lava.

50. On the 6th March, 1838, several streams of lava were poured out from the great crater, which descended slowly into the valleys of the mountain. In Jan. 1839, two streams flowed from the lip of the crater, one of which traversed the Fosso Grande, the other ran towards Ottaiano. At the same time the crater threw upon Torre del Greco and Torre dell' Annunziata a great quantity of lapilli and black sand composed of regular crystals of augite and tourmaline. The crater was changed by this eruption; the interior assumed the form of a funnel 300 feet deep, accessible to the bottom. In 1841 a small cone began to form over the mouth in the centre, and to pour out lava and red-hot stones in such abundance that in 4 years its bulk was so increased as to be visible from Naples. In 1845 *Ætna* was in action.

51. On the 22nd April, 1845. A mouth at the base of the central cone threw out a small stream of lava which excited interest among the geologists, on account of the crystals of *leucite* which it contained, a mineral previously supposed to be confined to the ancient lavas of Monte Somma.

52. On the 13th November, 1847. Ten small streams of lava overflowed the great crater on the E. and S.E. sides, and ran down towards Ottaiano, Bosco Reale, and Torre del Greco. In December, 1849, scarcely a week passed without an eruption, small but interesting on account of the crystals of *leucite* which were again ejected.

53. From the 6th February, 1850, to the end of the month. The central cone, at the beginning of 1850, was about 70 ft. higher than the Punta del Palo. It was composed entirely of scoriæ, and had at its summit a funnel-like crater of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circum-

ference and 100 ft. deep. On the 7th the S.E. side of the cone opened and poured out a mass of lava which descended in three streams, two of which advanced upon Ottaiano, destroying a tract of the estate belonging to the Principe di Ottaiano; the third took the direction of Bosco Reale. On the 9th the lava was advancing with a front of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad and 12 ft. deep upon Bosco Reale, which it reached and enveloped shortly before 9 at night. The wood, containing some fine oak, ilex, and ash-trees was entirely consumed. The large trees, as soon as they were enveloped in the flowing lava, poured out jets of hissing steam from every knot and branch, and then exploded with a loud noise, projected upwards to a height of from 10 to 20 ft. As they were consuming they threw up a stream of bright clear flame. The lava was estimated to have covered a surface of 9 square m. During the whole night the mountain was enveloped in a shower of red-hot scoriz and stones of a considerable size, producing a magnificent effect, but entailing imminent danger on the persons who ascended the crater to witness it. This eruption changed the aspect of the mountain. The walls of the old crater were broken down; and the central cone was reduced in height and form. Its summit, when the eruption ceased, was about 2 m. in circumference; its crater was 150 ft. in depth, and accessible to the bottom. On the 20th August, 1852, *Ætna* burst into action.

54. From the 1st to the 28th May, 1855. It was preceded by slight shocks of earthquake. A large stream of lava issued forth from the W. side of the cone into the Atrio del Cavallo, whence, descending by the *Fosso de' Cancroni*, and passing through the villages of S. Sebastiano and Massa di Somma, it reached the plain near Cereola.

Summary.—The principal facts established by these eruptions are:—1. When the crater is nearly full, or its surface a little depressed below the rim, an eruption may be considered near at hand. The periods of rest occur when the crater has been cleared out by a violent explosion, or by a series of small

eruptions. 2. When the mouth of the crater is so small or so narrowed by accumulated matter as to be unequal to the free discharge of the lava collected in its central channel, lateral openings are formed, which, being nearer the source of heat, discharge the lava in a state of much greater liquidity than the great crater, and, meeting a less inclined surface, it is enabled to flow in a continuous current, which is almost impossible at the high angle of the surface of the cone. 3. The cohesion of a lava current causes it to move slowly in the form of a tall ridge or embankment, the surface of which gradually loses its state of fluidity as it becomes cooled by the external air, and, aided probably by the escape of heated vapour from the interior of the mass, cracks into innumerable fragments or scoriz, some of which form a deep layer on the surface, while others roll down the sides and make a regular channel for the advancing current. As these scoriz are bad conductors of heat, they enable the central portion of the mass to retain its fluidity for several days, and to preserve its heat for months and even years; at the same time they make it possible to cross the current as it flows. 4. The earthquakes which precede and accompany an eruption are probably caused by the effort of the elastic vapour to clear the internal channel when it is obstructed by masses of solid matter. 5. The smoke from the crater is aqueous vapour, more or less dark as it happens to be charged with ashes. When this vapour condenses in the atmosphere it descends in the form of warm rain, which assumes the consistency of mud when the vapour is loaded with ashes in excess, and when the ground on which it falls is covered with fine fragmentary matter. 6. The fire which is seen above the crater during an eruption is not flame, but the reflection of the molten lava within the crater upon the clouds of vapour and ashes held in suspension which accumulate above it. 7. The lightning which is seen playing and darting from the edges of these clouds is the effect of the electricity which is known to be produced

by the rapid condensation of vapour into water, and by the conversion of water into steam. 8. The diminution of the water in the springs and wells is regarded as an indication of an approaching eruption, without any satisfactory explanation of the reason being yet found.

Geological Structure.—The lower beds of *Somma*, like the lower strata of the plains around it, are of enormous thickness, and consist of a compact whitish pumiceous tufa, supposed by M. Von Buch to have been formed under the sea before the mountain was upheaved. This tufa contains some shells of species still existing in the Mediterranean, and numerous erratic blocks of limestone, some of which have been rendered so crystalline by the action of heat that they may be called marble. These masses of limestone contain fossils of the supercretaceous group, and some of them have been found with serpulæ of great delicacy attached to them. Upon these beds of tufa, which constitute more than half the height of *Somma*, rest numerous currents or beds of leucitic lava, supposed to be of the ancient eruptions of the mountain. They incline regularly outwards at an angle of 26° , and alternate with beds of scoriæ to the very summit, the whole being intersected by numerous dikes of compact lava. The best place for examining this curious structure is the *Fosso Grande*, a ravine in the flanks of *Somma* on the l. of the road to the Hermitage, where they have been exposed by the action of torrents. The Atrio del Cavallo is the best place to see the numerous lava dikes of *Somma*. In the *Fosso Grande* may also be examined the enormous beds of hard white tufa formed by the volcanic mud in the eruption of 1794. In connexion with Monte *Somma* we may record the remarkable discovery of Professor Ehrenberg, who found in the pumice which covers Pompeii the siliceous casts of fresh-water infusoria; even in fragments which had evidently been subjected to great heat. Sir C. Lyell explains this fact by suggesting that the infusoria had been left behind when the water which was charged with them was evaporated from the

pumiceous rocks, implying, therefore, that the fires had been fed by fresh-water lakes; while Dr. Daubeny considers that the tufa had been formed under fresh-water charged with the infusoria, and that the pumice had been produced from this tufa by volcanic heat, which was insufficient to destroy the casts of the animalcules.

The cone of *Vesuvius* has been ascertained at various times, when portions of its sides have been rent or broken down, to be composed of distinct concentric beds of trachytic lava, scoriæ, and tufa, which dip outwards in all directions from the axis of the cone, at an angle varying from 30° to 40° at their upper part, but become horizontal as they approach the precipitous escarpment of *Somma*. The lowest of these beds are intersected by vertical dikes of augitic lava from 400 to 500 ft. high, which, from their hard compact structure and the depth at which they occur, are evidently more ancient than any eruption of which we have record. They are best examined on the N. side near the Punta del Palo. This point, the highest margin of the crater, has been the subject of frequent measurements in connexion with the S.E. margin opposite Bosco-tre-Case, which has been the lowest point of the crater since the eruption of 1794. When Saussure measured these margins barometrically in 1773, he found that their height was equal—3894 ft. above the level of the sea. In 1794, Poli, by barometric measurement, calculated the height of Punta del Palo at 3875 ft., while Breislak calculated it at 3920 ft. In the same year the S.E. margin, after the eruption, was found to be 426 ft. lower than Punta del Palo. In 1805 Humboldt, on whose authority we give these figures, measured both points barometrically in conjunction with Gay-Lussac and Von Buch, and ascertained their relative heights to be 3856 and 3414 ft. above the level of the sea. In 1810 Brioschi, by trigonometrical measurement, calculated the height of Punta del Palo at 4079 ft.; in 1816 Visconti, by trigonometrical measurement, calculated it at 3971 ft. In 1822, Lord Minto, by barometric measurements,

calculated the height of the same point at 3971 ft., while Mr. Poulett Scrope calculated it at 3802, Monticelli and Covelli at 3990, and Humboldt at 4022 ft.—the height of the S.E. margin in the same year, according to Humboldt's measurement, being 3491, a difference of 531 ft. The most accurate measurement by the late Professor Amante, in 1847, makes the Punta del Palo only 3949 ft.; it would appear, therefore, that it has been gradually increasing in height since Saussure's measurement in 1773. Humboldt, after noticing the remarkable correspondence of the various results obtained by so many observers with differently constructed instruments and with different formulæ, observes that "one is almost involuntarily led to hazard the bold conjecture that the northern margin of the crater has been gradually upheaved by subterranean forces."

Minerals.—The catalogue of Vesuvian minerals, which was formerly so voluminous, has been reduced to 40 by the accurate observations of Professor Scacchi, who found that many of the new ones, which were named in honour of men of science, were identical with others which had long been known. By far the greater part are found in the lava of Somma, or in the masses of limestone imbedded in the volcanic conglomerate, which were ejected by the ancient eruptions of that mountain. Vesuvius produces only augite (the most abundant of the whole), hornblende, mica, sodalite, breislakite, sulphur, magnetic iron, and leucite in detached crystals. Somma produces, in addition to these, sarcolite, giobertite (carbonate of magnesia), fluorine, apatite, quartz crystals, lazulite, and melilite (varieties of which have been called at various times humboldtite, somervillite, and zurlite), all of which are rare; aragonite, monticellite, sommite or nepheline, davyite and cavolinite; anorthite christianite and biotite; comptonite, haüyne, zircon, atacamite (chloride of copper), mica crystals, olivine, felspar, sal ammoniac, idocrase or Vesuvian, the pyramidal garnet, occurring always in erratic blocks and never in lava, meionite, pyroxene, titani-

ferous iron, and others of more common occurrence which it is unnecessary to specify. The traveller will find most of these minerals for sale at Resina, where the several guides add to their ordinary avocations that of mineral collectors, at the season when not engaged in conducting strangers. Vincenzo Gozzolino is one of the most intelligent as a mineralogist, but all are rather exorbitant in the prices, which they will reduce if beaten down.

In 1844 a Meteorological Observatory was erected near the Hermitage, on a ridge 2080 ft. above the sea, for the purpose of collecting precise scientific information on the phenomena of the volcano. It was placed under the direction of the celebrated natural philosopher *Melloni*, whose subsequent persecution forms one of the blots on the liberality of the Neapolitan government. It is now under the direction of Signor Palmieri.

The slopes of Vesuvius produce a wine which, under the name of *Lacrima Christi*, is now so well known in England that it is unnecessary to describe its qualities; we shall therefore content ourselves with quoting Chiabrera's eulogy of its merits, observing merely that the white kind appears to surpass the red in retaining the peculiar delicacy of flavour which distinguishes it:—

Chi fu de' contadini il sì indiscreto,
Ch' a sbigottir la gente
Diede nome dolente
Al vin, che sovra gli altri il cuor fa lieto?
Lacrima dunque appellarassi un riso,
Parto di nobilissima vendemmia?

HERCULANEUM.

After a visit to Vesuvius the traveller will no doubt take an early opportunity of exploring the cities which were buried under its eruptions.

The entrance to Herculaneum is at Resina, at the corner of the main street and the Vico di Mare. The fee is 6 carlini to the two custodi, who provide torches. The excavations called the *Scavo Nuovo* are at a little distance from the theatre, but are under the control of the same custodi.

We have already mentioned that Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae were destroyed by the eruption of 79—

Herculaneum to a considerable extent by the volcanic mud which followed the eruption, Pompeii and Stabiae by the showers of ashes and pumice-stones ejected from the crater.

The three cities were situated at nearly equal distances from each other,—Herculaneum on the site now occupied by Portici and Resina, about 4 m. from Naples; Pompeii, on the rt. bank of the Sarno, 6 m. from Herculaneum; and Stabiae on the rising ground on the flank of Monte S. Angelo, 4 m. from Pompeii.

Greek tradition ascribed the origin of Herculaneum to Hercules, hence Ovid called it *Herculeæ urbs*. It was successively occupied by the Oscans, the Tyrrhenians and Pelasgians, and the Samnites. Livy states that the Consul Carvilius took it from the Samnites in B.C. 293; though some critics suppose that Livy's passage refers to another Herculaneum, situated somewhere in the interior of Samnium. It joined in the Social War, but was besieged and taken by Didius 80 B.C. It obtained the rights of a municipium, and the privilege of being governed with its own laws by the Demarchs and Archons, who are mentioned in many inscriptions. Several distinguished Romans had villas in the city or its suburbs: Servilia, the sister of Cato of Utica and the mother of Brutus, resided here in a villa given her by her lover Julius Cæsar; Tiberius confined his niece Agrippina in another villa, which was destroyed by her son Caligula, in order to obliterate every trace of the cruelties she had suffered.

The city is described by Strabo as situated on a projecting headland, and exposed to the S.W. wind, which made it unusually healthy; and the historian Sisenna, who flourished B.C. 91, in a fragment preserved by Nonius, describes it as built on elevated ground between two rivers, and surrounded by low walls. Its port was called *Retina*, a name preserved in the modern *Resina*. The name of Herculaneum lingered on the spot till the middle of the 5th cent., when the eruption of 472

destroyed the cluster of houses which the poorer citizens had erected on the site after the destruction of the city. The ancient line of the Herculanean coast was ascertained, during the excavations of the last cent., to be between the S. extremity of the royal palace and the Mortelle, and the headland mentioned by Strabo, about 95 feet within the present line of coast.

In 63 A.D. it was seriously injured by the earthquake.—“One part of Herculaneum,” says Seneca, “was destroyed, and what remains is not safe.” In 79 it was overwhelmed by torrents of volcanic mud, which filled all the buildings nearly to their roofs, and hardened as it cooled into a coarse tufa, upon which, in subsequent eruptions, showers of ashes, volcanic alluvium, and streams of lava were deposited to a depth varying from 70 to 112 feet. Sir William Hamilton calculated that these accumulations were the work of six distinct eruptions. They are divided by thin strata of good soil, in which Lippi discovered land shells, which are supposed to have burrowed into them to hybernate during the intervals of the successive deposits.

The destruction of the city was not attended by any great loss of life. The discovery of only two skeletons in the earlier excavations, one of which, from the cast made by his extended arm upon the tufa, would appear to have perished in the attempt to save a bag of gold, is a proof that the inhabitants had time to escape: while the very rare occurrence of money and plate is another proof that they were able to remove all the valuables which they could carry. Winckelmann, on the evidence of a dedicatory inscription, containing the words *signa translata ex abditis locis ad celebritatem thermarum severianarum*, &c., supposed that the Romans made an attempt to excavate the ruins: but the Abate Fea observes that the term *abditæ loca* is of too frequent occurrence in inscriptions to be regarded as a confirmation of this idea. It has often been stated that from the 5th to the 18th cent.

the existence of Herculaneum, as well as of Pompeii and Stabiae, was entirely forgotten. Yet we find these cities mentioned in several works of the 15th, 16th, and 17th cent.; though Herculaneum was supposed to be buried under the present Torre del Greco.

The discovery of its real site is due to a fortuitous circumstance. In 1709 the Prince d'Elbœuf, of the house of Lorraine, was building a casino at Portici, near the Granatello, which he was anxious to decorate with marbles. Hearing that a person at Resina, in deepening a well, had discovered some marbles, fragments of statues, and mosaics, he bought the right to search for more. This well, which happened to strike upon an ancient well, is now to be seen in the *Cortile S. Giacomo*, in the main street of Resina, or behind the stage of the theatre underground, and is about 90 ft. deep. Near its bottom was a passage, which led into foundations, which we now know to be the walls of the proscenium of the theatre. For five years the Prince continued his excavations without appearing to have any precise knowledge of the history or the name of the site he was exploring, and brought to the surface numerous statues and fragments of ancient sculpture. At length, on the discovery of one of the female statues of the Balbus family, Count Daun, the Austrian viceroy, interfered, claimed, in the name of the State, the restitution of all that the Prince had discovered, and prohibited the removal of any other fragments. Some of the statues which the Prince restored, Count Daun sent to Prince Eugene, who placed them in his garden at Vienna, and at his death they were purchased by Frederick Augustus, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, for his palace at Dresden, where they are still preserved. The war of the Quadruple Alliance called Daun into more active service, and the viceroys who succeeded him held office for too short a period to give any thought to the discovery of antiquities. For 30 years, therefore, the excavations were forgotten.

In 1737 Charles III. determined to build a palace at Portici. Colonel Alcubier, a Spaniard, who had the direction of the works, represented to the king the existence of the well from which so many antiques had been obtained. His majesty ordered Alcubier to resume the excavations; but unluckily this officer was so ignorant of antiquities, that, on finding an inscription in bronze letters, he had the letters detached without copying the inscription, in order to send them to the king. He explored and defined the great theatre, and found a quadriga lying broken on the ground; but instead of carefully collecting the parts, he had them carted off to Naples, and thrown, like rubbish, into the Castel Nuovo, where they lay until part of them was melted down into busts of the king and queen; and out of other fragments the large horse was restored, now in the Gallery of Bronzes in the Museo Borbonico. He removed the pictures from the walls without preserving any trace of the beautiful arabesque frames in which many of them were fixed. The colonel was at last removed, and succeeded by a Swiss, Carl Weber, who arranged all the objects, as they were found, in the palace of Portici, and Couart the sculptor was employed under his direction to restore the sculptures which required reparation. So little was at first known of the true character of the site, that Mr. Sloane, who was in Naples in 1740, in an account of the excavations to the Royal Society, described it as being considered by some to be a city called "Aretina in the time of the Romans, and by others Port Hercules, where the Romans usually embarked for Africa." In the same year Mr. Knapton descended the well and found in the interior of the theatre "great quantities of timber, beams, and rafters, broken and entire, lying some one way, some another, and all converted into perfect charcoal, except where it had been moistened with water, where it was like rotten wood." The whole place was filled with fragments. In

1750 a long narrow passage sloping down into the theatre, at a point where it is about 65 feet below the level of the street, was cut through the solid lava, and is still the only way by which the traveller can descend to examine the building.

About this time the king was induced to bring the Abate Baiardi from Parma, and confer upon him an annual pension of 5000 ducats, in order that he might write a complete account of the researches which his majesty intended to prosecute in the buried cities of the district. The result of this arrangement, after the labour of five years, was the production of Baiardi's ludicrous work in 5 large quarto volumes, in which he attributed the origin of the cities to Hercules, and indulged at such length in his favourite theory, that he began with the history of the demigod *ab ovo*, and had scarcely brought him to the 24th year of his age at the close of the 5th volume. The king, weary of this learned pedantry, committed the work to the members of the *Accademia Ercolanese*, which he founded on purpose, and under whose direction the large work known as *Pitture di Ercolano*, &c., in 9 fol. vols., was published.

The excavations were continued for nearly 50 years, but with few hands, and in a desultory manner. The difficulties of excavating such a site were as considerable as the expense. The buildings were filled with a material which there were no means of removing in any quantity to the surface; the tufa and the hard lava presented a perpetual obstacle to the progress of the workmen; and the two towns on the overlying strata made it dangerous to excavate without taking immediate measures to support the soil above by substructions. As soon as one portion was excavated it was filled up with the rubbish from the site which was next explored; while, for the security of the houses above, it was found necessary to build up the most interesting edifices as soon as they had been rifled of their treasures. Shafts were sunk in

every direction to ascertain the limits of the city; yet no certain knowledge of its size was obtained, and the explorers do not appear to have reached the walls or any of the gates. It was ascertained, however, that the city was built on a stream of lava, and that the houses were generally of one story.

The Theatre, when first discovered and cleared, must have been a very instructive object. It is now so encumbered with the buttresses built to sustain the soil above it, that it is little better than a labyrinth; and although some of its details are very interesting as illustrating the architecture of a Roman theatre, yet a better idea of the general arrangement of such a structure is obtained from the theatre at Pompeii. The area consists of 19 rows of travertine seats, about a foot high by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, divided into six compartments or *cunei* by seven lines of stairs, called by the Romans *vomitories*. These stairs led directly from the semicircular enclosure of the orchestra to a broad corridor, above which was a portico with three other rows of seats. The orchestra is about one-third larger than that of San Carlo. At the back of the stage the volcanic matter which filled the building still exhibits the cast of a mask of the human face. When it was discovered, it was as clear as if it had been taken in plaster of Paris, and the mask itself was perfectly uninjured. Over the architraves of the side-entrances to the orchestra two inscriptions were found; one recording the erection of the theatre at the cost of Lucius Annius Mammianus Rufus, Judge and Censor; the other the name of the architect, Numitius the son of Publius. In a passage at the back of the stage is the well which was the origin of the excavations. The ground about it is very slippery, so that it must be approached with caution. At the rt. end of the proscenium is a rectangular base, which evidently bore a statue. It has the following inscription:—*Ap. Claudio. C. F. Pulchro. Cos. Imp. Herculanenses. Post. Mort.* At the l. end is another with the in-

scription *M. Nonio Balbo Præt. et Procons.* The roof and upper part of the building were supported by large square pilasters, built of red brick with marble cornices, the surface being lined with marble slabs or decorated with paintings, many of which are now in the Museo Borbonico. Statues of Drusus and Antonia, and of the Muses, were found in other parts of the building. In the galleries stalactites are continually forming by the percolation of water. The number of persons that the theatre would contain is variously estimated; Winckelmann says 35,000; but others, with more probability, have reduced it to 8000.

Although there is nothing beyond this theatre to be seen under ground, it may be interesting to state briefly the principal discoveries which were made. On the S. side of the theatre was a temple, standing near it in a public square in which the two equestrian statues of the Balbi were found. From this temple a broad straight street, paved with blocks of lava, bordered with foot-pavements and lined with porticoes, led, almost due E., to another temple, standing also in a square. In the middle of the street on the N. side was a Basilica, 228 feet long and 132 feet broad, surrounded by a portico of 42 columns, and decorated with paintings. Over the entrance was an inscription recording that M. Nonius, the Proconsul, erected it, with the gates and the city walls, at his own cost. On the S. of the street of the basilica were several squares of buildings arranged on a regular plan and with straight streets. On the E. of these was a large temple; and on the W., divided by what appeared to be the course of a small stream, was a large villa surrounded by a garden, with an oblong square court before its W. front, surrounded by a portico supported by fluted columns of stuccoed brick. In the angles were termini and busts; in front of each terminus was a fountain; and in the middle of the court was a larger fountain decorated with statues. In one of the rooms

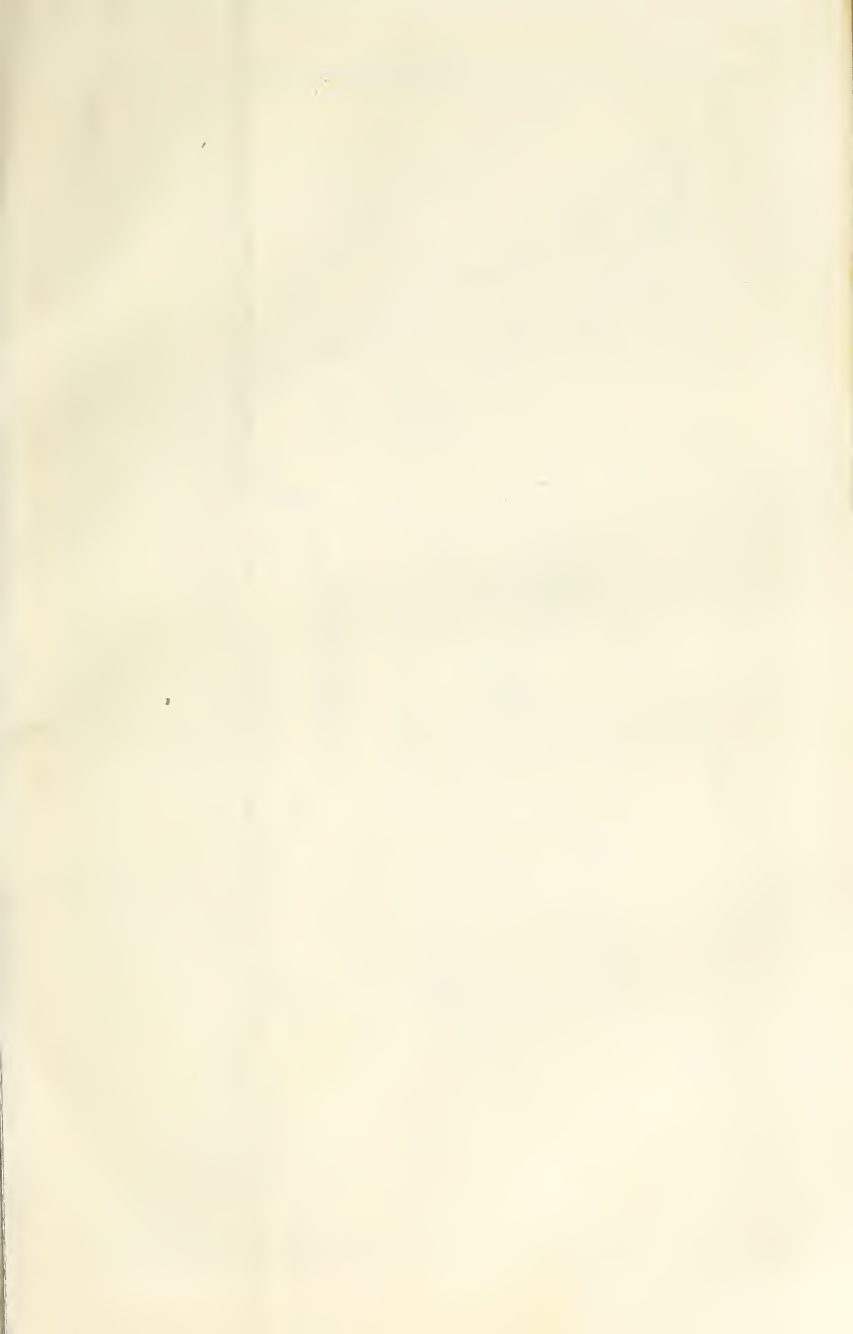
were found the Papyri, now in the Museo Borbonico. The cabinet which contained them had been converted into charcoal. Some of the richest treasures in the Museum were discovered in this villa. Among them the statues of Aristides, Agrippina, the Sleeping Faun, the Mercury; the busts of Plato, Scipio Africanus, Augustus, Seneca, Demosthenes, &c.; beautiful mosaics and specimens of furniture, linen, and food.

The *Scavo Nuovo* was commenced near the sea in 1828, and continued till 1837. The principal objects discovered were: some Roman tombs, apparently subsequent to the eruption of 79; a house in which a skeleton was found near a brown vase; a large dilapidated building, which is supposed to have been an inn; and a country villa of great extent, called the *Casa di Argo*, from a painting of Io guarded by Argo which was found in the dining-room. But the interest of this excavation was diminished by the discovery that the site had been examined by the Prince d'Elbœuf before.

The geologist will be much interested by a walk along the coast from the Granatello to Torre dell' Annunziata. There is scarcely a spot in the whole distance of 6 m. which does not afford evidence of the mode in which the lava-currents have entered the sea. The cliffs are all composed of lava, which sometimes exhibits a columnar structure. A pleasant drive of 1 m. from Resina leads to

TORRE DEL GRECO, a flourishing town (15,000 Inhab.), built upon the lava-current of 1631. The road, on approaching it, passes the streams of lava by which it was destroyed in 1737 and 1794. The first flowed through the E. side of the town; the second entered on the W., and advanced with such rapidity that 400 persons perished. This current resembles basalt in colour, and in the tendency in its lower portion to assume the columnar structure.

In spite of the calamities by which Torre del Greco has suffered, its inhab. appear to be perfectly undisturbed by anticipations of any future catastrophe.



Indeed, so little seems to be thought of earthquakes and eruptions, that the Neapolitans have a joke on their own exemption from the misfortunes of their neighbours, *Napoli fa i peccati, e la Torre li paga*. The whole road along the base of Vesuvius, from Resina to Torre dell' Annunziata, bears the same evidence of volcanic violence; but every part of it is so densely populated, that the villages on the road from S. Giovanni a Teduccio to Torre Annunziata comprise more than 72,000 Inhab.

In the neighbourhood of Torre del Greco the construction of the railway to Castellammare brought to light, in 1842, the remains of the Roman station of *Oplonti*, marked in the Peutingerian Table 6 m. from Herculaneum, a distance which nearly agrees with this site. They consist of several houses separated from each other by small streets, and corresponding in character and arrangement to the assemblage of taverns which constituted what was called a "Station" in Roman times. They were found in a priest's vineyard, beneath a mass of ashes and pumice-stone. A few mosaics with a sculptured fawn and panther were the only antiquities discovered in the ruins.

Between Torre del Greco and Torre dell' Annunziata, on one of the volcanic hills on the slope of Vesuvius, is the *Convent of the Camaldoli*, which deserves a visit on account of the fine panorama which it commands of the Bay of Naples and of the arid declivities of the volcano. It stands on an isolated hill covered with a forest of oaks and rising from a dark and broken surface of black lava, to which the fresh vegetation around the convent offers a striking contrast.

Before we enter Torre dell' Annunziata we pass *Torre Scassata*, near which the geologist may examine a branch of the lava-current of 1631.

4 m. TORRE DELL' ANNUNZIATA (16,000 Inhab.), agreeably situated in an angle of the bay, and praised by the natives for its manufactories of macaroni. It is also a military dépôt, and, although so close to Vesu-

vius, it contains a powder magazine. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it, close to the sea-shore, on the Naples side, are the mineral waters known under the name of *Acqua Termominerale Nunziante*. This spring contains carbonate and peroxide of iron, with a good deal of carbonic acid gas. It has a temperature of 90°, and is said to be especially useful in stomach affections. It issues from beneath a mass of lava, with some violence and in profusion.

About 1 m. beyond the S. extremity of Torre dell' Annunziata is—

POMPEII.

The railroad from Naples to Nocera has a station at Pompeii; but as its trains run less frequently than those to Castellammare, the traveller has the choice of two routes:—1. By the first he will leave the railway at the Pompeii station, which is near the quarter of the Forum, and is about equidistant from the two main entrances to the city. The best plan, if this route be followed, is to walk or drive from the station to the old road, enter the city by the Street of the Tombs, quit it by the modern entrance at the barracks, and thence proceed to the amphitheatre.—2. By the second, the traveller will leave the railway at Torre dell' Annunziata, and there hire a carriage to convey him to the Street of the Tombs, to wait for him at the barracks entrance, convey him to the amphitheatre, and thence back to Torre; *all which must be arranged by bargain before starting*. Six carlini is a fair price for this service; but nothing should be paid until the journey be completed. A few coppers should be taken for the sweepers of the mosaics, &c.

Inn:—Hôtel Diomède, a new inn, close to the railway, where tolerable accommodation can be had.

Guides: All appointed by the government, and easily recognised by their uniform. They are generally intelligent men, but the traveller, who does not comprehend the Neapolitan idiom,

should engage one who can speak French. Vincenzo, one of the best guides, can speak French, and a little English also, and understands all that is worth seeing. The fee is 1 piastre for a party, and 6 carlini for a single person, which ought to include all the pictures and other objects which are kept under lock and key; but there are separate custodi for the Temple of Venus, the Temple of Quirinus, and the House of the Augustals, each of whom expects 1 carlino. As a general rule, the traveller will find that the smaller his party the better; and that Pompeii will be seen to more advantage on a second visit than on a first.

Situation and History.—Pompeii was situated on an elevated ground of trachytic lava, which appears to have formed a peninsula, surrounded on two sides by the sea, which almost washed the walls of the city on the W. and S., and bounded on the E. by the Sarno, which was formerly navigable for a short distance above its mouth. The position of the city must have given it some importance as a commercial port, and also as an agreeable watering-place. Although Seneca calls it "a celebrated city," we know little of its history. Its origin is generally ascribed to the Oscans, and its name is supposed to have been derived from the word Πομπαιός, plural Πομπεία, store-houses. It was subsequently occupied by the Etruscans and the Samnites. In the Social War it was besieged by Sylla after he had destroyed Stabiae, and was only saved by the diversion made by Cluentius, who compelled the Roman general to give him battle in the neighbourhood of Nola. After this, the proceedings of Publius Sulpicius, the tribune, compelled Sylla to return to Rome to quell the sedition excited by the intrigues of Marius. Pompeii afterwards made her peace with Rome, was admitted to the rank of a municipium, and, like Herculaneum, was allowed to retain the privilege of being governed by her own laws. Sylla, however, appears to have dismantled the fortifications, and to

have established a military colony in the suburbs, to keep the citizens in check,—a proceeding which gave rise to frequent disturbances, followed by appeals to the Roman senate, in which Cicero took a conspicuous share. Under Augustus the city received another colony, consisting chiefly of disbanded veterans, who were located with the colony of Sylla in the suburb outside the walls, which became known as *Augusta Felix*. Under Nero, A.D. 55, Pompeii became a Roman colony. Long, however, before this event, it was one of the favourite resorts of the aristocracy of Rome. Cossinius, the Roman general, made it his head-quarters in the Servile War, and was nearly surprised and captured by Spartacus while he was bathing on the beach. Cicero had a villa in the Augustan suburb, in which he composed his 'Offices' and received Augustus, Balbus, Hir-tius, and Pansa as his guests. Claudius took refuge within its walls from the tyranny of Tiberius, and his son Drusus lost his life here by suffocation from swallowing a pear. During the same reign Phædrus resided here as a refugee from the persecutions of Sejanus; and Seneca himself tells us that all his early youth was passed at Pompeii. Tacitus states that in A.D. 59 a quarrel, occasioned by some provincial sarcasms, took place in the amphitheatre between the people of Nuceria and those of Pompeii, which ended in a sanguinary fight (*atrox cædes*) in which the former were beaten with great loss. They went to law, and finally appealed to Nero, who gave judgment against the Pompeians. He sentenced Regulus and the other ringleaders to be banished, and ordered all public spectacles and theatrical amusements to be suspended in the city for the space of ten years. There is still extant in the Street of Mercury a rude drawing, a political caricature, commemorating the event, with the inscription, *Campani, victoria una cum Nucerinis periistis*.

Destruction.—While under this interdiction, the city was visited by the

earthquake of Feb. 5, 63. Tacitus says that it threw down the greater part of the city. Seneca adds that it damaged many places in its neighbourhood, swallowed up 600 sheep, and deprived many people of their reason. So great was the terror which it inspired that the Pompeians abandoned the city for a time. They returned, however, in the course of a few months, and began to repair the damage. Another earthquake in the following year appears to have done still greater mischief, for we find many of the floors out of their level, the columns bear evidence of having been violently dislocated, and the walls of the public buildings still show marks of having been split or overthrown. The citizens were rebuilding the shattered edifices when the eruption of Aug. 24, 79, occurred, the details of which are given in our account of Vesuvius. Pompeii was overwhelmed by showers of red-hot scoriæ, pumice, and ashes, no lava having ever reached it. The roofs of the houses, being mostly of wood, were burnt by the heated matter, or broken down by its weight. The number of skeletons hitherto discovered is extremely small, a fact which proves that the inhabitants succeeded in escaping: and as the lowest strata which now cover the ruins are found to have been disturbed in many places, it is supposed that many of the citizens revisited the site and removed such property as could be easily reached. In some instances the houses have been found disturbed in a much rougher manner than their owners would have been likely to adopt; in one remarkable case, in the house of Castor and Pollux, we shall find that considerable ingenuity was exercised to reach two chests containing money. For these explorations, facilities were afforded by the partial re-occupation of the site, for it appears that many of the lower classes built villages upon the ruins after Vesuvius had relapsed into inactivity, and that these villages were destroyed by the eruption of 472, after which the site was abandoned for ever. Subse-

quent eruptions deposited successive layers of volcanic matter, and we may now see at least seven distinct strata of scoriæ, tufa, and lapilli, varying in thickness according to the violence of the eruption which produced them, and covered by about 2 ft. of rich vegetable mould. The name, however, appears never to have been lost, for the term *Campus Pompeius* occurs frequently in the chronicles and ecclesiastical documents of the middle ages. With such a record perpetuated in the living language of the country, and with the upper wall of the Great Theatre still visible above the surface (for there is abundant proof that it was never entirely buried), it seems almost incredible that Pompeii should have remained undiscovered and forgotten until the middle of the last century. Still more extraordinary is the fact that the architect Domenico Fontana, when employed by the Count di Sarno in 1592 to form an aqueduct for conveying the water of the Sarno to Torre dell' Annunziata, could have carried his subterranean channel under the city, traversing the Forum and three Temples, and sinking his airshafts over more than a mile of its surface, without having his curiosity excited by the foundations of ancient buildings which must have impeded the progress of his work. Another century elapsed before Macrini, observing numerous traces of houses and walls in the more exposed portions of the surface, conjectured that they might possibly mark the site of the long-lost city of Pompeii.

Discovery.—It was not till 1748, when a countryman, in sinking a well, discovered a painted chamber containing statues and other objects of antiquity, that anything like a real interest in the locality was excited. Charles III., in whom the discovery of Herculaneum had awakened a desire for further explorations, ordered the excavations to be prosecuted. In 1755 the amphitheatre was cleared out, and from that time to the present the works have gone on, with more or less activity,

sometimes abandoned for several years together, and sometimes resumed for a few months; so that, after 107 years' labour, not more than a fourth part of the city has yet been uncovered. For some years past few excavations have been made, except when some royal or distinguished personage has happened to be in Naples. The sum of 6000 ducats, about 1000*l.* per annum, is allowed for repairs, excavations, and incidental expenses, an amount altogether inadequate to do more than is at present accomplished. If we may regard the results of the last 100 years as an index of the future, it will follow that, as it has taken 107 years to excavate one quarter of the city, more than 3 centuries, at the same rate of progress, must elapse before the whole site will be cleared.

Walls and Towers.—The walls have been traced throughout their whole extent from 1812 to 1851. They are about 2 m. in circuit, and enclose an elliptical space, presenting scarcely any angle except in the neighbourhood of the Amphitheatre. On the W. there are no traces of the wall; probably the rapid slope of the ground towards the sea rendered it unnecessary on that side; or, if it ever existed, it may have been destroyed in the siege of Sylla, and not rebuilt afterwards. The area thus enclosed by the sea on the one side and the walls on the other is estimated at 160 acres, exclusive of the suburbs. The greatest length of this area is $\frac{3}{4}$ m.: the greatest breadth is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The walls were of great solidity and width, and had a double parapet; the outer one being 25 ft. high, the inner varying from 30 to 40 ft., according to the inequalities of the ground. The breadth between them was about 14 ft., which would easily allow three chariots to pass abreast. They had 9 square towers, apparently of several stories, placed at irregular intervals in their circuit, the least distance between them being near the gates. The face of the outer wall inclines slightly inwards; the inner one was strengthened

by an agger, and was furnished with broad flights of steps to afford convenient access on the city side. The walls are built of large blocks of lava, in horizontal courses, and without cement; but the joints, especially in the lower part, resemble the Pelasgic rather than the Etruscan style of military architecture, being sometimes vertical, sometimes inclined, and occasionally dovetailed. For the most part they are beautifully fitted, though the workmanship is much ruder than that met with in the cities of Etruria. Many of the stones are inscribed either with Pelasgic or Oscan characters. In the upper courses the architecture is much more recent, resembling the regular isodomon of the Greeks, and the stone used is travertine instead of lava. These upper courses, however, have been frequently broken and rudely repaired; showing the effect of breaches and the hurried manner in which those breaches were filled up. Both the outer and the inner parapets had battlements. The *Towers* covered the entire breadth of the wall, were pierced by archways to allow a passage to the troops, and had little sallyports at their base to afford an exit in time of siege. They are evidently more recent than the walls, being constructed of small pieces of tufa stuccoed at the sides, and are all more or less ruined, especially on the outer side, as if they had been purposely dismantled, probably by Sylla at the close of the Social War; for neither earthquakes nor sieges can account for so extensive and systematic a demolition. *The Gates* are 8 in number; beginning with the N.W. they occur in the following order:—1. The Herculaneum Gate, on the Via Domitiana; 2. The gate leading to Vesuvius; 3. A gate leading to Capua; 4. Gate of Isis, leading to Nola; 5. Gate of the Sarno; 6. A gate leading to Stabiae; 7. The gate of the Theatres; 8. The gate of the harbour. They are all mere ruins, except those of Herculaneum and Isis, which we shall hereafter refer to.

The Streets are extremely narrow;

it is clear that not more than one carriage, narrow as the ancient chariots were, could pass at a time in any but the principal thoroughfares. The pavement is composed of large polygonal blocks of lava, closely fitted together; and it is usually bordered by a kerb, elevated in some places a foot or more above the carriage-way. The ruts of chariot-wheels are everywhere visible, crossing and recrossing each other in the broader streets, but worn into one deep rut in the smaller ones. In the larger thoroughfares a raised stepping-stone is frequently seen in the centre of the street, for the convenience of foot passengers in times of rain; stones for mounting horses also are placed at the side of the pavement, in accordance with the law of Caius Gracchus, *De viis muniendis*, and holes are found in the kerb opposite the principal houses and shops for fastening the halter. When the width allows it, there is a narrow pathway in front of the houses, paved with a coarse mosaic of brick-work, and occasionally stuccoed. Here and there, where the angles of the pavement have been broken, they have been repaired with clamps of iron. At the entrance of many of the streets lists have been found containing the names of those inhabitants who were entitled to vote at the elections of the ædiles or duumviri. Of the streets which have been traced, 5 may be considered as the principal thoroughfares of the city. The first, called *Consular* or *Domitian*, led from the Herculaneum Gate to the Forum, and is broken by several junctions with minor streets, forming *trivia*, or places where three ways meet: the 2nd, of which only one portion, called the street of the *Augustals* or of the *Dried Fruits*, has yet been excavated, appears to have traversed the city in a straight line from the gate of the Sarno to the sea, dividing it into two equal parts; the 3rd ran parallel to the former from the Gate of Nola to the sea, and has the names of Street of the *Thermæ*, of *Fortune*, and of *Nola*; the 4th led in a line from the Gate of Vesuvius to the quarter of the The-

atres; the 5th from the N. wall of the city to the Forum, and is the largest which has yet been opened: it is now known as the Street of *Mercury* in the upper part, and the Street of *Forum* in the lower.

From the existence of stepping-stones in the pavement it has been supposed that some at least of the surface water ran through the streets into the sea; but there is reason to believe that the principal thoroughfares were supplied with *sewers*, and that there was a regular system of house drainage. Mazois gives a drawing of a sewer beneath one of the streets, whose locality he does not mention; he states also that he saw a drain leading to a sewer, closed by an iron grating, by which one of the fountains of the Forum discharged its surplus waters. The nature of the pavement renders it very improbable that the subterranean sewerage of Pompeii will ever be completely ascertained.

Public Buildings.—The public edifices and monuments of Pompeii are true interpreters of its history. The more ancient are Greek, the recent Roman. The basements of many of the Temples date evidently from the Greek colonisation, and one at least of the Temples still retains the peculiar features of Grecian architecture, and appears to have undergone very little change. In general, however, the older Temples have been replaced by others of the Roman period. The forms as usual have been retained, but the principles of Greek art have been corrupted or rejected altogether. Examples of this may be met with in all the buildings of the Doric style throughout the city. Long tapering columns are found in the place of the massive well-proportioned columns of Grecian Doric. Instead of 20 flutings, the Greek standard of the time of Pericles, each column is channelled with an indefinite number; and while the Greek column always stands flat upon the floor without a base, the Roman column, as we see it at Pompeii, is elevated on a pedestal. The Ionic capital also, which

in Greek architecture was invariably marked by its severe simplicity, is here loaded with ornaments, and in some instances is different in its essential features from all other examples of Ionic, even of Roman times. The Corinthian likewise differs from that of Greece in the inferior character of the foliage.

Domestic Architecture.—If Pompeii had not been visited by two destructive earthquakes, which must have effected extensive changes in its external features, we should have found it a more perfect example of a Roman city of the third class. Hence we find marks of hasty renovation and repair, generally with the commonest materials. The private houses, with few exceptions, are small and low. Only one has been discovered with a portico, and that may be more appropriately described as an ornamental doorway. Even the Villa of Diomedes has no better entrance than a mere porch formed by a column on each side. The domestic architecture, in short, is entirely that of a people accustomed to pass the greater portion of their day in the open air. As all the principal houses are on one plan, we shall avoid repetition by giving a brief description of the arrangement of an interior, which will serve as a type of the whole. The front of the ground-floor of the larger houses, like that of the modern palaces of Naples, was generally occupied by shops, which are proved by numerous inscriptions to have been an important source of profit to the owner; and we have a curious illustration of the commercial character of the city in the fact that some of the richest mansions had their private shops communicating with the interior, in which the proprietor evidently sold the produce of his farms. Where there were no shops, the outer walls of the ground-floor were stuccoed, and generally painted, often with the brightest colours. The upper floor alone had windows, and very few houses had a third storey. The internal arrangement varied according to the rank and circumstances of the occupant, but,

as a general rule, all houses of the first and second class may be said to have been divided into two parts, in accordance with the constitution of ancient Rome and the double life of her citizens, the first being public, and the second private. 1. The public part, being intended for the reception of the clients of a patrician, comprised several suites of apartments. On the side next the street there was generally an open space called the *area*, surrounded either wholly or in part by a *portico*. Within this portico was the porch, or *prothyrum*, and the *vestibule*, containing one or more rooms used as waiting-rooms or as the porter's lodge. The vestibule opened on the hall, or *atrium*, the principal apartment of this division, where the proprietor gave audience to his clients. It was always a large room, covered with a flat roof open in the centre, and with a cistern called the *impluvium* in the floor to catch the rain which descended through the aperture. The walls and roof were often decorated with paintings, and the pavement was always of marble or mosaics. Beyond this there was occasionally a small court, or *cavadium*; but as it is frequently wanting, the cavadium and the atrium have been supposed by some to be identical. Open to the atrium was a chamber called the *tablinum*, supposed to have been a depository for family records and public documents, and in some of the larger houses to have served also as a dining-room. At the sides were smaller apartments called *alæ*, and frequently rooms for the reception of strangers, called *hospitia*. 2. The communication between the public part and the private was effected by corridors called *fauces*, and sometimes by the tablinum also. On entering the private division there was a spacious court, called the *peristyle*, entirely open to the air in the middle, but surrounded by a covered *colonnade*, which answered the double purpose of a passage between the different apartments, and of a sheltered promenade in wet weather. The centre of the floor was usually a garden, decorated with

statues and fountains. One of the rooms entered from the peristyle was the dining-room, or *triclinium*, so called from the broad seats which projected from the wall and surrounded the table on three sides, and enabled the luxurious Romans to recline on couches at their meals. The wealth of the owner was generally lavished on the decorations and furniture of this apartment, although it was never very spacious, the largest yet discovered being only 20 ft. square. Next were the sitting-rooms, or *æci*, noble saloons, richly decorated, supported by columns, and frequently opening on the garden. In these the ladies of the Pompeian families passed their time. Another large room was the parlour, or *exedra*, supposed to be a reception-room for the visitors of the family. The library, or *bibliotheca*, was generally a small apartment, as little space was required for the papyrus rolls. The picture-gallery, or *pinacotheca*, also opened on the peristyle. The baths were usually in one angle, as was also the *lararium*, or place for the household gods. The bedrooms, or *cubicula*, which were extremely small and inconvenient, were arranged together in two divisions; the first, comprising those for the men, called the *andronitis*, was always separated from that of the females, which was called the *gynæconitis* or *gynæceum*. In some of the larger mansions the *andronitis* appears to have been situated on one side of the atrium in the public division. In others, as in the House of Sallust, the female apartments occupy a distinct quarter of the mansion, called the *venereum*, and corresponding in many particulars to the harem of Eastern countries. It had there its separate court, portico, peristyle, and triclinium, a separate stove, water-closet, and staircase leading to the terrace above, a flower-garden and fountain in the centre of the court, and the bedrooms on one side, protected by a lodge for a slave whose duty it was to prevent intrusion. The second floor appears to have been occupied as store-rooms and as the apartments for servants. Many of these rooms had windows, some of which

were evidently glazed. The roof was flat and was converted into a terrace, planted with vines and flowers so as to form a shady promenade, or *pergula*. All these upper parts were generally built of wood, which, with the flat roofs, affording a regular lodgment for the heated ashes of the eruption, will explain the reason why scarcely any trace of them has been preserved. In the rear of the mansion was an open space or flower-garden, called the *xystus*, which was planted with flowers, decorated with fountains and statues, and sometimes furnished with a summer-house, containing a stone triclinium, a table, and a fountain, and covered with a trellis for vines or creeping plants. None of the houses have any vestige of a chimney, although charcoal has been found in apartments both of Pompeii and Herculaneum. No houses have yet been discovered which we can regard as the dwellings of the poor, and it remains to be proved by future excavations whether the lower orders inhabited a separate quarter of the city, or whether Pompeii really had any pauper population. Stables and coachhouses are also wanting, even in the larger mansions and the villas, the only apartments approaching to stables being three or four rooms in the barracks for the troops, and a small chamber in the baker's house in which were found the bones of an ass, which was used, as we know from a bas-relief, to work his corn-mill. Even the inns form no exception to this remark, for the skeletons of horses which were found in them were lying in the yards, and not in any apartment to which the term stable could be applied. Another deficiency is the absence of anything in the nature of an hospital, although the instruments in the Museum prove that surgery had attained a high degree of perfection in the city.

The *Shops* were very small and mean in appearance, and were all of one character, having the business part in front and one or two little chambers behind. A few only of the better class appear,

from the occasional occurrence of a ruined staircase, to have had any second floor. The shop was open to the street, and was closed by sliding shutters. In front it had a broad counter of masonry, with three little steps at the end next the wall for the display of the goods, and a small oven in the opposite end, where the articles sold were for consumption as food or drink. Many of the shops had the names of their owners written over them, mostly in red paint. Others had signs in terra cotta, to denote the trade which was carried on within them. Thus a goat indicated a milk-shop; two men carrying an amphora a wine-shop; two men fighting, a gladiatorial school; a man whipping a boy hoisted on another's back, the residence of a schoolmaster; and finally, the *checquers*, the ancient ornament of the throne of Osiris, occupied its station on the doorposts of the publican.

Present State.—The names of many of the houses are derived from the paintings which they contained, or from the royal personages in whose honour they were excavated. The most important paintings and all the principal objects of interest and value have been removed to the Museo Borbonico. An impression that Pompeii is destined to be again destroyed has caused the buildings to be abandoned to gradual decay. Hence many of the decorations described by the earlier writers have been lost. Of late the practice has been adopted of supplying the place of the objects removed by coloured casts, and of allowing the pictures to remain *in situ* under the protection of glazed frames, for they perish rapidly on being exposed to atmospheric changes. We shall describe concisely the principal buildings as they occur in our passage through the city, and shall trouble the traveller with as few technical details as possible. The architect and the antiquary, who require more detailed information, will find it in the great works of Mazois, Gell, and Donaldson; and those who may wish to connect the various objects with the domestic life

and manners of the people may consult the volume on Pompeii published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The figures which follow the names in our list signify the year in which the object was excavated.

I. *Street of the Tombs* (1763-1770, 1811-1814).—Approaching Pompeii by the road from Torre dell' Annunziata, we enter it by the *Via Domitiana*, a branch of the Appian Way. Before it reaches the gate it traverses the suburb called *Augusta Felix*, which appears to have been the aristocratic quarter of the city. Everything in this suburb is Roman. On either side the street is bordered by tombs of every variety of form and taste, recalling the ancient glories of the Appian as it once emerged from Rome upon the Campagna. At the commencement of the street, on the rt., is the

Villa of Diomedes (1763), one of the most extensive private residences which have been discovered, and peculiarly interesting as the only perfect specimen of a suburban villa. It is called the Villa of Diomedes on the slender ground of the tomb of M. Arrius Diomedes being opposite to it. A flight of six steps between the remains of the two columns which formed the entrance-porch leads us from the foot-pavement of the street into the peristyle—an open space, like the cloister of a convent, surrounded on all sides by porticos supported by 14 Doric columns. The lower third of the columns is not fluted; but the entire surface is coated with stucco, as are the capitals and the decorations of the area. In the centre is an open court containing an impluvium, by which the cistern of the villa was supplied with water. On the rt. of the peristyle a flight of stairs lead to the upper floors, where the apartments of the ladies probably were. On the l. of the peristyle are the baths, the dining-rooms, a gallery overlooking the garden, the reception-room, and the loggie, which commanded a view of the sea, all decorated with the most graceful arabesques and other ornaments.

One of the bath-rooms was lighted by a window which contained, when first discovered, 4 panes of glass 6 inches square. The centre room is a bow-room, opening on a garden and lighted by windows and bulls' eyes above. The discovery of several vases for perfumes and cosmetics in one corner of it led to the supposition that it was a bed-room. On one side of the loggie were the bed-rooms for the women, from which a secret stair communicated with the state apartments. In the N. angle of the peristyle, close to the road, is a staircase leading to a court on a lower level, which contained the kitchens and other domestic offices. A long corridor runs from one side of this court to the portico surrounding the garden, for the use of the servants; on the other side is a staircase for the use of the family. In the centre of the garden are the ruins of a fountain and the columns of a summer-house, which appear to have supported a trellis. In the outer wall of the portico is the garden-gate, which opened upon a flight of steps leading to the sea-shore. On the S. side of the portico, at a lower level, is a long enclosure approached by a flight of steps: it is supposed to have formed a winter promenade. Beneath the portico are the cellars of the villa. Several amphoræ were found in them, leaning against the wall, with their pointed ends stuck in the ground in order to keep them in an upright position, and now fixed there by the volcanic deposits. The skeleton of the unknown owner of this villa was found, with that of an attendant, near the garden-gate, the one still holding in his grasp the key of the villa, the other carrying a purse containing 100 gold and silver coins, and some silver vases. The members of his family seem to have taken refuge in these cellars, where 17 of their skeletons were found near the door, as if they had tried to retrace their steps after having found that the place afforded no shelter. From the gold necklaces and bracelets on the necks and arms of nearly all these skeletons, it appears that they were mostly females.

Two were the skeletons of children, whose skulls still retained some fair hair. After they had perished, probably from suffocation, the floor of the cellar was inundated with a fine alluvium, which hardened upon the bodies and took casts, not only of their forms, but even of the most delicate texture of the linen which they wore and of the jewels which adorned their persons. One cast of a young girl, part of which still exists, possessed exceeding elegance of form: the neck and breast especially were perfect models of female beauty.

Tomb of the Arrian family (1774).—

Opposite the villa is the cenotaph of Diomedes. It is a solid building of rubble-work covered with stucco, with a façade 12 feet high, in which two pilasters support a pediment, giving it the appearance of a small temple. One word, or rather one letter, in the inscription is not clear, but it is supposed to have been an I. It will then read thus, "Marcus Arrius Diomedes, freedman of Iulia, magistrate of the suburb of Augusta Felix, to the memory of himself and family." The fasces under the inscription show that he was a chief magistrate; they are reversed, to denote death. Outside the low wall of the inclosure are two funeral cippi, the backs of which are carved in imitation of human hair. One of them bears the name of the eldest son, Marcus Arrius, the other that of Arria, a daughter who died in her 8th year. On the front of the wall is an inscription to another daughter of the same name. Close to the platform which forms the sub-basement for the tombs of the Arrian family is the cippus of a child, *Velasius Gratus*, in a small semicircular niche; it bears an inscription recording his death at the age of 12. Near it are the *Tombs of Salvius*, who died at the age of 5, and of *Servilia*; both in a ruined state.

Tomb of Ceius and Labeo (1813), an oblong tomb, ornamented with pilasters which supported a rich entablature and

statues, as was proved by the fragments which were found about it. According to the inscription it was erected to Lucius Cei^{us}, and Lucius Labeo, twice quinquennial duumvir of justice, by Menomachus, their freedman.

Tomb of the Libella, a solid and very elegant tomb, built of blocks of travertine resembling the pedestal of a column, 16 ft. high, with a moulding and cornice, and a long inscription, recording its erection on a site given by the public, by Alleia Decimilla, public priestess of Ceres, to her husband and son, Marcus Alleius Lucius Libella, the father, ædile, duumvir, and quinquennial præfect, and M. Alleius Libella, the son, decurion, who lived 17 years.

Tomb of the marble door, a closed tomb at the junction of the two roads, built of small pieces of tufa, in the style of *opus reticulatum*. It has a marble door, in a single slab about 4 ft. high, which worked upon bronze pivots, and was closed by a ring of the same material, with an iron bolt, of which we still see the fragments rusted in the marble. The interior is a small arched sepulchral chamber, about 6 ft. square, lighted by a window. At the back, in a square niche, was found a large vase of oriental alabaster, containing ashes and bones, and a gold ring in which was set a very beautiful intaglio of a stag. Other vases were found on a ledge running round three sides of the chamber, in columbaria beneath this ledge and in the side-walls above it, and several large amphoræ.

A small square enclosure beyond this tomb is supposed to be an *Ustrinum*, or place for burning the dead bodies. But as it stands near the junction of the two roads it was more likely a *Sacellum* dedicated to the *Lares Compitales*. This completes the monuments on the left hand: we now cross the street to the

Sepulchral Triclinium, near the entrance to the villa of Diomedes. It is a

small enclosure, entered by a low door and open at the top, the internal walls painted with animals and flowers. It was used for the *Silicernium*, or funeral feast, and still retains the stone triclinium for the mourners. The circular pedestal in the centre bore an inscription recording its erection to Vibrius Saturninus by his freedman Callistus.

Tomb of Nævoleia Tyche and Munatius Faustus (1813).—A most interesting family tomb, consisting of a square enclosure, the front of which is occupied by the sepulchral chamber. The back is an open court, from which the chamber is entered. The tomb stands upon two steps, and bears on its front a bas-relief, an inscription, and a fine bust of Nævoleia. The bas-relief represents the dedication of the tomb and the sacrifices which accompanied the ceremony. On one side are the male and female members of her family bearing the vessels containing the offerings; on the other are eight magistrates of the city in their robes. In the centre are a cippus and an altar, on which a boy is depositing his offering. On each side of the tomb are bas-reliefs; one of them represents the *bisellium*, or the seat of honour in the Forum and the Theatre, which indicated the municipal rank of the individual, and is supposed to have been given only to that class of priests who bore the title of Augustals. The relief on the other side is a very curious representation of a ship entering port. The ship itself has a raised deck, a figure-head of Minerva, and a swan's neck at the stern, supporting a flag-staff. It has a single mast, and a long yard, which carries a square sail, and is formed of two spars lashed together. A square striped flag is flying at the mast-head. Two boys are lying out on the yard, furling the sail; another is going aloft by the shrouds; a third, who has apparently been up to clear the sail, is coming down hand over hand; a man is clewing up the sail; and, finally, the master, supposed to be Munatius himself, sits at the helm

and directs their movements with his right hand. This interesting sculpture is supposed to have a double meaning, first as a memorial of the commercial pursuits of Munatius; and secondly as illustrative of the last scene of the voyage of life, when the soul enters into a safe and peaceful haven. The inscription records the erection of the tomb by Nævoleia Tyche for herself, for Caius Munatius Faustus, an Augustal, and magistrate of the suburb, to whom the Decurions, with the consent of the people, granted the bisellium on account of his merits, and for their freedmen and freedwomen. In the interior of the chamber, on the bench surrounding it, and in the niches in the wall, were found several cinerary urns, some lamps, and large glass vessels containing ashes and protected by leaden coverings. The ashes were found on examination to be still saturated with moisture, which was proved by analysis to be the libations of oil, water, and wine. In a small niche in the wall of the enclosure is a cippus bearing the name of Caius Munatius Atimetus, who died at the age of 57.

Tomb of the Nistacidian family, surrounded by a low wall and containing three cippi, bearing the names of Nistacidius Helenus, Nistacidia Scapis, and Nistacidius Januarius. The centre one had a small earthen vase sunk in the earth in front of it, for the purpose, it is supposed, of receiving the libations of the family.

Cenotaph of Calventius Quietus (1813), an altar-tomb upon three steps and a lofty pedestal, in a court 21 ft. square. It is of white marble, except the basement and the outer wall, on which are small square pinnacles, *acroteria*, covered with reliefs in stucco, representing Fame and Victory, the funeral pile, the history of Theseus, and the story of Œdipus and the Sphinx. The cenotaph itself has an elegant cornice and mouldings, with garlands of oak-leaves and branches of palms, and rams' heads richly carved. In front is the bisellium, and an inscription recording that this honour

was conferred on Caius Calventius Quietus, Augustal, by decree of the Decurions and with the consent of the people, as an acknowledgment of his munificence.

The Round Tomb (1812), a circular tower decorated externally with pilasters, standing on a square basement, ornamented with *acroteria* decorated with bas-reliefs. One of these represents a female figure with a patera and garland in her hand in the act of offering some fruits upon an altar; another represents a young mother in a flowing Greek dress depositing a funeral fillet on the skeleton of a child. Mazois supposes this composition to refer to the discovery of a child which had perished in the earthquake; the child lies on a heap of stones, with the left arm thrown back over the head as if in sleep. A staircase leads up to the circular chamber, which contains three niches with sepulchral vases, and is lighted by a small aperture above the cornice. The walls and vaulted roof are painted with arabesques, peacocks, dolphins, and swans. As only one of the vases was found to contain ashes, and the two slabs of marble in the wall bear no inscriptions, it is supposed that this tomb was built by the parents of the child shortly before the destruction of the city, and that the catastrophe prevented their being reunited in death in the spot they had intended to be their last home.

Tomb of Aricius Scaurus, a handsome monument, consisting of a square cippus upon three steps, supported on a square basement, with a doorway at the side decorated with fluted pilasters, and leading by a passage to the open court at the back of the sepulchral chamber. The basement and the steps of the cippus were ornamented with stucco reliefs, representing gladiatorial combats and hunting scenes. They have nearly all been destroyed since 1830; but fortunately they had previously been engraved and described by Mazois, Millin, and others. The only bas-reliefs that remain now are two groups on the frieze over the door, and

some of those on the steps of the cippus. The first group of the frieze represents the master of the ring, or *lanista*, checking the ardour of the victor, who seems anxious to despatch his antagonist without waiting for the decree of the spectators. The *lanista* appears, from the inscription over the central group, to have been called Caius Ampliatus, a member of a family which is supposed, from an inscription found in the Basilica, to have been the contractors for supplying gladiators for the public games. The next group represents a vanquished Gaul falling dead to the ground. The reliefs on the steps of the cippus are on a smaller scale, and represent *venationes*, or combats of gladiators, *bestiarii*, with animals of various kinds. The inscription records the erection of the Tomb by Scaurus the father to his son Aricius Scaurus, of the Menenian tribe, Duumvir, by command of the Decurions, who granted the site of the monument, 2000 sesterces (16*l*.) for his funeral, and decreed that his equestrian statue should be placed in the Forum.

Tomb of Tyche Venerea, beyond the Tomb of Scaurus, a sepulchral enclosure with a cippus bearing the name of Juno Tyche Julia Augusta Venerea, and an unfinished monument with a columbarium of 14 niches.

Suburban Inn.—On the opposite side of the road are the remains of a portico and shops of a very ordinary character, supposed to have been a suburban inn for the country people. This supposition rests only on the discovery of some fragments of a cart, the skeleton of an ass with a bronze bit, a part of a wheel, and some provisions.

House of the Columns.—A small villa behind the S.E. angle of the inn, containing a fountain and four columns, from which it obtains its name.

Villa of Cicero (1749-1778).—Crossing again the street, we find an inclosure leading to a vast court with a portico, forming part of a villa, which has been dignified by the name of Cicero. He tells us, indeed, in many of his letters, that he had a villa in the

neighbourhood of Pompeii; but there is no proof that it was this one, except the fact that it is one of the few houses of Pompeii to which the following passage in the Academics can apply:—*Ego Catuli Cumanam ex hoc loco regionem video, Pompeianum non cerno: neque quidquam interjectum est, quod obstat: sed intendi longius acies non potest*, II. 25. It is certain, however, that this villa must have been the property of a man of taste as well as wealth; for some of the finest paintings and mosaics in the Museo Borbonico were found among its ruins, including the celebrated paintings of the Eight Dancing Girls and the mosaics which bear the name of Dioscorides of Samos. An inscription found in a niche of the baths described them as the Hot and Cold Baths of M. Crassus Frugi. The villa was again filled up with earth as soon as its treasures were removed. Its situation must have been admirable, surpassing even that of the Villa of Diomedes. In front, facing the street, there was a row of shops, and a portico.

The Hemicycle (1811), on the opposite side of the street, is a deep semi-circular seat or *exedra*, with a vaulted roof ornamented in front by pilasters in two rows, the upper ones springing out of the capitals of the lower. The walls and vault were gaily painted in arabesques and panels. Near it were found the skeletons of a mother and three children, one of them an infant, all closely folded in each other's arms, and covered with gold ornaments elaborately worked, and enriched with pearls of value.

Tomb of the Glass Amphora (1763), a square basement with pyramidal steps, near the Hemicycle, forming a small square room which communicates with the House of the Mosaic Columns. In the square room was found the beautiful amphora of blue glass with white figures in relief, now in the Museo Borbonico.

Tomb of the Garlands (1806), on a lofty basement, with Corinthian pilasters sustaining festoons of flowers.

House of the Mosaic Columns (1838), a confused mass of ruins, where four columns, covered with mosaics, now in the Museum, were found. A road here branched off to Nola on the l.

Cenotaph of Terentius Felix (1763), a square basement with an inscription recording the name of T. Terentius Felix Major, &c. A cippus, some glass cinerary urns covered with lead, some lacrymatories, and other funeral objects were found near it.

Statue.—Close to the gate is the pedestal of a statue, many fragments of which were found about its base.

The open Hemicycles, and the Tomb of Porcius (1763).—Returning to the angle of the shops in front of the Villa of Cicero, we find the opening of a street which led from the main road to the sea. At the corner a marble statue was found, with an inscription recording that Titus Suedius Clemens, the Tribune, acting on the authority of the Emperor Vespasian, restored to the Republic of Pompeii all the public places possessed by private individuals. At the opposite angle was a bracket with a painting of a huge serpent, supposed to be for the reception of votive offerings; it was destroyed by accident in 1813. The first of the open Hemicycles adjoins this angle. It is 17 ft. in diameter; and the bench bears an inscription recording that the Decurions had decreed a place of burial to Mamia, daughter of Porcius, the public priestess. At the foot of the step is another inscription on an upright stone, recording another decree of the Decurions granting to M. Porcius a piece of ground 25 ft. square. This is supposed to be the ground now covered by the tomb between the first and second hemicycle. The inscription of the latter has been removed to Naples. It bore the name of Aulus Veius the Duumvir. The *Tomb of Porcius* presents nothing to require notice.

Tomb of Mamia the Priestess (1763). It stands in a court entered by a flight of steps from an enclosure called, from the number of masks found there, the *Tomb of the Comedians*. It is a square

tomb, built of stuccoed masonry, with four columns in front. The walls of the interior were painted with arabesques, and had 11 niches, the largest of which contained an urn of terra cotta, covered with lead. In the circuit of the chamber were pedestals supporting statues of inferior merit. In the centre is a pedestal which probably contained the principal urn. Several cippi were found in the enclosure outside this chamber, bearing the names of the Istacidia and other families. In another enclosure, behind, were found large quantities of bones of sheep and oxen, which are supposed to be the remains of the offerings to the dead. The site was formerly described, most absurdly, as a Cemetery for Animals.

Tomb of Marcus Cerrinius (1763), formerly supposed to be an *Ædicula*, and popularly called the *Sentry Box*. This is a small vaulted niche just outside the city gate, which, when opened, was found decorated with paintings. In a recess at the back was a small base which sustained either a figure or an urn; over it was found the following inscription, *M. Cerrinius Restitutus Augustalis. Loco D. D. D.* The same inscription was repeated on an altar which stood in the centre of the niche, but which has been removed. A beautiful tripod supported by satyrs was found here. Hence it is supposed that the niche was a sepulchral monument and Sacellum. Mazois, not aware of the inscriptions, imagined that it was an *ædicula* or small shrine to the tutelary genius of the roads. The idea that it was a sentry-box arose from the discovery of a soldier's skeleton within it. The facts we have just mentioned are quite at variance with this idea; and, moreover, there is no such building as a sentry-box at any of the other gates, or on any part of the walls which are at present visible; but as this skeleton was fully armed, with his helmet on his head and his hand still grasping his lance, there is no doubt that he was on duty at the adjoining gate. From its proximity to the mountain, this quarter must have been the first which felt

the effects of the eruption; and when the fiery storm thickened around him, the hero, faithful to his trust, must have taken shelter in this building, rather than follow his fellow citizens who were escaping by the other gates.

Herculeum Gate (1763).—This gate was the most important entrance to the city. The arch has entirely disappeared; but enough of the other parts remains to show that it had a central entrance $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and two side entrances for foot passengers, each of which was 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and 10 ft. high. The height of the central opening can hardly have been less than 20 ft. The architecture of the gate is entirely Roman, and is built of brick and lava in alternate layers. The outer side was defended by a portcullis, lowered by grooves which still exist in the piers; the inner side was closed by folding doors, working upon pivots in holes which are still visible in the pavement. Between the portcullis and the inner door there was a large open space, a complete division from the pavement upwards, making the gate a double one, so that, in the event of the portcullis being carried, the besieged could throw down missiles on their assailants, before they had time to force the inner door. The whole building was covered with white stucco, on which were found written in red or black letters, announcements of gladiatorial games and official ordinances. A marble sun-dial was found outside the gate, in the angle formed by the left entrance and the wall.

II. *Street of Herculeum*.—On entering the gate, the street rises rapidly, and proceeds by three curves direct to the Forum. The houses on the rt. appear to have supplanted the sea wall, and to have extended in some instances to the beach: but as they were filled up when first examined, it is impossible to form any adequate opinion of their character or extent. On the l. the houses are arranged in square or longitudinal blocks, isolated by the transverse streets which communicate with the main thoroughfares, and forming

what the Romans called "islands of houses." Immediately on the inside of the gate, on the l., are the *Steps* leading to the walls.

House of the Triclinium (1787).—Close to the steps is a private house on the smallest scale, consisting of a passage, a sitting-room, a servants' room at the foot of the stairs, a kitchen, a *lararium*, containing a representation of a bed on which the goddess is reposing, and a court which was covered with trellis-work, as the holes for the beams are still visible. In one corner is a large stone triclinium, from which the house derives its name; above, there was apparently one bedroom and a terrace.

Inn of Albinus (1770).—The first house on the rt., close to the gate. The chequers found on the doorposts explain the character of this house. The entrance is by a broad carriage doorway, leading into an apartment which was evidently an inn yard, as two skeletons of horses, fragments of bits and bridles, rings for fastening animals, and portions of chariot-wheels, were found in it. The house contains several apartments for the accommodation of strangers, a kitchen, a long cellar, and a liquor-shop. On a pilaster of the latter is carved a phallus, as an amulet against the evil eye.

Thermopolium (1769).—A house for the sale of hot drinks, nearly opposite to the inn, with numerous apartments in the rear which served probably as drinking-rooms, as one of the walls contained announcements of the public festivals of the day. The shop itself contained a furnace, steps for arranging the glasses, and a marble counter, which still exhibits the stains of the liquor and the marks of the glasses. The figure of Mercury was painted on various parts of the house. Some of the walls were covered with proper names, scratched by the customers upon the plastering which covered other names of previous scribblers.

House of the Vestals (1769).—A double house, comprising a vestibule, an atrium with the usual apartments

on each side, a triclinium, formerly richly paved with mosaics and decorated with pictures by no means in accordance with the name given to it. The pavement of several of the rooms was formed of fine mosaics which have been removed to Naples; one, however, still remains at the threshold of the second house, to welcome the visitor with the word *Salve*. The walls of several of the bed-rooms and cabinets were richly painted with arabesques and other decorations. In one of them a quantity of female ornaments and the skeleton of a dog were found. At the extremity of the house is a semicircular room called the sacrum, containing an altar on which those who gave the building the name it bears supposed that the sacred fire was kept burning. When first excavated, the kitchen and offices were found filled with fruits, corn, and amphoræ.

House of the Surgeon (1771).—A single atrium with two long apartments at the sides and a garden behind; the former painted with architectural designs, arabesques, and compartments containing figures. Forty of the surgical instruments now in the Museo Borbonico were found here. The weights found in the establishment were inscribed with the words *eme* and *habebis*, "Buy and you shall have."

Custom House or Telonium (1788).—A doorway leading into a court, in which were found steelyards, scales, and weights of lead and marble. Behind it is an unpaved court, in which the skeletons of two horses with three bronze bells on the neck of each were found.

Soap Factory (1786).—A small shop, which contained heaps of lime and other materials for soap-boiling, the vats, the evaporating pans, and the moulds.

Tavern of Phœbus (1786).—A house near the corner of the street, which was formerly called *Thermopolia*, a name once given to all the shops which had materials for heating liquids. The skeletons of a man and of two animals were found in it, and an inscription stating that "Phœbus and his cus-

tomers solicit M. Holconius Priscus and C. Gaulus Rufus the duumvirs."

Public Cistern (1788), placed at the junction of three streets; it is a small basin, with a *castellum*, or circular-headed reservoir.

III. We now turn down the street on our l., at the back of the houses which we have just examined.

House of the Dancing Girls (1809), which derives its name from the pictures of the Four *Danzatrici*, which covered the atrium. This and the two following houses were formerly supposed to have formed one mansion.

House of Narcissus (1811), formerly called the House of Apollo, from the bronze statuette with silver strings found in it. The modern name is derived from a graceful picture of Narcissus. The peristyle and its columns are very elegant; the hollows in the low wall which fills the intercolumniations are supposed to have contained flowers. From the surgical instruments, ointments, and lint found in one of the rooms, the house is supposed to have been the residence of a surgeon.

House of Isis and Osiris (1813), offers nothing at present worthy of notice. At the bottom of this street, ten skeletons, one that of a child, were found, with some rings, bracelets, silver money, and a bronze lantern.

IV. We return hence to the Trivium and Fountain in the Street of Herculaneum.

Public Bakehouse (1809), at the angle of the House of Sallust, the proprietor of which no doubt let it to advantage, as Cato tells us that the millers of Pompeii were in great repute. This bakehouse, which is smaller than one we shall have to describe shortly, contains three large mills and a small one, the oven with two troughs for water in front of it, the kneading-room, the cistern, the store-room, &c. When first opened, the corn, the water-vessels, and the amphoræ containing the flour, were all in their proper places.

House of Sallust (1809), called so from an inscription that stood on the door, formerly called the *House of Ac-*

taon, from a fresco on the wall of the ladies' atrium, is one of the principal mansions in Pompeii. It occupies an area of 40 square yards, and is surrounded on three sides by streets, the front of the ground-floor being occupied by shops. When excavated it bore marks of having been rifled of its portable treasures after the eruption. The arrangement of the building and the details of its different apartments are described at length in all the great works on Pompeii. The entrance-door is flanked by pilasters with stucco capitals, one of which represents Silenus teaching a young faun to play upon the pipe. The passage is bordered by apartments for the porter and by a shop for the sale of oil. The atrium is Tuscan, with a fountain in the centre, and an impluvium of Greek marble in the form of a shell. On either side are highly-decorated apartments, one of which serves as an ante-chamber to a hall on the l., supposed to have been a winter triclinium. The apartments at the end of the atrium open on a portico of fluted Doric columns, which borders a garden-ground, 70 ft. by 20, the centre of which was paved, the flowers being arranged in boxes. The walls were gracefully painted to represent trellis-work, creepers, birds, and fountains. In one corner is a summer triclinium, with a round table of marble in the middle and apertures above for the beams of the trellis. The walls are painted in panel, with a frieze at the top, representing the eatables used at a feast, but nearly every trace of this painting has perished. In the other corner of the garden is a small stove for heating water, supposed to mark the position of a bath. On the rt. of the atrium is the *Venerium*. It consists of a small court, surrounded by a portico of octagonal columns, a sacrum dedicated to Diana, two sleeping-rooms at the sides with glazed windows looking into the court, a triclinium separated from the court probably by curtains, a kitchen, a water-closet, and a staircase leading to a terrace above the portico. Every part is elaborately

decorated, and the paintings are appropriately expressive of the uses to which the apartments were applied. The walls of the court are painted black with rich gilt ornaments; the columns are bright red. The sleeping-rooms contain pictures of Mars, Venus, and Cupid, and the entire wall at the back of the court is covered with a large painting, representing the story of Diana and Actæon. In the adjoining lane was found the skeleton of a young female; she had four rings on one of her fingers, set with engraved stones, five gold bracelets, two ear-rings, and thirty-two pieces of money were lying near her. Close at hand were found the skeletons of three other females, who were probably her slaves.

Iron Shop (1809), in which were found many implements indicating an ironmonger's warehouse.

Public Bakehouse (1810), on a larger scale, and more elaborate in its construction than the one already described. It was excavated in the presence of Mazois. It has a court 36 ft. by 30, with square pillars to support the roof. Beyond the court is the bakehouse, 33 ft. by 26, containing four flour-mills of lava. The lower part, which is fixed firmly in the ground. The upper part, which is shaped externally like certain dice-boxes or an hour-glass, is hollowed internally into two concavities, the upper one being reversed to receive the corn, the lower one fitting over the convex projection of the under part. The upper part, when first discovered, had an iron framework, with holes for the insertion of wooden bars, to which asses and sometimes slaves, as both Plautus and Terence describe, were attached, for the purpose of turning it. In the room which is supposed to have been the stable, a jawbone, and other fragments of an ass's skeleton, were found. In other rooms were the ovens, the stone kneading-troughs, the ash-pit, the cistern, and the vessels for holding water. On one of the piers was a painting representing an altar with the guardian serpents, and two birds chasing large flies.

Academy of Music (1810), so called because it was covered with paintings representing instruments of music and tragic scenes.

House of Julius Polybius (1808-17).—A large house of 3 stories, on the rt. of the street, opposite the house of Sallust, built on a rock sloping down to the ancient beach. The floor by which we enter is level with the street. It presents the usual arrangement of a vestibule and atrium opening on a terrace, a peristyle, and the ordinary private apartments. Under the terrace are a private bath, a saloon, a triclinium, &c. Beyond them is another terrace overlooking a large court, surrounded by porticos, with a reservoir in the centre. Below is another floor containing the baths, and the dark cells in which the slaves were perhaps lodged. Many of the rooms were decorated with mosaics and other ornaments of great beauty, but, like all the earlier excavations on this side, they were filled up and greatly injured before the site was opened the second time.

House of Three Floors (1775-80).—Adjoining this is an extensive building which bears this name, as the floors have been preserved entire. It is supposed to have belonged also to Polybius, as inscriptions in which his name occurs have been found among the ruins. It has a large Corinthian peristyle of arcades and piers, with two vestibules communicating with the street and the atrium. The arcades have square apertures for windows which appear to have been glazed.

At this point the street branches into two—that on the rt. is not yet cleared; the l. leads into the Forum.

Apothecary's Shop (1809), at the corner of the Trivium. On the external wall is a painting of a large serpent as the *genius loci*. Several glasses and phials, containing medicinal and chemical preparations, were found in the shop.

Tavern of Fortunata, at the corner of the next Trivium, a shop of the usual character, with a counter covered and faced with marble, and the walls

painted in blue panels with red borders. In front of it is a

Fountain, at the angle of the pavement, consisting of a large square basin.

V. We now turn to the N., down a street, which here falls into the main thoroughfare, beginning our examination at the bottom, with the

House of the Painted Columns (1844), a small house, the name of which describes its principal features.

House of Neptune (1844), small, but remarkable for some pretty paintings in the atrium, and for a marble impluvium, with a space round it for planting flowers.

House of Flowers (1809), formerly called the *House of the Wild Boar*, from a mosaic of a Dog seizing a Wild Boar by the ear, now in the collection of the Prince of Salerno. It derives its present name from some graceful pictures representing nymphs bearing flowers in their aprons.

House of Modestus (1808), so called from an inscription in red on the walls of the house opposite. It is small, and its atrium is *impluviatum*, or inclined outwards, so as to throw the water outside instead of carrying it into a cistern in the centre of the floor.

House of Pansa (1811-14), one of the largest and most interesting mansions. It occupies an area of 300 ft. by 120, and extends into three streets. The front of the ground-floor along the three streets is occupied entirely by shops, which we have Cicero's authority for describing as one of the most lucrative kinds of property in Roman times. One of these shops appears, from the communication between it and the mansion, to have been the proprietor's own store for the sale of the produce of his farms; another is a bakehouse of the usual character, with the phallus and the inscription *Hic habitat felicitas*. Another, in the side street, has a cross on the wall, from which Mazois inferred that it had been inhabited by a Christian. The principal entrance to the mansion is paved with mosaics and decorated with two Corinthian pilasters. On the wall near it is painted in red

letters the words PANSAM ÆD. The interior presents the usual arrangement:—a Tuscan atrium with the ordinary apartments at the sides, a peristyle of 16 Ionic columns, with an open court containing flower-beds and a fish-pond in the centre; bed-chambers on one side, a triclinium and a library abutting on the back walls of the shops on the other; a hall opening into the garden, flanked on the rt. by domestic apartments, and on the l. by servants' rooms and a kitchen which was supplied with stoves like those now in use. The whole breadth of the building facing the garden had a portico of two stories. The garden was half as large as the mansion, with a reservoir in one corner and the remains of a fountain in the centre. The entire building was rich in mosaic pavements and mural paintings, but nearly all of them have disappeared. One very curious painting remains in the kitchen, representing a sacrifice to the Lares, who are personified by two serpents near an altar, surrounded by the elements of a dinner, a pig for roasting, a ham, a string of mullets, a spitted eel, a boar's head, thrushes, &c. Sir W. Gell gives a restored view of the interior of this mansion, which will afford an idea of its general character. In one of the bedrooms five female skeletons were found, some of them with gold ear-rings in their ears.

VI. The S. front of the House of Pansa faces the *Street of the Baths*, one of the main thoroughfares of the city. Before we describe the interesting objects which it contains, we shall return N. towards the city wall, and examine the island of houses lying between this and the Street of Mercury.

House of Apollo (1838), near the bottom of the street, with richly painted walls, a fountain, and a garden decorated with Bacchanalian garlands. Two mosaics representing the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles, and Achilles at the court of Lycomedes, and the small bronze statue of Apollo Hermaphrodite, which gave the house its name, were found in it.

House of Adonis (1836), so called from a large painting on the wall of the garden, representing Adonis wounded by the wild boar and consoled by Venus. Another picture represents the story of Hermaphroditus and the nymph Salmacis: but both of them have suffered considerably from exposure to the atmosphere. In the two adjoining houses were found 64 silver moulds used by confectioners, and 14 vessels adorned with bas-reliefs of Cupids and satyrs.

House of the Small Fountain (1827), so called from a fountain encrusted with mosaics and shell-work, placed in the centre of the inner peristyle, and supplied by an impluvium, of which the leaden pipes and brass cocks are still visible. The water issued from the mouth of a comic mask. The small bronze statue of the Fisherman, now in the Museo Borbonico, was found in front of it. The remains of two staircases prove that there was an upper story.

House of the Great Fountain (1827), a handsome but irregular atrium, 50 ft. by 40, with a fountain in the centre of the peristyle, unlike any previously discovered, and more remarkable for its size and singularity than for its beauty or good taste. It consists of a large semicircular niche, surmounted by a pediment, the whole encrusted with mosaics of different colours, and ornamented with sea-birds and aquatic plants. The water of the fountain issued from a mask. On a pedestal in the basin was the small bronze Cupid holding a goose, now in the Museum.

The Fullonica (1827), the House of the Dyers and Scourers, a very curious building, which has made us acquainted with one of the most important of Roman trades. It has an atrium surrounded by a peristyle, with a fountain between two of the columns, and surrounded by numerous apartments containing the vats for the dyes, fire-places for hot water, ovens for drying the cloth, &c. The pilaster, on which were represented men, women, and boys engaged in the various operations of the trade, is now in the Museo Borbonico.

House of the Tragic Poet (1824-26),

called also the *House of Homer* and the *House of the Cave Canem*, one of the smallest but most elegant private houses in Pompeii. When it was first discovered, it became celebrated throughout Europe for the variety and beauty of its paintings; but most of its treasures have now been removed to the Museum. From one of these paintings representing a male figure reading from a scroll, and from the mosaic of the Chorus instructing the actors, the house was called that of the Tragic Poet. The large number of rings, bracelets, ear-rings, chains, and ornamental jewellery in gold, coins and other articles in silver, portable stoves and lamps in bronze, which were found in it, should rather have suggested that it was the house of a silversmith. Externally, the lower part presents to the street a blank wall divided into square panels painted red; the upper floor had windows opening on the street 6½ ft. above the pavement, and measuring 3 ft. by 2; at the side of each window is a wooden frame in which the shutter worked. The door turned on pivots, the bronze sockets of which still remain. At the threshold was the mosaic of a dog chained, with the inscription *Cave Canem*, Beware of the dog, now in the Museum. The internal arrangement of the house is not different from the others we have described, but its walls were decorated with an unusual number of first-class paintings. The atrium, the gynæceum, the triclinium, and several of the principal apartments, were covered with pictures, and many of the rooms were paved with rich mosaics. One of the walls of the principal apartment is divided into squares by perpendicular lines decorated with festoons and arabesques, and supporting a rich frieze representing a Combat of Greeks and Amazons. A very interesting restoration of this house will be found in the 2nd series of Sir W. Gell's *Pompeiana*. From the disturbed state of the ground near the house, it is certain that search had been made after the eruption for the treasures it contained.

Inns.—Two large inns terminated the street at this end. In one of them were found, in 1845, 206 large copper coins of Galba, Vespasian, and Titus, and 42 of silver.

VII. We now enter the *Street of Mercury*, and return to the N. to commence our examination of the houses, as usual, at the end nearest to the city wall.

House of Inachus and Io (1829), has a fine marble table in the compluvium.

House of Meleager (1829), called also the *House of the Nereids*. The occurrence of vessels filled with lime in different rooms, and the freshness of the decorations, appear to indicate that the building was undergoing renovation at the time of the catastrophe. The arrangements of the interior, in conjunction with these repairs, lead one to suppose that the house is one of the most ancient which has yet been excavated. In the atrium, the impluvium is remarkable for its fountain and pedestal of inlaid marbles, with a marble table in front, supported on winged griffons. In the rear of this fountain is a room open to the atrium, the frieze of which is composed of bas-reliefs and paintings alternately, the only example yet met with in Pompeii. The walls of this room were painted yellow, above a red plinth, having one picture in the centre of each. The bedrooms on the other side of the atrium were lighted by windows inserted above the doorways, and were richly decorated with arabesques. A large triclinium completes the building on that side. Passing from the atrium we reach the most magnificent peristyle which has been discovered at Pompeii. The holes in the marble threshold show that it was separated from the atrium by a door of four folding leaves. The spacious area contains 24 columns: at the base of each is an iron ring for spreading an awning over the impluvium in the centre, which was evidently used as a fishpond, and was so arranged that the water of a fountain fell over eight steps, forming a miniature cascade. Along the margin is still to be seen a deep

channel in which were found remains of plants. The walls were covered with pictures, the best of which have been removed. At the back of the peristyle, facing the fountain, are two noble apartments, one of which is remarkable for its two tiers of columns. The upper tier is surrounded by a gallery, which rests on arches springing from the capitals of the lower, the arches being small segments of a circle; the only instance, perhaps, in a building of this date, in which the architrave was abandoned, in order that the columns might be tied together by a series of arches. At the extremity of the mansion on this side is a second triclinium, of imposing size and proportions, and richly decorated.

House of the Centaur (1830), called also the *House of Meleager and Atalanta*, or of *Apollo*, is an interesting mansion, which was also under repair at the time of the eruption. The principal features of the building, as it now appears, are the Corinthian atrium; the singular apartment with a window in whose marble framework traces of an iron gate are still visible; the *venereum*, containing an apartment with Grecian pilasters and a Doric cornice; the triclinium with a window looking out upon a garden, and the site of the garden itself now ruined by the fall of the cellars beneath it, but remarkable, when first discovered, as containing many of the shrubs with which it was planted. The mosaics and pictures with which the mansion was profusely decorated were found in an extraordinary state of preservation; but everything of interest, including the beautiful painting of *Meleager and Atalanta*, has been removed to Naples.

House of Castor and Pollux (1829-30), known also as that of the *Quæstor*, or of the *Dioscuri*; a house of great magnificence and size, and decorated with great elegance. It consists of two distinct houses, separated by a peristyle, which seems to have been common to both. Unlike most of the other houses in Pompeii, the exterior of this exhibits the same attention to minute ornament and finish which character-

ises the interior. The façade is unusually rich; the stucco with which it is covered being worked in panels and cornices, formed by stamped ornaments of the same material picked out with colour. At the entrance doorway is a picture of Mercury running away with a purse. On the sides of the vestibule are paintings of the *Dioscuri*. The atrium, 40 ft. square, has a Corinthian peristyle of 12 columns, with an impluvium and fountain in the centre. The walls, which are coloured red and yellow, are covered with paintings of arabesques, grotesques, landscapes and figures, including among the latter many of the gods. In the left angle is a small room, in which were found two very large and highly ornamented wooden chests, lined with bronze and bound externally with iron. They are supposed to have been the depositories of the money collected as taxes, customs, and port dues, and from this supposition the building has derived the name of the House of the *Quæstor*, though there is no proof that a small town like Pompeii ever had an officer of that rank. They were found securely fastened to a solid plinth cased with marble, and were closed by strong bronze locks. When first excavated, fifty gold and silver coins dropped through the decayed woodwork of the bottom, but these must have formed a very small portion of their treasures, for they had been rifled ages before. Whoever he may have been who was thus anxious to rescue the buried gold, the walls now standing show that he made an error in his calculation, and had to exercise considerable ingenuity and labour to repair it. In excavating from above, he entered the adjoining room, and instead of retracing his steps and renewing his excavations at the distance of a few feet, which would have brought him into the apartment he was seeking, he preferred to cut through the massive wall of the atrium, and extract the money by breaking a hole in the chest which stood on the other side of it. This proceeding indicates an intimate acquaintance with

the spot, while the evident reluctance to make a second excavation suggests the idea that the explorer was anxious not to attract attention to his work. Beyond these chests is the tablinum, with its beautiful pavement of white mosaic edged with black, and its walls decorated with peculiar brilliancy. Several of the adjoining rooms are likewise richly decorated. In the rear is a Doric colonnade opening upon a garden. The walls of this colonnade were decorated with paintings, mostly of tragic scenes in the theatre. The wall of the garden facing the house was painted to represent a pseudo-garden; one of the walks was covered with a trellis, the supports of which still remain. Passing over the minor apartments we enter a most splendid court, called the Court of the Piscina by Gell. It is surrounded by a colonnade formed of 4 Corinthian columns on each side, with *antæ* at the angles; in the centre one end was occupied by a fish-pond and fountain, the rest was a flower garden. On two of the *antæ* were two of the most celebrated pictures now at Naples, the Perseus and Andromeda, and Medea contemplating the Murder of her Children. On one of the others was the well-known picture of a Dwarf leading a Monkey. At the extremity of the court is a triclinium of large size, which was closed by folding doors, the marble sockets of which are still visible. In the centre of the floor was the mosaic of the Lion crowned by young Loves with garlands of flowers, now in the Palace of Capodimonte.

Tavern (1832), a building so called from the number of cooking vessels, tripods, pots, and pans of bronze and earthenware which were found in it. The walls are covered with licentious paintings, from which the house has been also called the *Lupanar*. Two of them, however, are unobjectionable, and represent: one a drinking scene, in which two of the men wear capotes like the fishermen of the present day; the liquor is served in a basin like a punch bowl, and drinking horns are used instead of glasses. On a row of pegs

above are suspended various kinds of eatables, some of them preserved in nets, and one bearing some resemblance to a string of maccaroni; the scratches on the wall look very like the landlord's score. The other painting represents a 4-wheeled wine cart with a curricule bar, from which the two horses are detached. The cart is filled with a huge skin, from the leg of which a man and boy are filling the amphoræ.

House of the Five Skeletons (1826-31), a small house, remarkable for the discovery of five skeletons among its ruins, with several bracelets and rings of gold, and coins of gold, silver, and bronze, not as usual lying on the pavement, but buried in the accumulated materials about 12 ft. above it. This circumstance suggests the idea that the house was explored after the eruption, and that the ashes for some time afterwards evolved gases destructive of human life.

House of the Anchor (1826-30), so called from a mosaic of an anchor in the entrance porch. It is also called the *House of Amymone and Neptune*, from a painting in the room on the rt. of the *prothyrum*. It has a portico of large size, supported by Doric columns, and overlooking a garden decorated with niches and pedestals for statues, and terminating in a little temple between two fountains.

House of Zephyrus and Flora (1827), a large house abutting on the Street of the Baths, and described as the *House of Ceres*, the *House of the Bacchantes*, and the *House of the Ship*, the latter from a painting at the entrance of one of the shops, which occupy the ground floor. The modern name is derived from a celebrated painting, supposed to represent the marriage of Zephyrus and Flora, and now removed to the Museum. The walls are in better preservation than those of most other houses of this class. From their height and from the arrangement of the decorations, it appears to have been two stories high. Some beautiful paintings were found in the atrium; one was the fine sitting figure of Jupiter on his

golden throne, with a glory round his head. The well, with a cover of African marble, was decorated with coarse mosaics, representing two large masks, a river, and griffons. Four iron tires of chariot-wheels were found among the ruins, corresponding with those now in use.

VIII. We now turn again to the N. by the *Street of the Faun*, parallel to the street of Mercury, to examine the houses which remain to be noticed in this quarter of the city.

House of the Labyrinth (1832), a large building, scarcely surpassed by any other which has been discovered. It derives its name from the mosaic of Theseus killing the Minotaur, which formed the pavement of one of the principal apartments. One of the rooms has preserved some of its fine paintings, among which are Ariadne and the Rape of Europa.

House of the Faun (1829-31), called also the *House of the Great Mosaic*. These names are derived from the bronze statuette of the Dancing Faun and from the great mosaic of the battle of Issus, or Granicus, both now in the Museo Borbonico. It is said to be the largest and most magnificent of the Pompeii houses, though little remains even of what it exhibited when first excavated. The space usually occupied by pictures was here filled with mosaics, many of which, like the Acratus of Bacchus riding on a tiger, the course of the Nile with the hippopotamus, the crocodile, the ibis, &c., have evident reference to the worship of Osiris. The pavement was mostly formed of oriental marble and alabaster of different colours. It was chiefly in its mosaic decorations that the mansion differed from the others. In the numerous apartments were found a greater variety of furniture and domestic articles than in any other house which has been examined. Some of the stewpans were of silver; the bronze vessels were of unusual elegance and finish; and the gold bracelets, necklaces, and rings found in the apartments of the *venereum* were rich and massive be-

yond any other examples of Pompeii jewellery. The court was filled with amphoræ in preparation for the coming vintage. Some skeletons were found in one of the rooms.

IX. We have completed our examination of that half of the city which is comprised between the *Herculaneum Gate*, the *Street of the Thermæ*, the *Street of Nola* which is a continuation of it, and the transverse streets leading from the *Gate of Vesuvius* to the theatres. The *Quadrivium* formed by the intersection of the two latter streets was the scene of the first excavations. A few objects have been cleared in the line of the *Street of Nola* on the l., which we notice here to avoid the necessity of retracing our steps.

House of the Bronze Bull, with an atrium painted with garlands of fruits and flowers.

Great Lupanar, discovered in 1845, before the members of the Seventh Scientific Italian Congress. Most of the licentious paintings have been either destroyed or removed.

House of the Empress of Russia (1846). The statues, coins, precious objects, &c., found in it were all removed.

Beyond this, numerous shops and foundations of houses have been traced, showing that the street was bordered with habitations, but none of them are sufficiently excavated to detain us. About 500 ft. before we reach the gate is the

House of the Infant Perseus, so called from a picture representing Danaë with Perseus at the court of Polydectes, in the island of Seriphus.

Shops and smaller houses (1812).—The street close to the *Nola Gate*, on the city side, is bordered by a series of small houses and shops; but in consequence of their unpromising character the excavations in this quarter were soon abandoned.

Gate of Nola (1812), formerly called the *Gate of Isis*, a single arch still entire, 21 ft. high and 12 wide, built of rubble and brick, faced with stucco. This, like the *Herculaneum Gate*, was

double; but the outer portion has been destroyed, and what now remains has been rudely repaired, probably at the time when the towers were erected. The arch is evidently more ancient than these reparations. The gate is placed at a distance of nearly 50 ft. from the outer walls, so that it was approached externally by a narrow passage, the entrance of which was fortified by two towers. Another peculiarity is that it is not at right angles with the wall, but is in a direct line with the street of Nola. The keystone of the arch on the city side is sculptured with a head of Isis, by the side of which is an Oscan inscription, written from rt. to l., signifying that C. Pupilius, the *Meddix Tuticus*, repaired and dedicated it to Isis. On the inner sides were chambers, supposed to have contained wooden steps which gave access to the walls.

X. We now return to the *Quadrivium*, to examine several small houses which lie between it, the Street of the Augustals, and the Street of Fortune. First, however, we have to notice the

Shops of the Quadrivium (1845).—At this junction of the four streets, as in many of the neighbouring *quadrivia* and *trivia*, numerous shops appear to have been congregated. The shops excavated in 1845 contained a large supply of articles of merchandise. Two of them were stocked with bronze and iron utensils for cooking and domestic purposes; another contained blocks of marble and several statues, one of which represented the skeleton of a woman in flowing drapery, supposed to represent the Goddess of Envy.

House of the Chase, containing representations of the chase of the various wild animals used in the amphitheatre.

House of the Bronze Figures, so called from the numerous figures of men and animals, and double-headed busts or *Hermes* in bronze, which were found in it.

House of the Chalk Figures, a name derived from the objects it contained.

House of the Black Walls, so called from the delicate and graceful orna-
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ments on a black ground in one of the apartments, alternating with pictures representing sacrifices to Venus, Minerva, and Juno; Cupid and Psyche, &c.

House of the Figured Capitals, so called from the pilasters at the entrance with capitals representing Fauns and Bacchantes.

House of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (1832), a small house, remarkable for the picture found in the principal room, representing Dirce, Antiope and the Bull, and for a mosaic fountain with the marble statue of a Faun.

House of Ariadne, sometimes called the *House of Bacchus*, and extending from the Street of Fortune to the Street of the Augustals, is remarkable for the elegance of its internal arrangement, for the sacrum, the garden triclinium, and several interesting paintings which were found in it, among which may be mentioned the Ariadne from which it derives its name; Galatea on a Triton, Apollo and Daphne, and the old Love-merchant.

XI. A street called the *Vico Storto* separates this mass of buildings from a few houses excavated in recent years. It is sufficient to record their names as the *House of Mercury* (1845), *House of the Quadriga* (1845), *House of Love disarmed* (1844), so called from a very pretty picture of Cupid made prisoner by two girls, and a *Baker's Shop* (1845). The frequent occurrence of the phallus over the entrance doors, and the obscene pictures found in several of the houses, have induced the belief that this was the quarter of the courtesans.

XII. We now return to the central *Quadrivium* formed by the junction of the Street of Nola, the Street of the Baths, and those of Mercury and Fortune. At this point are the remains of a *Triumphal Arch and Fountain*, forming a grand entrance to the Street of Fortune, and corresponding with another arch which formed the termination of the street at its junction with the Forum. At this point may be said to begin the Public Edifices and Institutions of Pompeii. First of these, at the corner of the Street of Nola, is the

Temple of Fortune (1823), a small Corinthian temple, erected, as the inscription tells us, by Marcus Tullius the duumvir, supposed to be a member of Cicero's family, on his own ground and at his own cost. The steps in front are broken by a low wall or *podium* supporting an altar, which was protected by an iron railing, the remains of which are still visible. The portico had four marble columns in front and two at the sides; but they had either been removed after the eruption or destroyed by the earthquake which preceded it, as no trace of them was found. The cella is square. Behind the altar is a semicircular niche, containing a receptacle for the statue in the form of a small Corinthian temple. In the cella was found a female statue with the face sawed off, no doubt one of the ready made figures which were sold in this state by the Roman sculptors, in order that the features of any particular goddess might be added at pleasure. Another statue found here, and attributed to Cicero, was a full-sized figure wearing the toga of the Roman magistracy, and interesting as having been painted with the costly dye, a mixture of purple and violet, which appears thus early to have been the peculiar colour of the higher order of magistrates and priests.

Thermae or Public Baths (1824).—This establishment is of great extent, covering an area of 100 square ft., and having a frontage in three streets. An inscription in the court, on the right of the entrance, records the dedication of the baths at the expense of Cnæus Al-leius Nigidius Maius, and the games and entertainments which took place in honour of the event in the amphitheatre, the luxury of an awning, *vela erunt*, being especially mentioned. As Nero's interdiction of theatrical amusements did not expire till the year 69, it is inferred from this inscription that the dedication took place a very short time before the destruction of the city. The building is divided into three compartments; the 1st containing the furnaces and fuel, the 2nd the baths

for men, the 3rd those for women. The same furnaces heated both sets, and were supplied with water from a reservoir at a little distance, the pipes being carried across the street by the Arch, in which their remains are still visible. Each set of baths was paved throughout with white and black marble, and was arranged on one plan, consisting of a disrobing room, a cold bath, a warm bath, and a vapour bath. Those for the men are the largest and most elegant. A vestibule, surrounded by a portico, leads, by a corridor in which 500 terra-cotta lamps were found, into the disrobing room or *apodyterium*, an oblong chamber painted yellow, with holes in the wall in which the clothes pegs were inserted, and with seats of lava on three of its sides. The roof was vaulted and lighted at one end by a window containing a single pane of glass 3 ft. 8 in. broad, 2 ft. 8 in. high, 2-5ths of an in. thick, and ground on one side, as was proved by the numerous fragments found upon the floor. Underneath this window is a large bearded mask in stucco, with tritons and water nymphs on each side of it. The roof was painted in white panels with red borders; beneath the cornice of the room is an arabesque frieze in relief on a red ground, composed of chimæras, vases, and lyres resting on two dolphins. At one end of this room is a small chamber, supposed to be a wardrobe. At the opposite end is the entrance to the cold bath, or *frigidarium*, a circular chamber in a fine state of preservation, stuccoed and painted yellow, with a bell-shaped roof, which was apparently painted blue, and lighted by a window near the top. The cornice is decorated with relief in stucco on a red ground, representing Cupids engaged in a chariot and horse race. In the angles are 4 circular niches with seats painted red and blue. In the centre is the cold water basin of white marble, 12 ft. 10 in. in diameter, and 2 ft. 9 in. deep, with two steps in front of the entrance door, and a low seat in the middle. The warm bath, or *tepidarium*, is entered from the disrobing

room, and nearly corresponds with it in size. It has a vaulted ceiling painted red and blue, and richly covered with stucco ornaments in medallions, consisting chiefly of figures and foliage. At one end it is pierced with a window 2 ft. 6 in. high, and 3 ft. wide, which contained a bronze frame in which four panes of glass were fastened by screws, so as to be opened or shut at pleasure. Below the cornice of the roof the wall, which is painted to represent porphyry, is divided into numerous niches by terra-cotta figures of Atlas, 2 ft. high, covered with stucco and painted flesh colour. The niches are supposed to have held the clothes of the bathers, the oil vessels, and the perfumes. Along the sides of the room are bronze benches, standing upon legs in imitation of those of a cow, an evident allusion to the person whose name is inscribed on them, *M. Nigidius Vaccula*, A. P. S. In the centre of the room is a large bronze brazier, 7 ft. long and 2½ ft. wide, lined with iron, but having bronze bars for the charcoal; on the front is the figure of a cow in high relief. From this chamber we pass into the vapour bath, or *caldarium*, the length of which, in strict accordance with the precept of Vitruvius, is twice its width. It terminates at one end in a semicircular niche, containing a marble vase 5 ft. in diameter, which held the warm water for ablutions; around its rim is an inscription, in bronze letters, recording its erection at the public expense, by order of the Decurions, by Gnaeus Melissæus Afer and Marcus Staius Rufus, duumviri, at the cost of 750 sesterces (6*l.*). At the other end of the chamber is the hot bath, 12 ft. long and about 2 ft. deep, of white marble. The ceiling is composed of transverse fluting; the cornice is supported by fluted pilasters painted red: the walls are of yellow stucco. The temperature of the room was regulated by three windows over the niche of the vase; these were closed by plates of bronze, drawn by means of chains. The walls and pavement were constructed hollow, so as to allow the steam to cir-

culate freely from the furnaces, which may still be examined *in situ* on the W. side of the building.

The *Women's Baths* are on the other side of the furnaces; they are arranged on the same plan as those for the men, and are decorated in the same manner, but are not so large or so perfectly preserved. Among the objects discovered in the rooms were a money-box and a surgeon's catheter.

Street of the Forum (1823), leading to the Forum, in direct continuation of the Street of Mercury. It is 200 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, has footpaths, and was bordered by shops, apparently of the first class. In one of them were found articles in glass and bronze, bells, inkstands, money-boxes, dishes, steel-yards, &c., and a skeleton in the act of escaping from his window with 60 coins, a small plate, and a saucepan of silver; two other skeletons were found in the street. In another house were found, in 1845, in a large room on the ground floor, various articles of office furniture, with marble weights and coins of Galba and Vespasian. At the S. end, forming the entrance to the Forum, the street was spanned by the

Triumphal Arch (1823), built of brick and lava, covered with thin plates of marble, and still retaining its massive piers; each decorated with two fluted Corinthian columns of white marble, with square niches between them, which are supposed to have contained statues and fountains. It is believed that it was surmounted by an equestrian bronze statue, as fragments both of the man and horse were found among the ruins. The street on the rt. contains two shops, called the *Milk Shop* and the *School of Gladiators* from the signs over the doorways.

XIII. We here enter on the *Quarter of the Forum*, which contains the principal Temples, the Tribunals, the Exchange, and other public institutions.

The *Forum* (1813-18) is the most spacious and imposing spot in Pompeii; it is distant about 400 yards from the Herculaneum Gate, and about the same distance from the Great Theatre. It is

surrounded on three sides by Doric columns of white marble, 12 ft. high and 2 ft. 3½ in. in diameter. Above this colonnade there appears, from the traces of staircases visible, to have been a terrace. On the E. side are the remains of an older arcade and portico, which had been damaged by the earthquake and was rebuilding. The entire area was paved with marble. In front of the columns, as well as of the portico on the S. and W. sides, are pedestals for statues, some of which, from their size, must have been equestrian. A few of the pedestals still bear the names of distinguished inhabitants, among which are those of Pansa, Scaurus, Sallust, Gellianus, and Rufus. Several streets opened into the Forum, but were closed at night by iron gates, as is proved by the fragments of iron traceable at the entrances. Fontana's aqueduct passes diagonally under the pavement, cutting through the foundations of the Temple of Venus.

Temple of Jupiter (1816-17), once called the *Senaculum*, an imposing building on an elevated basement at the N. end of the Forum, occupying the finest site in the city. It is built of brick and lava, covered with white stucco. The entrance is approached by a flight of steps, flanked by pedestals for colossal statues. Exclusive of these steps the building is 100 ft. long and 43 ft. wide. In front was a square vestibule with a magnificent portico of Corinthian columns, six in front and three at each side, which are supposed, from their diameter of 3 ft. 8 in., to have been nearly 40 ft. in height. The interior of the cella, 42 ft. by 28, is bordered on each side by a row of eight Ionic columns, which appears to have had another row above, supporting the roof of a gallery. The walls were painted, the predominant colours being red and black. The pavement was of marble, arranged in the diamond pattern in the centre, with a border of black and white mosaic. The door-sill retains the holes for the bolts of the doors. At the N. end of the cella are three small chambers, behind which are

the remains of a staircase leading probably to the gallery.

The Prisons (1816). A small arch at the W. of the Temple leads to the Prisons, narrow dungeons without light, except what might be admitted through the iron bars of the doors. The skeletons of two men were found in them, their leg-bones encircled with the iron shackles: they may be seen in the Museum.

The Public Granary (1816). Adjoining the Prisons is a long narrow building, near which were found the public measures for corn, oil, and wine, to which it owes its name.

Temple of Venus (1817), a small temple surrounded by an area of 150 ft. by 75, on the W. side of the Forum—a larger space than is occupied by the precincts of any other temple in the city. This area is bounded on all sides by a portico, 12 ft. 2 in. wide, covered with beams of timber, and consisting of 48 irregular columns, originally Doric, but converted into Corinthian by means of stucco. The walls of this portico were decorated with a series of paintings on a black ground representing architectural subjects, landscapes, dwarfs, pigmies, and various relics of Egyptian superstition, suggesting the belief that the building may have been used in later times for the worship of Osiris. The Temple itself stands upon an elevated basement, ascended by 16 steps, in front of which is a large altar covered with a black stone, containing three places for fire, in which the ashes of the victims were discovered. On the W. and E. sides are inscriptions recording the erection of the temple by M. Porcius, L. Sextilius, Cn. Cornelius, and A. Cornelius, at their own expense. The cella is very small, and contains nothing but the pedestal for a statue. In the open area were found the statues of Venus and Hermaphroditus, now in the Museum, and a mosaic border of great beauty. In a room, supposed to be the private apartment of the priest, was found a picture of the infant Bacchus and Silenus playing the lyre. An inscription found among the ruins re-

cords that Marcus Holconius Rufus, and Caius Ignatius Posthumus, duumviri, by a decree of the Decurions, had purchased for 3000 sesterces the right of closing the windows, and had erected a private wall as high as the roof, to conceal the proceedings in the College of the Corporation of Venereans.

The Basilica (1817), 220 ft. long and 80 broad, occupies the S.W. angle of the Forum, and is supposed to be the work of Greek architects. It is approached by a vestibule, entered from the portico of the Forum, and still retaining the grooves in the piers by which it was railed off or closed with doors. From the vestibule a flight of steps leads into the interior by five doorways. The central area was open, and was surrounded by a gallery supported by a peristyle of 28 Ionic columns of large size, curiously built of brick and tufa stuccoed, and forming a covered passage below, along the sides of the building. The walls were covered with stucco, painted in squares in imitation of various coloured marbles. At the end of the building, elevated on a basement and decorated with six columns, is the Tribune for the Duumviri or Judges, with vaults beneath, which are supposed to have been the dungeons for criminals. In front of the Tribune, between the two centre columns of the peristyle, is a square pedestal which supported a bronze statue, of which nothing but the legs were found. The remains of other pedestals are seen at the sides, at the entrances, and in front of the portico; the sites of fountains are also traceable. The pavement was entirely wanting when the building was excavated, having evidently been removed after the eruption; in fact the whole edifice bore marks of having been rifled, in all probability not for the purposes of plunder, but for the recovery of its records. Both the inner and the outer walls present numerous inscriptions, some written with red paint, and some merely scratched with a sharp point. One of them announces that C. Pumidius Dipilus was here at

the nones of October, during the Consulship of M. Lepidus and Q. Catulus; this was 79 B.C., the year of Sylla's death. Other inscriptions appear to be announcements of public games; one of them gives notice that the gladiator Festus Ampliatus, whose name occurs on the Tomb of Scaurus, will contend for the second time on May 17. Among the inscriptions scribbled under the portico were many verses from Ovid's *Art of Love*.

The Curia and Atrarium (1814), at the S. extremity of the Forum, facing the Temple of Jupiter, are three small halls of equal size, and presenting no difference of construction, except that the central one has a square recess and the remains of a raised basement at the end, while those at the sides have circular recesses. They were decorated with columns and statues. The central hall, from the numerous coins found in it, is supposed to be the *Atrarium* or Public Treasury; the others were probably the *Curia* or Courts for the meetings of the Municipal Magistrates.

Houses of Championet (1799), so called from the French General for whom they were excavated. One of them has a *cavædium* of considerable elegance, and the other has an atrium, the columns of which were originally fluted, but were subsequently renovated by coloured stucco. The basement of the peristyle, which surrounds a small garden, has several singular openings for the purpose of lighting a series of subterranean chambers, which were approached from the street by an inclined passage and from the peristyle by a stair. One of the apartments still retains traces of its brilliant arabesques and medallions; but the pictures have long disappeared. Four female skeletons were discovered, with numerous gold bracelets and other articles of jewellery. From this point we cross the Forum, to complete our examination of its E. side. At the S.E. angle, at the corner of the Street of Abundance, we find the

Public School, a name given to a square building, without ornament or

inscription, the use of which has not been satisfactorily determined.

Crypto-Porticus of Eumachia (1821), or the *Chalcidicum*, a building of large size in the form of a basilica, 130 ft. long and 65 ft. broad, supposed to have been the Exchange of the cloth merchants. It had two entrances, one from the Street of Abundance, the other from the Forum. The latter had a portico of 18 columns; the entrance in the centre was closed by folding doors, of which the sockets and bolt-holes are still visible in the marble. This was bordered by raised platforms, for the purpose, probably, of haranguing the people. The interior was divided into a large area, 130 ft. by 65, surrounded by a double gallery, a peristyle of 48 columns of white marble of beautiful workmanship, very few of which have been found, a chalcidicum or enclosed apartment at the extremity of the area entered from the side street, and a crypto-porticus, in which walls pierced with windows have replaced the columns usually seen in the interior. These walls are painted in panels, red and yellow, with representations of flower-borders at the base. At the end opposite the entrance is a semicircular recess which contained a statue of Concord. Behind it, in a niche in the centre of the wall in the crypto-porticus, stood the statue of Eumachia the priestess, 5 ft. 4 in. high, with an inscription recording that it was erected by the dyers to Eumachia, the public priestess. On the architrave over the side entrance is another inscription, recording the erection of the building by Eumachia the priestess, daughter of Lucius, in her own name and that of her son, M. Numistrus Fronto, and at her own expense. This is a repetition of a larger inscription which was affixed to the front of the building, but was found on the ground broken into fragments. Under the staircase leading to the upper gallery was a *Thermopolium*, in which one of the most interesting urns in the Museum was discovered. The entire building appears to have suffered severely from the earthquake, as it was

evidently under repair at the time of the eruption. On the outer wall was a notice of a gladiatorial show, and an inscription recording that all the goldsmiths invoked C. Cuspius Pansa the *Ædile*.

Temple of Quirinus (1817-18), formerly known by the names of Romulus and Mercury; a small temple, close to the Crypto-porticus on the E. side of the Forum, occupying a space 57 ft. 6 in. by 55 ft. 7 in. It stands upon a basement and is approached by a narrow vestibule, with steps on each side leading to the platform of the cella, in the centre of which is an altar of Parian marble with bas-reliefs representing a sacrifice on one side and the sacrificial implements on the others. The principal figure was long supposed to be Cicero. The walls are divided into long compartments by pilasters. In front of the temple were found the fragments of an inscription recording the deification of Romulus by the title of Quirinus. Adjoining the building were the apartments for the priests, in one of which numerous amphoræ were found.

Decurionate (1818), called also the House of the Augustals, and the *Senaculum*, or Senate House; a small hall 83 ft. by 60, adjoining the Temple of Quirinus, with a portico of Ionic columns of white marble. On each side of the entrance is a pedestal for statues. In the centre of the area is an altar, and at the end is a semicircular recess with a seat for the decurions, who are supposed to have held in it their public sittings.

House of the Augustals (1818), called also the *Pantheon*, and the *Temple of Augustus*. If these are not all misnomers, it would appear from the culinary paintings at the N. entrance, and from the large collection of fish-bones and other fragments of food found in the sink in the centre, that a building devoted to religious purposes was used also as a banqueting-house. It is a spacious edifice with entrances in three of its sides, the principal one decorated with marble columns and pedestals for statues. The columns of

the portico had been thrown down by the earthquake, and were under restoration at the time of the eruption. It consists internally of an open atrium 120 ft. by 90, with 12 pedestals placed in a circle round an altar, and supposed to have supported statues of the *Dii Consentes*; but as no statues were found, it is supposed that they were removed after the eruption. The back of the building is divided into three compartments, of which the central is subdivided into niches, in which were found the statues of Livia as a priestess, and of her son Drusus, now in the Museum and here replaced by casts. A statue of Augustus is supposed to have stood near them, as an arm holding a globe was found in this part of the building. On the S. side of the building are 12 small cells supposed to be the chambers of the Augustals, and the holes for joists prove that there were similar rooms above them. The inner walls of the building appear to have been richly decorated. Among the beautiful paintings for which it was remarkable, we may mention the Ulysses in disguise meeting Penelope on his return to Ithaca, Io and Epaphus, Latona and her children, a Roman galley, the Cupids making bread, donkeys working the corn-mills, and various articles of food, such as lobsters, game, fruit, wine, &c. The picture of the female painter herself holding her palette and brushes is at Naples. Near the N. entrance was found a box containing a massive gold ring with an engraved stone, 41 silver and 1036 bronze coins.

Shops of the Money Changers.—In front of the building just described, and under the portico of the Forum, stood seven of these *Tabernæ Argentariæ*. The pedestals of some of the tables still remain.

XIV. *Street of the Augustals.*—Having completed our survey of the Forum, we have to notice briefly a few houses which have been excavated in the rear of the public edifices on its E. side. This district is bounded on the N. by the Street of the Augustals, called

also the Street of the Dried Fruits, from the quantity of these articles found in the shops which border it. Stocks of raisins, plums, figs, and chest-nuts, a collection of hemp-seed, scales and weights, pastry-moulds, lanterns, and vases of various kinds, were found in them, and several of their entrances were ornamented with pictures. Near the corner of the street, where it joins that leading to the Street of Abundance, a beautiful figure of Bacchus pressing the juice of a bunch of grapes into a vase, with a panther at his feet, was discovered.

House of Prince Henry of Holland (1844), a small house excavated in the presence of this prince.

House of the King of Prussia (1822-23), in the Street of Eumachia, running S. from the Street of the Augustals to that of Abundance, a small house which derives its name from having been excavated in the presence of his Prussian Majesty. Some gold bracelets, rings, bronze balances, strigils, ornaments of a bed, and a small bas-relief in marble, representing two masks and a winged horse, were the principal objects found in it.

House of the Fisherwoman (1822-23), so called from a picture representing Venus fishing and Cupid looking on.

Several inns and shops of the ordinary character occur in this street, among them is the shop of a soap-maker.

House of Venus and Mars (1820), from a picture it contained, called also the *House of Hercules*, from a picture representing his initiation in the mysteries of a priestess. Some mosaics, sculptures, and inscriptions, in which several Pompeian names occurred, were also found in it; but the object of greatest interest was a well 116 ft. deep, the arch of which is as perfect now as it was 18 centuries ago. The water is said to be mineral.

House of Ganymede (1839), from a painting, a small house in the rear of the Crypto-porticus; the basement is occupied by the shops which line the N. side of the Street of Abundance.

House of Queen Adelaide (1838), ad-

joining the one just mentioned; it was partly excavated in the presence of the late Queen Dowager of England. It is of moderate size, and the principal objects found in it have been removed.

XV. *The Street of Abundance, or of the Silversmiths*, a broad thoroughfare leading from the S. extremity of the Forum to the quarter of the Theatres, derives its first name from a Statue of Abundance which was found in the centre of the quadrivium formed by the intersection of the Street of the Theatre. The second name was derived from the jewellery found in the shops which are crowded together on each side of it. These shops, unlike the others we have described, are built in the Greek style; the doors are flanked by pilasters, and the masonry and mouldings are so skilfully arranged that they incline almost imperceptibly with the slope of the street. Many of the houses still bear the owners' names, painted mostly with red colour in rude characters, and in some instances over the names of previous tenants imperfectly erased. Here and there we find the name inscribed on a little white tablet on the walls, the *Album* of the Roman architects. Some pray for the patronage of the *Ædile*, and one assures him that he is worthy of it, *dignus est*. Another has a rude representation of the owner, a scribe, with a pen behind his ear. One house has a beautiful doorway of stone, the only example discovered; on the rt. wall of the vestibule is a painting of a monkey playing the double pipe. Another peculiarity in this street is the occurrence of marks on the walls of some of the houses, as if they had been worn by chains. At one spot where this occurs, a piece of marble worked in the form of a sharp cone is inserted in the pavement. Gell conjectured that it was a place of punishment for slaves, and that they were drawn up the wall so that the foot only should rest upon the cone. The remains of two fountains may be traced in different parts of the street. At the end was found a skeleton, with a wire bag in his hand containing 360

silver coins, 6 of gold, and 42 of bronze; several rings and cameos, which he was also carrying away, were found near him. The few remaining houses we have to describe lie on the S. of this street, between it and the wall of the city. Beginning at the end nearest the Forum, adjoining the Public School, is the

House of the Wild Boar (1816), from a mosaic in the *prothyrum* or porch, representing a wild boar attacked by two dogs. In the atrium are some mosaics of great beauty, one of which is supposed to represent the walls of the city.

House of the Graces (1817), from a picture on one of its walls. On one of the walls are the remains of a painting which affords an instructive example of the drawing of the Roman painters: the colour has entirely flown, but the outline remains, cut into the plaster by some sharp instrument. The singular bronze statue of a boy with glass eyes, and some specimens of lace now in the Museum, were found in one of the apartments.

XVI. The street which leads S. from the corner of this house is called the *Street of the Dii Consentes*, from a painting on the right wall near the angle, representing the 12 superior divinities, with the tutelary serpents underneath. Juno wears a blue robe, Diana a yellow one, and Venus a pale green, more transparent than the dresses of the other goddesses. A few houses, excavated along the line of this street, may be briefly noticed:—

House of Hero and Leander (1838), a small house on the l. hand, excavated by King Lewis of Bavaria.

House of Apollo and Coronis (1813), supposed to have been the residence of a physician, from the painting which gives it name, representing the fatal love of the mother of *Æsculapius*.

House of Adonis, or of Diana, or of Queen Caroline (1813), the 1st name being derived from a painting of Venus and Adonis; the 2nd from a marble statue of the goddess found in one of the rooms; the 3rd from Murat's

wife. It consists of two distinct houses communicating together, and decorated with great taste: some paintings of sea-horses gambolling are full of grace and spirit. The Corinthian atrium had the roof supported by square pillars painted with foliage to represent creeping plants growing from the court: the kitchen had windows opening to the street. A narrow passage leads from the atrium to another series of apartments, having a distinct entrance from the street, and containing in the court, instead of the ordinary triclinium, a semicircular couch of stone, the *sigma* of Martial. When this double house was first excavated, its walls were decorated with beautiful paintings, many of which perished immediately after they were exposed to the atmosphere. Fortunately Mazois was present and preserved a curious representation of a painter's studio, in which all the figures were grotesques. Near this house 7 skeletons were found, with 68 gold coins of Nero, Vespasian, and Titus, 1065 silver coins, pearl ear-rings, and numerous other articles of personal ornament or domestic use.

House of the Under-ground Kitchens, at the extremity of the street, the most southern house yet excavated, remarkable only for the arrangement of the basement, rendered necessary on this site by the rapid slope of the ground towards the ancient line of the sea-shore.

XVII. From this point we return to the E. corner of the Street of Abundance, where it meets the cross street leading to the theatre, to examine the

House of the Physician, situated at the S.W. corner of the Quadrivium. The instruments discovered in this house abundantly justify its present title. They were 70 in number, and many of them were arranged in cases like those now used for the same purpose. Among them were different kinds of forceps, catheters, and the speculum uteri which has been patented in our day in England as a modern invention. The numerous mortars of various sizes, the wooden box still containing the

material of pills converted into an earthly substance, the roll prepared for cutting into pills, the marble slabs for rolling it, and others for making ointments, all proved that the owner enjoyed an extensive practice in his profession. It now contains nothing which requires description.

House of the Emperor Francis II. (1819), a small house adjoining the one just mentioned, and opened in the presence of his Imperial Majesty. It has a peristyle and some wall paintings of no great interest. Some gold ornaments, a silver vase, a vase of bronze very delicately worked, and a terracotta statue, were the principal objects discovered in the apartments.

House of the Emperor Joseph II. (1767-69).—Following the Street of the Theatre, we find at its S. extremity the house which bears this name, occupying rather more than half of the W. side of the Triangular Forum. It was one of the first private houses excavated, but the rooms were refilled with earth as soon as they were examined. It appears that it was a mansion of great magnificence, of three stories, and so situated on the rising ground which overlooked the sea, that on entering the principal door, the visitor must have commanded a view of the Sorrentine shore, through the whole perspective of the interior. The S. side appears to have opened upon a garden sloping gradually down to the shore, like the villas near the Herculaneum Gate. A skeleton of a woman was found in the furnace-room of the bath.

Returning from this point to the E. end of the Street of Abundance, and following the Street of the Quadrivium of Fortune, which leads from the theatres to the Vesuvian Gate, we find on the rt. hand the

House of M. Lucretius (1847), or *della Sonatrice*. This is the most important house discovered after the house of the Faun. It is a double house, of three stories, with an open atrium bordered by the usual apartments, a *triclinium* of great magnificence, and a reception-room or *tablinum*, opening

upon a garden at the back, containing an *impluvium* in perfect preservation, which has been allowed to remain exactly as it was found. The atrium is paved with mosaics, and the walls of the entire building are highly decorated with paintings. In the small sleeping-rooms at the side are pictures representing Cupid riding on a Dolphin, bearing a letter from Galatea to Polyphemus; the favourite subject of Venus fishing; a Narcissus; Victory in her car; some Cupids swimming; and several landscapes. The *triclinium*, in which the feet of the couches were found richly ornamented with silver, has three large pictures, of life size, representing Hercules at the Court of Omphale, the latter wearing the lion's skin and holding the club of her lover; the boy Bacchus with Silenus on a cart drawn by oxen, and followed by Bacchantes; and a bacchanalian procession, with Victory recording on a shield the exploits of the triumphant demigod. The *tablinum* is paved with coloured marbles, arranged in chequers, and the *chareol* fragments still visible in the panels of its walls show that it was decorated with paintings on wood. The garden contains at one end a fountain adorned with mosaics, and a small marble statue of Silenus, and in the centre an *impluvium*, surrounded by statues in bad taste, but curious from their variety and arrangement; among them are, Love riding a dolphin, a bearded satyr, a stag, a fawn extracting a thorn from a goat's foot, a goat caressing its young one lying in the lap of a shepherdess, and others. Attached to this house is a second series of apartments, including an open atrium, a kitchen, and other rooms, apparently intended for the servants. In the court was found a four-wheeled waggon, with iron wheels, and adorned with bronze ornaments. Several elegant vases, candelabra, glass bottles in the form of animals, some surgical instruments, and bronze coins were found in the different rooms, which were decorated with pictures of tragic and comic scenes; one of them represented

a young actress in a mask playing the double flute, from which the house, when first excavated, derived its name. The kitchen was furnished with numerous culinary vessels in bronze, and still retained in many parts the traces of smoke. The second and third floors were approached by a broad staircase. Near the foot of the stairs was a picture, now in the Museum, in which a letter is introduced with the name and rank of the owner of the house on the superscription: *M. Lucretio Flam. Martis Decurioni Pompei*.

Returning S. and turning on the l. to the Street of the Amphitheatre, we find on the l. hand the

House of Iphigenia (1854), the most recent discovery, and remarkable for the beauty of its peristyle, and several fine paintings, among which are Ariadne met by Bacchus, Orestes and Pylades brought captives before Iphigenia. A beautiful bronze statuette of Apollo, now in the Museum, was found near a fountain at one angle of the peristyle.

XVIII. We now proceed to the quarter of the theatres.

The Triangular Forum (1764) is a triangular colonnade, with a portico of 90 columns on two of its sides, forming the piazza of the great theatre. It is about 450 ft. long on the E. side, and nearly 300 on the W.; the third side, not completely cleared, had no portico, and appears to have been lined with small apartments. The area is entered on the N. by a propylæum or vestibule of 8 Ionic columns, raised upon two steps, with a fountain in front of one of the columns. This vestibule leads into the Doric colonnade, retaining fragments of the iron bars inserted between the columns to protect it from the people. In different parts of this colonnade are three entrances to the Great Theatre, and one to the Barracks for the Troops. Parallel to the portico on this side is a long low wall, extending nearly to the bottom of the triangular Forum; it is terminated at the N. end by a pedestal, with the inscription *M. Claudio, M. F. Marcello Patrono*; and at the S. end by two altars

and a circular building in front of the

Greek Temple (1767-69), called also the Temple of *Neptune* or of *Hercules*, the most ancient building yet discovered, situated on the highest ground within the circuit of the walls, at a distance of 400 ft. from the old sea-line, so that it must have formed a striking object from every part of the bay. Its high antiquity is proved by the large size of its Doric columns, the great depth and projection of the abacus, and by the general construction of the building, which more resembles that of the Temples of Pæstum. It is supposed to have been erected by the earliest colonists. From its ruined state it is difficult to define its peculiar features; but it appears to have stood upon a basement of 5 steps, and to have been 120 ft. long, exclusive of the steps, and 70 ft. wide. It had a cella paved with mosaics, and entirely surrounded by a peristyle of columns, 3 ft. 11 in. in diameter at their base, and presenting the singularity of having, like the Basilica of Pæstum, an odd number of columns, 7 in front and 11 at the sides. The masonry was covered with stucco. In front of the steps is an enclosure, supposed to have contained the victims for the sacrifice, and at the side are the two altars with the remains of a smaller one between them. Beyond this enclosure are the remains of a small circular temple of 8 Doric columns, which covered a *puteal* protected by a circular perforated altar. Its use is doubtful, some supposing that it supplied the water used in the sacrifices; others that it was an expiatory altar marking the situation of a *bidental*, a spot on which a thunderbolt had fallen, and which was always held in peculiar sanctity. An Etruscan inscription was found near it recording that Nitrebius, for the second time Meddixtuticus, erected it. At the W. angle of the temple is a small hemicycle, a semicircular seat of stone, facing the S., in which a sun-dial was discovered. It must have commanded a glorious view, and have been close to

the sea-wall of the city, which explains the absence of the portico on this side of the Forum. We have mentioned the small apartments in this part of the enclosure. It is not clearly ascertained whether they were the residences of the priests or sepulchral chambers. Several skeletons have been found in them, one wearing two armlets of gold, and another wearing on the leg a ring of bronze and one of silver, linked together. Near them were found a sacrificial knife in silver, engraved with figures of Bacchus and Isis, several pateræ and other vessels used at the sacrifices, and adorned with bas-reliefs of Isiac subjects. From these discoveries the two skeletons are supposed to be those of the high priests.

The Great (or Tragic) Theatre (1764), a large structure, conveniently placed on the S. slope of a hill of tufa, in which the seats were cut. It was semicircular and open to the air, and was lined in every part with Parian marble. The seats faced the sea, so that the audience must have commanded a view of the bay. The elevated position of the building, above the general level of the city, and the great height of the external wall, appear to have preserved it in some measure from the fate which befell the houses in the plain. The upper part was not buried at all by the ashes, and even the stage was covered with so slight a deposit, that the citizens may, after the eruption, have removed all the scenic decorations, the furniture of the stage, the principal statues, and the marble lining. In spite of these spoliations, the interior is still sufficiently perfect to explain itself far better than the most elaborate description. The general audience entered the theatre by an arched corridor on a level with the colonnade of the Triangular Forum, and descended thence into the body of the house, or *cavea*, by six flights of stairs, which divided the seats into five wedge-shaped portions, called *cunei*. The doors of the corridor at the head of these stairs, were called the vomitories. Many of the seats still retain their numbers and divisions, and show

that the space allowed to each person was 1 ft. 3½ in. By making this the basis of a calculation, the theatre might contain 5000 persons. A separate entrance and staircase led to the women's gallery, which was placed above the corridor we have described, and was divided into compartments like the boxes in a modern theatre. It appears also from the fragments of iron still visible in the coping, that they were protected from the gaze of the audience by a light screen of iron-work. Below, in what we should call the pit, a semicircular passage, bounded by a tall wall, called the *præcinctio*, separated the seats of the plebeians from the privileged seats reserved for the equestrian order, the Augustals, the tribunes, &c. These seats were entered by a separate passage, communicating with an area behind the scenes. The level semicircular platform in front of the privileged seats, was called the orchestra, and upon it were placed the *bisellii*, or bronze seats for the chief magistrates. On each side of the orchestra are raised seats, entered from the stage, supposed to have been appropriated to the person who provided the entertainment, or to the suite of the magistrates. In the *proscenium*, or the wall which supported the stage, are seven recesses, in which probably the musicians were stationed. The stage, or *pulpitum*, appears from the pedestals and niches, which remain, to have been decorated with statues. It is a long and narrow platform, quite disproportionate to the size of the house according to our notions of stage effect; but it must be remembered that the scenes of a Roman theatre were very simple and revolved upon a pivot, and that the ancient drama was unassisted by those illusions of perspective which constitute the art of the modern scene painter. The wall at the back of the stage was called the *scena*; it has three doors, the central one circular and flanked by columns, the two side ones rectangular. Behind it is the *postscenium*, containing the apartments for the actors. The exterior of the upper wall of the *cavea* still retains

the projecting stone rings for receiving the poles of the *velarium* or awning, by which, on special occasions, the audience were protected from the heat of the sun. Several inscriptions, greatly mutilated, were found in different parts of this theatre, some of which are preserved in the colonnade near the Tavern. From the remains of an inscription in bronze letters on the first step of the orchestra, with a space in the middle for a statue, it appears that Holconius Rufus, son of Marcus Rufus, a duumvir, erected the theatre, a crypt, and the tribunal, and that the colony acknowledged his services by dedicating the statue to his honour. The metal has been removed, but the apertures which contained it are still visible in the marble.

The Small Theatre, or Odeum (1796).—From the E. end of the stage of the Great Theatre a covered portico led into the orchestra of the small one, which is supposed to have been used for musical performances. It is similar in its general arrangement to the larger theatre, but is different in form, the semicircle being cut off by straight walls from each end of the stage: and the style and execution of the work show an inferiority, which may possibly be explained by an inscription recording that it was erected by contract. It appears to have been permanently roofed, the same inscription describing it as the *Theatrum tectum*. The seats of the audience were separated by a passage from the four tiers of benches which held the *bisellii*. This passage was bounded on the side of the *cavea* by a wall, the ends of which were ornamented with kneeling figures which are supposed to have sustained lights. The parapet on the stage side of the passage, forming the back of the privileged seats, terminated at each end in a griffon's leg. The pavement of the orchestra is of giallo antico, African breccia, and purple marble. A band of grey and white marble runs directly across it, bearing the following inscription in large inlaid bronze letters:—*M. Olconius, M. F. Verus, II. Vir. pro. ludis.*

The inscription probably means that he presented the pavement to the theatre. In the corridor which runs round the back of the house to give access to the seats, several inscriptions in rude Oscan letters were found upon the plaster of the walls, the work probably of some plebeian idler who could not find a seat. In the postscenium were found some fragments of a bisellium decorated with ivory bas-reliefs, and portions of its cloth cushion. The theatre is estimated to have held 1500 persons.

The Iseon (1764-1776) is a small, but exceedingly interesting and perfect building, standing on a basement in the centre of a court surrounded by a portico of Corinthian columns, 10 ft. high, with painted shafts. The two which flank the entrance had attached to them the lustral basins, now in the Museum, and a wooden money-box. Over the entrance is an inscription recording the erection of the *Ædes* by Numerinus Popidius Celstinus, at his own cost, after it had been thrown down by an earthquake; and his elevation by the Decurions to their own rank as an acknowledgment of his liberality. The word *Ædes* is here used to distinguish the building from a Temple, which was always a consecrated edifice, whereas the worship of Isis had been forbidden by a decree of the Roman Senate, B. C. 57, and was therefore only tolerated. The court presents all the arrangements of the Isiac worship. In one corner is an *ædiculum* with a vaulted roof and pediment over the door, covering the sacred well of lustral purification, to which there was a descent by steps. It was stuccoed and painted throughout in the most grotesque style. Near it is an altar, on which were found the burnt bones of victims. Other altars are placed in different parts of the court. In a niche of the wall facing the *Ædes* was a figure of Harpocrates, with his finger on his lip to enjoin silence upon the worshippers in regard to the mysteries they might witness. In another part was a figure of Isis in purple drapery, partly gilt, holding a bronze sis-

trum and a key. On the south side were the chambers for the priests, and a kitchen for cooking the meats they were permitted to eat. In one of the rooms a skeleton was found holding a sacrificial axe, with which he had cut through two walls, to escape from the eruption, but perished before he could penetrate the third. In a larger room behind the *Ædes* another skeleton was found with bones of chickens, eggshells, fish-bones, bread, wine, and a garland of flowers, as if he had been at dinner. Other skeletons were found in other parts of the enclosure: showing that the hierophants of Isis did not desert her fane, but remained to the last. The front of the basement, on which the *Ædes* stands, is broken in the centre by a narrow projecting flight of steps, flanked by two altars, one for the votive offerings, the other probably for the sacred fire. In front of the cella is a portico of six Corinthian columns, having at each angle a small wing with a niche between two pilasters supporting a pediment. In these niches the Isiac tables of basalt, now in the Museum, were discovered. Behind one of these were secret steps and a side door leading to the cella. The exterior of the building and the portico were covered with stucco ornaments of a very ordinary character. The interior of the cella is small and shallow, the entire width being occupied with a long hollow pedestal for statues, having two low doorways at the end near the secret stairs, by which the priests could enter unperceived, and deliver the oracles as if they proceeded from the statue of the goddess herself. Besides this statue, several small ones of Venus, Bacchus, Osiris, and Priapus, were discovered in the cella or its precincts. The walls, also, were covered with pictures of the same character, many of which were of great interest as illustrating the Isiac mysteries. Fontana's aqueduct ran directly under this court.

The Tribunal (1769), formerly called the *Isiac Curia*, and the School, is an oblong open court, 79 ft. by 57 ft., surrounded on three sides by a portico of

Doric columns, and having two small rooms at one end. The real destination of this building has been the subject of great dispute; but it is at present generally supposed to have been the Tribunal built by Holconius. In front of the portico is a stone pulpit, with a pedestal and a flight of steps behind, from which the judge is supposed to have ascended to his seat.

Temple of Æsculapius (1766), a name given to it by Winckelmann, but subsequently changed for that of *Jupiter and Juno*. It is a diminutive but ancient temple, of good proportions, standing on a low basement ascended by nine steps. The cella contained terra-cotta statues of Æsculapius and Hygeia. In the centre of the court is a large altar, the frieze of which is composed of triglyphs with volutes at the corners, bearing a resemblance to the Tomb of Scipio in the Vatican.

House of the Sculptor (1798), a small house between the temple just described and the two theatres, deriving its name from the numerous articles it contained, not only identifying the building as the studio of a sculptor, but affording a most instructive insight into the practice of his art in Roman times. All the important objects are now in the Museum.

Barracks of the Troops (1766-94), a large and nearly square enclosure, 183 ft. long by 148 ft. wide, filling up the space between the great theatre and the city wall, and bordered by a Doric portico of 22 columns on the longer, and of 17 columns on the shorter sides. It was formerly called the *Forum Nundinarium*. The columns of the portico are covered with stucco, the lower third plain and painted red, the upper portion fluted and painted alternately red and yellow. Under the portico are numerous apartments of uniform size for the lodgment of the soldiers, a mess-room, a guard-house or prison, a kitchen supplied with the necessary conveniences for cooking, stables for horses, an oil-mill, a room for making soap, and other minor offices. Above was a second floor, approached by three

narrow staircases, and by one of better construction leading to the chambers which were evidently occupied by the officers. This upper floor had a hanging wooden gallery under the roof of the portico, of which so many indications remained upon the walls that Lavega has restored it on the side now used as a tavern. When first excavated, every part of these barracks exhibited reminiscences of military life. On the surface of the 9th column of the eastern portico various inscriptions and drawings were found, rudely scratched upon the stucco, including the figure of a fighting gladiator, with his name "Valerius," and the numerals to denote that he had been twenty times victorious. Other scribblings and rude sketches, with several unfinished sentences, were observed in some of the public rooms; and on the wall near the small theatre the names of the three principal gladiators, Pomponius Faustinus, Amphiatius, and N. Popidius Rufus, were found inscribed. On the walls of the principal apartment on the ground-floor were paintings of two trophies, one of which still exists in the Museum. In the guard-room were found four skeletons with their legs fastened into iron stocks; the latter have been removed to Naples and replaced by a model; but the skulls have been allowed to remain. In the sleeping apartments numerous helmets of bronze and iron, richly ornamented sword-belts of bronze, greaves for the legs, shields, bolts for the archers, lances, swords, strigils, leather belts, and various minor articles were discovered. In the officers' rooms on the upper floor were found helmets of various kinds, some with vizors, others inlaid or covered with exquisite bas-reliefs, greaves adorned with sculptures of the same kind, swords of superior workmanship with ivory handles, and numerous articles of female dress and decoration, of the richest kind, proving that the families of the officers lived in the barracks with them. Among the personal ornaments were two necklaces of massive gold, one of which was set with

twelve emeralds, several gold rings, ear-rings, and bracelets containing precious stones, gilt pins for the hair, and chests of fine linen and cloth of gold. One of these upper rooms contained 18 skeletons of men, women, and children, one of a mere infant, and several of dogs. In a stable near the foot of the staircase was found a skeleton of a horse, the remains of harness with bronze ornaments, and the hay stuffing of a saddle. Under the staircase was found the skeleton of a man carrying two cups and a saucer of silver. Inside one of the entrance gates 34 skeletons were found together, those, doubtless, of the guard who had been called out on the fatal night. The total number of skeletons found in the barracks was 63, a remarkable and affecting proof of the discipline of the Roman soldier.

XIX. At the distance of about 600 yards from the Barracks and the Theatres is the *Amphitheatre* (1748-1816), in the S.-E. angle of the city walls, near the Gate of the Sarno. It is more recent, greatly smaller, and less perfect in the substructions of the arena than that of Capua, but more ancient than the Coliseum of Rome, which was not completed till the year after the destruction of Pompeii. Its form, as usual, is elliptical. The major axis, including the walls, is 430 ft., being 190 less than that of the Coliseum; the minor axis is 335 ft., 178 less than that of the Coliseum. Like the great theatre it is cut out of a hill, so that it has fewer substructions than usual in such edifices. Such masonry as we see here is the rough work called *opus incertum*, with quoins of squared stone; the marble plates must have been removed after the eruption, and nothing of a decorative kind is now visible except a few sculptured key-stones of little interest. The interior contained 24 rows of seats, separated into different ranges, according to the rank of the occupants, each range being approached by a distinct entrance from two different galleries, of which the large one had no less than 40 vomitories, communicating

with as many flights of stairs which divided the seats into cunei. To facilitate this arrangement, the arches of entrance were numbered; and the tickets of admission, as may be seen in two examples in the Museum, bore corresponding numbers, so that the spectators could proceed at once to their appointed seats without confusion. The lower range, containing the privileged seats of the Magistrates, was entered by the arcade of the arena; the 2nd, containing the seats for the middle classes, was reached by stairs placed between them and the outer wall; the 3rd, appropriated to the plebeians, was approached likewise by stairs, as was also a gallery placed above all and divided into boxes for the women. Outside the wall of this gallery are the perforated stones for the poles of the velarium. The privileged seats were separated from the arena by a parapet, on which numerous inscriptions were found, recording the names of the Duumviri who had presided over the games, together with several paintings of gladiatorial scenes, all of which have perished or been removed. The entrances at each end of the arena, for the admission of the gladiators and wild beasts and for the removal of the dead, are still perfect. From a careful measurement of the seats, it is calculated that it could accommodate 10,000 persons, exclusive of the standing room. This fact, taken in connection with the statement of Dion Cassius, that the citizens were assembled here at the outbreak of the eruption, will explain the small loss of life, compared with the extent of the population, which the catastrophe appears to have occasioned. The audience, on quitting this amphitheatre, finding themselves cut off from the rest of the city by the falling ashes, appear to have made their escape. The amphitheatre, 20 years before, had been the scene of that sanguinary fight between the people of Nocera and the Pompeians, which induced Nero to deprive the latter of theatrical amusements for 10 years.

Forum Boarium (1754), a large

square area N. of the amphitheatre, supposed to have been a cattle-market. It was covered up as soon as it was excavated.

Villa of Julia Felix (1754-55), a square enclosure adjoining the Forum Boarium, one of the first objects excavated, but covered up again according to the practice of that time. An inscription was found among the ruins announcing that the owner, Julia Felix, was ready to let for 5 years, a bath, a venereum, and 90 shops with terraces and upper chambers.

We have now completed our survey of the city. In the course of our description we have had occasion to notice works of art of the highest interest in architecture, sculpture, and painting, and to record the discovery of objects which have made us familiar with the religion, the public institutions, the amusements, and the inner life of a people remarkable as much for their intelligence as for their luxury and magnificence. One thing, however, has been wanting; nothing has yet been found which will throw any light on the literature or the studies of the people. No library of papyri has been found like that of Herculaneum; no inscriptions have been met with, save a few lines from Ovid on the walls of the Basilica, and the name of Æschylus on a bone ticket of admission to the theatre. It is, nevertheless, impossible to believe that a city like Pompeii was destitute of libraries. Three-fourths of the area yet remain to be examined, and we may venture to hope that some long-lost treasure may be brought to light by future excavations.

II.

CASTELLAMMARE, SORRENTO, CAPRI, AMALFI, NOCERA, CAVA, SALERNO, PÆSTUM, THE LUCANIAN COAST.

CASTELLAMMARE (18,000 Inhab.

—*Inns*: *Gran Bretagna*, very good; *Antica Stabia*, tolerable: they are both on the sea-shore; *Albergo Reale*, or the *Villa Boccapianola*, on the slope of the hill, indifferent, but an agreeable

and cool summer residence).—Excellent donkeys, better than in any other place round Naples, can always be hired, by the month 15 ducats, by the day 6 carlini, by the excursion to Lettere or Pimonte, &c., 4 carlini, exclusive of the buonamano to the man. A ride to Gragnano, Quisisana, Monte Coppola, or Pozzano, costs only 2 carlini.

Castellammare, the chief town of a distretto of the Provincia di Napoli, is situated on the lower slopes of Monte d'Auro, an offshoot from the limestone range of Monte Sant' Angelo. It is built, for the most part, along a sheltered beach, commanding an extensive view of the Bay from Vesuvius to Misenum. The position of the town protects it from the east winds. It arose from the ruins of *Stabiæ*, which was destroyed by Sylla in the Social War, and was afterwards overwhelmed by the ashes ejected by Vesuvius in A.D. 79. The excavations made upon the site of the ancient city have been filled up: several fragments of sculpture, some illegible papyri and paintings, and a few skeletons, were discovered by Charles III. in 1745. No excavations have since been made. The high ground on the l. as the town is entered, is the position of ancient *Stabiæ*, which probably extended from the sea to some distance inland, for numerous remains have been traced almost as far as Gragnano. After its destruction by Sylla, *Stabiæ* ceased to be mentioned as one of the maritime cities of Campania, and the site appears to have been partially covered by the villas of the Romans, who were attracted to the spot by the mineral waters and the salubrity of the climate.

At *Stabiæ* the elder Pliny lost his life, during the eruption which destroyed Pompeii. Having been unable to approach the shore at *Retina*, he landed at *Stabiæ*, at the villa of his friend Pomponianus, and was so little discomposed as to fall into a deep sleep. "The court that led to his apartment," says Pliny the younger, "being now almost filled with stones and ashes, if he had continued there

any longer, it would have been impossible for him to make his way out: it was thought proper, therefore, to awaken him. He got up and went to Pomponianus and the rest of his company, who were not unconcerned enough to think of going to bed. They consulted together whether it would be most prudent to trust to the houses, which now shook from side to side with frequent and violent concussions; or fly to the open fields, where the calcined stones and cinders, though light indeed, yet fell in large showers and threatened destruction. In this distress, they resolved for the fields, as the less dangerous situation of the two; a resolution which, while the rest of the company were hurried into it by their fears, my uncle embraced upon cool and deliberate consideration. They went out then, having pillows tied upon their heads with napkins; and this was their whole defence against the storm of stones that fell around them. It was now day everywhere else, but there a deeper darkness prevailed than in the most obscure night; which, however, was in some degree dissipated by torches and other lights of various kinds. They thought proper to go down further upon the shore, to observe if they might safely put out to sea; but they found the waves still run extremely high and boisterous. There my uncle, having drunk a draught or two of cold water, threw himself down upon a cloth which was spread for him, when immediately the flames, and a strong smell of sulphur, which was the forerunner of them, dispersed the rest of the company, and obliged him to rise. He raised himself up with the assistance of two of his servants, and instantly fell down dead; suffocated, as I conjecture, by some gross and noxious vapour, having always had weak lungs, and being frequently subject to a difficulty of breathing. As soon as it was light again, which was not till the third day after this melancholy accident, his body was found entire, and without any marks of violence upon it, exactly in the same posture that he fell, and look-

ing more like a man asleep than dead." *Lib. vi. Ep. 16.*

The Convent of *Pozzano*, founded by Gonsalvo de Cordova in the 16th cent., occupies the site of an ancient temple of Diana. The wooden cross in front of it stands on an ancient altar, discovered in 1585. The ch. contains an image of the Madonna found in a well in the 11th cent., and held in much veneration by the peasantry of the district.

The declivities of the hill above the town are shaded by copes of chestnut trees, which afford delightful rides during the summer. In the lower outskirts of the wood lie scattered many pretty villas, the property of Prince Lieven, Baron Rothschild, and others; several of which are let to strangers for the summer. Among them, agreeably situated overlooking the town, is the Royal casino, which stands on the site of a house erected by Charles II. of Anjou, who called it *Casa Sana*, from the salubrity of its climate. Ladislaus and his sister Joanna II. often made it their residence during the plagues of Naples. Ferdinand I., of Bourbon, modernised the edifice, and acknowledged the benefit which his health derived from this delicious residence by changing its name to *Qui-si-sana*. The grounds around are intersected with paths leading to the summit of *Monte Coppola*, a conical hill clothed with chestnut-trees, and commanding fine views of the Bay. The royal domain, embracing the extensive forest, descended to the Bourbons of Naples from the Farnese family, whose ancestor Pier Luigi purchased the fief of Castellammare for 50,000 ducats, and presented it to his son Ottavio, when the latter married Margaret, a natural daughter of Charles V.

The Castle, from which the town derived its name, was erected by Frederick II., surrounded with walls and towers by Charles I., and strengthened by additional fortifications by Alfonso I. Beatrice, the daughter of Manfred, and sister of Constance queen of Aragon, was confined in it after the battle

of Benevento; but was released by the admiral, Ruggiero di Loria, after his victory over the squadron of Charles I. in 1284, when Prince Charles, the king's son, fell into his hands. On the 23rd June, 1287, the same admiral gained a greater victory on this coast over the Angevine fleet, equipped against Sicily by the Count d'Artois, in the name of Charles II., who, though still a prisoner in Catalonia, had been proclaimed as the successor of Charles I. Castellammare was sacked in 1461 by the army of Pius II. in aid of Ferdinand of Aragon; and in 1654 by the Duc de Guise.

The Port, which is protected by a small mole with 3 or 4 fathoms of water, is secure. It contains a royal arsenal and dockyard, where the large ships of the Neapolitan navy are built. The spacious quay was constructed by the French, and enlarged by Ferdinand I.

The Bay, bounded on the N. W. by Capo Bruno, and on the S. W. by Capo d'Orlando, is deep, with a sandy beach. At a short distance from the shore off the mouth of the Sarno, is a very small rocky island, with a fort, called Revigliano.

Mineral Waters.—The mineral waters of Castellammare, which have been extolled by Galen, Pliny, and Columella, are still held in high repute by the Neapolitan physicians on account of their efficacy in rheumatic, paralytic, and gouty affections; from the facility of access from the metropolis, there is no watering-place more resorted to in the kingdom. Another circumstance connected with its climate, which gives it an advantage over most other towns in the Bay, except Sorrento, is the temperature, which is lower than that of Naples by about 8° during the day, and by 10° or 12° at night. The mineral waters flow from the base of Monte d'Auro, and are, with one exception, within a short distance of each other. Their temperature is moderate, seldom exceeding 65° Fahr. They were analysed a few years ago by a scientific commission, consisting of Professors Sementini, Vulpes, and

Cassola. To their report, and to the 'Medical Topography of Naples,' by Dr. Cox, we refer the reader for more ample details than we can give in this place. There are 12 springs:—1. *Acqua Ferrata*, a mild chalybeate, in some respects similar to that of Tunbridge Wells. It rises at the commencement of the Strada Cantieri. 2. *Acqua Rossa*, a mild chalybeate, with a small proportion of saline matter. It rises also in the Strada Cantieri. 3. *Acqua Ferrata del Pozzillo*, the strongest of the chalybeates, containing a larger proportion of iron than the waters of Toplitz, with carbonic acid gas, and a large proportion of salts. It is in repute in cases of general debility. 4. *Acqua Ferrata Nuova*, a recently discovered chalybeate of a mild character, much used for weak eyes and external application. 5. *Acqua Acidola*, one of the springs described by Pliny, under the name of *Acqua Media*, which is now given to the next. It is analogous to the waters of Spa and Pyrmont, and derives its modern name from the acid taste caused by the predominance of carbonic acid gas, with small proportions of saline matter. It is used in calculous complaints. It rises in a magazine in the Strada Cantieri. 6. *Acqua Media*, a saline acidulous water, with a large proportion of carbonic acid gas; it resembles a good deal that of Seltzer, but is more agreeable. It is much used in affections of the stomach and digestive organs, and externally in baths for cutaneous diseases. It rises opposite the gate of the Arsenal. 7. *Acqua della Spaccata*, resembling *Acqua Media*, but it is more saline, and emits a smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. 8. *Acqua Nuova del Muraglione*, a very useful water, having some analogy to that of Cheltenham; but containing more saline matter and carbonic acid gas. It rises under the road which leads to the convent of Pozzano. 9. *Acqua Solfureo-Ferrata*, a peculiar combination of a chalybeate and saline with a sulphureous water, with a large proportion of carbonic acid gas. It is used both internally and externally. It issues in a garden near *Acqua della*

Spaccata, and diffuses an odour of sulphuretted hydrogen over the whole place. 10. *Acqua Solfurea del Muraglione*, analogous to that of Harrogate, but more active on account of its large proportion of saline ingredients. It is in high repute in cases of gout, visceral obstructions, and cutaneous diseases, and is celebrated among the Italians for its power of relieving obesity. It rises about 100 yards outside the town, and 50 from the sea. 11. *Acqua della Rogna*, a water containing traces of sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas, with saline matter. It is much used in cutaneous affections; hence the name by which it is designated. 12. *Acqua della Tigna*, similar to the preceding, and used for the same class of diseases.

Many interesting and short excursions can be made by those who sojourn at Castellammare. We shall only notice a few of them:

1. *Gragnano* (10,000 Inhab.), well known for its manufactures of maccaroni and its red wine. A road 2 m. long leads to it from Castellammare.

2. *Lettere*, beautifully placed on the flanks of the mountain, 3 m. beyond Gragnano, by a bridle-road. It preserves in its name a memorial of the epithet *Lactarii*, given once to these mountains. It was formerly the seat of a bishop, but its ch. has nothing remarkable. The hill is crowned by its ruined and picturesque castle, once the stronghold of the Miroballi, which commands an extensive and lovely view of the Bay and of the plain from Nocera to the foot of Vesuvius, and the mountains of Sarno and Nola.

3. *Monte Sant' Angelo*, or *St. Angelo a tre Pizzi*, the *Mons Gaurus*, is the central group of that ridge of mountains called by the ancients *Montes Lactarii*, from the richness of their pastures and the excellence of their milk. The highest peak of the Sant' Angelo, 4722 ft. high, is usually ascended from Castellammare on mules or donkeys. The ascent takes about 5 hrs., and the descent only 3, which can be varied by coming down on the *Vico* side, and

driving from thence to Castellammare. On reaching a high plateau, called the *Ripiano di Faito*, the path traverses a fine old beech forest, in which are the *snow-pits* that supply in part the town of Naples with ice in summer. On the summit, which is the highest point round the Bay of Naples, there is a small chapel, where water can be obtained. But before starting from Castellammare it is necessary to procure the *key* of the door leading to it. The magnificent view that it commands extends from Mount Circello beyond Terracina, and the Meta on the frontier of the Abruzzi to Mount Terminio, beyond Avellino, to the Alburnus E. of Pæstum, and the mountains that stretch from the Cilento and the Gulf of Policastro towards Calabria, including the whole expanse of the bays of Naples, Gaeta, and Salerno.

Many other beautiful rides, especially one leading by Gragnano, or Pimonte, to a very large and old cypress-tree, will be easily pointed out by the donkey drivers.

Castellammare is also conveniently situated as a central point from which excursions may be made along both shores of the Sorrentine promontory. For the various routes to Amalfi, see page 224. An interesting excursion may be made from Castellammare, by combining Amalfi, Salerno, and Pæstum with a visit to Sorrento. In fine weather the excursion may be pleasantly varied by returning from Salerno or Amalfi by water to the *Scaricatoio*, whence Sorrento may be reached by the pedestrian in little more than 2 hrs.

The road of 9 m. from Castellammare to Sorrento is one of the finest drives in this beautiful region. It is carried boldly along the cliffs which in many places rise perpendicularly from the sea, and, like the mountains behind, are of limestone, which forms the fundamental rock of the Bay of Naples. This limestone exhibits no indications of igneous action; but in several ravines the geologist will observe that the volcanic tufa has frequently insinuated itself. The old pathway or mule-track

over the mountains between the two towns is even richer than the coast-road in natural beauty.

On leaving Castellammare the road passes below the Convent of Pozzano, and traverses the headland of Capo d'Orlando, which gives its name to the victory gained on this coast by Ruggero di Loria, July 14, 1299, who commanded the fleet of James II., King of Aragon, against that of his brother Frederick II., King of Sicily, commanded by Federigo Doria. The Sicilian fleet was almost annihilated, and Frederick narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Some curious species of fossil fishes, of the oolitic period, are found in the limestone which forms this headland. The three rocks which are such conspicuous objects off the coast are called the Three Friars, *Li Tre Frati*.

Vico. Four m. from Castellammare, and separated by a ravine, are the small towns of *Vico* and *Equa*, forming one united *comune* under the name of *Vico Equense*, recalling the *Vicus Equanus* of the Romans. The road traverses Vico, on a rocky eminence, surrounded by olive-groves, which produce excellent oil. It was built by Charles II. on the ruins of the ancient city which had been destroyed by the Goths, and was the favourite residence of that monarch and of other kings of Naples. The Cathedral contains the tomb of *Filangieri*, the author of the *Scienza della Legislazione*. During the residence of Charles II. at Vico the ambassadors of Philip le Hardi arrived from France to demand the hand of the princess Clementia for his third son, Charles of Valois. The ambassadors, at the request of the Queen of France (Mary of Brabant), were accompanied by their wives, who were charged by her Majesty to examine the young princess, and ascertain if she had any personal defects, as her father, Charles II., had been lame from birth. The Queen of Naples considered this inquiry derogatory to her daughter, and endeavoured to evade it, but at length consented to allow the princess to submit, on condition that she should be covered

with a delicate robe of silk tissue. The wives of the ambassadors not appearing to be contented with this inspection, Clementia exclaimed in Latin, *Non amittam regnum Galliae pro ista interula*, and, throwing off the robe, satisfied the ladies that she was worthy of being the wife of a French prince. She was the mother of Philip VI., who was defeated by the Black Prince at the battle of Crecy.

Beyond Vico the road crosses a deep ravine by a massive bridge on a double row of arches. Soon after, pedestrians fond of romantic scenery may send on the carriage, and follow a steep path on the l. which ascends to the village of *Albero*, and thence descending on the opposite side of the hill, and affording beautiful views of the *Piano di Sorrento*, rejoins the road near the ch. of Meta. From the bridge, leaving on the rt. the *Marina of Seiano*, a pretty village with a picturesque Martello tower, and some houses with arcades and flat roofs, a scene well known by Mr. Stanfield's picture in Lord Lansdowne's collection at Bowood, the road ascends, amongst vineyards and olive plantations, the *Punta di Scutolo*. From this high point the road descends to Meta by a terrace cut along the steep side of the hill, from which we look down upon the whole

PIANO DI SORRENTO.

The *Piano di Sorrento*, on which we enter at Meta, is an irregular plain of about 3 m. in length, nearly 300 ft. above the level of the sea, and protected by an amphitheatre of hills from the E. and S. winds, to both of which nearly all the other places in the Bay of Naples are more or less exposed. It is intersected by numerous ravines or picturesque winding gorges, which are worn deep by the torrents from the neighbouring mountains, and are frequently covered, where there is sufficient soil, with oranges and olives. The peculiar position of the plain gives it all the advantages of the climate of Naples with very few of its defects; its atmos-

phers is at all times pure and dry, and tempered by a regular land and sea breeze. In addition to its fine climate, the villas and farms which are profusely scattered over the plain are rich in orange groves and vineyards, presenting to the eye the appearance of one vast garden, in which the pomegranate, the mulberry, the fig, and the apple are mingled with the aloe, the olive, the carouba, the acacia, and the service tree.

All these advantages combine to render it *in itself* delightful; and it is, consequently, not surprising that a spot, peculiarly agreeable after the noise and heat and bustle of Naples, should have become so popular among English travellers as a summer residence. Its salubrity was fully appreciated by the Roman physicians. The Emperor Antoninus Pius was sent here by Galen for the benefit of his health; Augustus resided here for the same purpose; Marcus Agrippa and Pollius Felix had villas in the plain, and the magnificence of the latter has been recorded in the verses of Statius. Bernardo Tasso describes the air as being so serene and temperate that man almost becomes immortal under its influence. Its wine was praised by Pliny, and by several poets.

Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ,
Et Surrentinos generosos palmite colles.

OID. *Met.* xv. 709.

Surrentina bibis; nec murrhina picta, nec aurum
Sume; dabunt calices hæc tibi vina suos.

MARTIAL. *X. cx.*

Surrentina vafer qui miscet fæce Falerna
Vina, columbino limum bene colligit ovo;
Quatenus ima petit volvens aliena vitellus.

HOR. *Sat.* ii. iv. 55.

The *Piano* has many towns and villages scattered over it, the most important of which are:

Meta, at the E. extremity, just below the Punta di Scutolo, a clean and thriving town with two small ports, though many of its old arcaded palaces are in decay. The church of the *Madonna del Lauro*, before which the road passes, is supposed to occupy the site of a Temple of Minerva, and is remarkable for the venerable olive-trees which grow in front of it. The deep ravine of *Meta*,

one of the most striking chasms which intersect the plain, is crossed by the *Ponte Maggiore*, near which an ancient cemetery has been discovered.

Carotto, the most populous town of the *Piano*, stretching almost in a straight line from the hills to the *Marina di Cassano*, which carries on an active trade with Naples.

Pozzopiano is the next village the road passes through, but it has nothing remarkable except its rich orange gardens.

Sant' Agnello takes its name from a large ch. dedicated to that saint. Before entering it is the small *Albergo de' Fiori*, good and very cheap. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the rt. of S. Agnello, near the sea-shore, is the *Hôtel de la Cocumella*, good, and remarkable for the fine views from it. It was formerly a convent of Jesuits.

Beyond S. Agnello the road passes on the l. the Villa Guarracino on the slope of the hill, commanding a noble view of the coast. It is now an hotel deservedly called *Bellevue*, kept by the Gargiulos. Beyond it, also on the l. of the road, is a house, which is supposed to occupy the site of a Temple of Venus. The court contains a large myrtle-tree, which it does not require any extraordinary exercise of faith to regard as the descendant of those which were planted here in Grecian times, as sacred to the goddess. Soon after the road reaches the town of

SORRENTO.

Inns: La Sirena and L'Albergo del Tasso, most comfortable hotels: they are near each other on the cliff overhanging the sea, and are kept by the brothers Gargiulo. There are hot and cold baths in the houses, and a private walk leads to the sea-shore, where boats are kept for the convenience of visitors who wish to make excursions to Capri, Amalfi, or other places in the neighbourhood.—The *Albergo Rispoli*, a new establishment, consisting of two houses just outside the town. One of them overlooks the sea, and has been erected

upon ancient foundations, remains of which, like the seats of a theatre, are still to be seen. This hotel is also most comfortable. The *Villa Nardi*, overlooking the sea, good and moderate in its charges. The *Corona di Ferro* in the town, tolerable and cheap. The *Rosa Magra* and the *Parigi* indifferent, but cheap. *Furnished Villas and Apartments* may be found in great abundance, varying of course in price according to the situation and accommodation required. As some guide to the traveller, we may mention that the *Villa Correale*, with a very extensive orange garden and beautiful view, the *Villa Santa Severina*, and the *Villa Serra Capriola* in the Piano, with a good garden and access to the sea, let generally at from 80 to 100 ducats a month; the *Villa Spinelli*, for 50; besides many others at the same or at a lower rate. A single suite of apartments ranges from 30 to 40 ducats a month. With regard to *Provisions*, the oranges and the figs and honey are delicious; we have Boccaccio's authority for the excellence of the veal; the pigs are considered to justify their title of *Cittadini di Sorrento*; fish is abundant and cheap; the agreeable wine of Conti costs ordinarily 2 ducats a barrel; but since 1852 the crop has been destroyed by the vine disease; the milk and butter are excellent. From the milk clotted cream and cream cheese are made, as well as a favourite dish called *Giuncata* (from *giunco*, a rush), recalling both in name and in reality the *junket* of Devonshire and Cornwall, which appears from this to have had an Italian origin. — *Carriages, saddle-horses, mules, and donkeys*, may be had at the *Sirena*, and at many other places. A light carriage, which is here usually drawn by 3 little horses abreast, costs 4 ducats a day. The hire of a mule is 10 carlini for the day and 6 carlini for half a day. A mule for the ascent of Monte Sant' Angelo costs 24 carlini; for an excursion to Massa, Sant' Agata, and Capo della Campanella 10; for an excursion to Arola, Santa Maria a Castello, and the Camaldoli, 8; to the Conti delle Fontanelle, and the Arco

Naturale, 4; for the ride to the Scaricatoio, on the route to Amalfi, 6; exclusive of the *buonamano* of one carlino to the guide. The hire of a donkey is 6 carlini a day, and 3 carlini for the half day. — *Boats*. The hire of a four-oared boat is 3 ducats a day; of a six-oared one 4 piastres; of a six-oared boat to Capri and back, or by the day, from 4 to 5 piastres; of a four-oared boat to Capri or Amalfi, without returning, 2 piastres; of a six or eight-oared boat to Naples, with luggage, 7 ducats. A market boat leaves Sorrento for Naples daily; the fare is only 2 carlini, exclusive of the trifle which each passenger is expected to drop into the box which is handed round during the voyage to purchase masses for the souls in purgatory! Dr. Bishop, an English physician, generally spends the summer at Sorrento.

Sorrento, an episcopal city of 6000 Inhab., has been likened by a recent traveller to "a well-sung poem that opens modestly and improves on acquaintance." Its situation and the approach to it are extremely picturesque. On three sides it is surrounded by a ravine 200 feet deep, and from 30 to 40 broad, and on the fourth it rises from the precipices which run out into the sea. It is surrounded by high walls of mediæval architecture, which are now fast falling into decay. Entering the town from the E. we cross the deep ravine which forms, as it were, the ditch of the fortress, by a bridge resting on double arches, of which the foundations at least are of Roman construction. The gateway is surmounted by a statue of S. Antonino, the patron saint, who is said to have saved the town from Sicardo, Prince of Beneventum, when he besieged it in 836, by the *argumentum ad baculum*, in other words, by administering to him a sound thrashing with a cudgel.

The Cathedral, said to occupy the site of an ancient temple, contains an episcopal chair, the canopy over which is supported by two marble pillars, one being of giallo antico found among the ruins of an ancient temple. At the entrance are several bas-reliefs; one

represents the seven wise men, another the battle of the Amazons, a third the Rape of the Sabines.

The ancient city was the *Surrentum* of the Romans and the *Syrentum* of the Greeks, who preserved the ancient name which commemorated its connection with the Syrens, an antiquity which may be considered modest, compared with that claimed for it by its reverend historian, who declares that it was founded by Shem, the son of Noah! There is reason to believe that it was destroyed by an irruption of the sea in the catastrophe which overwhelmed Pompeii; for many substructions are now visible below the cliffs on which the present town is situated, while an ancient road and extensive masses of masonry are completely covered by the water. Surrentum became a Roman colony in the reign of Augustus, and was resorted to, in imperial times, on account of its salubrious climate. In the middle ages it was an independent republic, but it subsequently fell under the power of the Dukes of Naples, and shared the fortunes of that city.

The *Antiquities* consist of the substructions of a building on the cliff under the Villa Maio, called the *Temple of Ceres*; some corridors excavated in the cliff beneath the Cocumella, called by some the *Temple of the Syrens*, by others the *Caves of Ulysses*; an arch supposed to have formed part of a *Temple of Neptune*; some masses of reticulated brickwork, called the *Temple of Hercules*; three or four *baths*; the remains of the *Villa of Pollius Felix*, the friend of Statius, who has described its situation and sung its praises in the 2nd book of the *Sylvæ*; some arches and corridors, supposed to be the ruins of an *amphitheatre*; *bas-reliefs* and inscriptions affixed to the walls of the churches; and the *piscina*, which was repaired by Antoninus Pius, and still serves as the reservoir for the water, which is brought into the town by an aqueduct from the mountains. It is known for the musical echo of its vaults. In the centre of the town is an Egyptian kneeling figure of black

marble, with an inscription of the reign of Sethos, the father of Rhameses II. of the 18th dynasty, or more than 15 centuries before the Christian era, and one of the best periods of Egyptian art.

From this catalogue of antiquarian objects, many of which are names and little more, it is a relief to turn to the *House of Tasso*. It is situated on a cliff overlooking and washed by the sea, whose encroachments have so much undermined it that the chamber formerly shown as that in which Tasso was born has disappeared. The present mansion, which is now fitted up as the *Albergo del Tasso*, retains, probably, few material traces of the original house; a mutilated bust in terra cotta on one of the walls is the only memorial of the poet himself, while an antique bust of a Roman senator, in one of the saloons up stairs, is shown as that of his father, Bernardo. The scenes, however, from which the illustrious poet drew his earliest inspirations remain unchanged, and, as we gaze on them, the mind recurs with interest to the scene when Tasso returned to this spot, after his seven years' captivity at Ferrara, disguised in the dress of a herdsman, lest his unexpected arrival should alarm his sister Cornelia, whom he was so anxious to behold again—a disguise which did not prevent that affectionate recognition of her long-lost brother which he has commemorated in one of his most touching letters. From this sister the property descended to the Dukes of Laurito.

The ravine of Sorrento is frequently visited by the traveller. Its wildness and gloom explain the superstition of the peasantry, who consider it to be peopled with goblins, and at night kindle a lamp in the little oratories which are built in its recesses for the purpose of scaring away the spirits, which they call *Monacelli*.

The *Excursions* which may be made from Sorrento, and especially by a pedestrian, are of the highest interest and beauty.

The *Capo di Sorrento*, which is so conspicuous an object from the town,

and forms the W. extremity of the bay, of which the Punta di Scutolo is the N.E. headland, is within the compass of a walk. The road leads round the cliff to the point of the Cape, the whole of which is covered with Roman remains, some of baths, and others of a Temple of Hercules.

The ride to the *Conti delle Fontanelle* and to the *Arco Naturale*, a picturesque natural arch, of which part only remains, as it fell in 1841, commands a magnificent view of the Bays of Naples and Salerno, comprising within its range, on the Salerno side, the islands of the Syrens, the coast of Amalfi, the site of Pæstum, and the promontory of Licosia in the distance.

Another favourite ride is to *Arola*, *Sta. Maria a Castello*, and the *Camaldoli*. Arola, a picturesque village, with a ch. upon a hill, is reached in about 2 hours. W. of it is *Pergola*, near which is a cliff commanding an extensive panoramic view of the Plain of Sorrento and the Bay of Naples. On the S.E. is *Sta. Maria a Castello*, approached through a chestnut forest, and situated on an eminence commanding a glorious view of the Amalfi coast, and of the Bay of Salerno. From one of the projecting rocks near it one looks down almost perpendicularly upon Positano, which stands at least 2000 ft. below. A long winding descent by stairs leads to it from S. Maria a Castello. On the 15th of August, when there is a great *Festa* at Positano, parties from Sorrento go to S. Maria a Castello to look down in the evening at the illumination at Positano, which seen from this spot has a magic effect. The suppressed convent of the Camaldoli, now belonging to a Neapolitan family, is about half an hour's walk from Arola, through a chestnut-wood. Those who wish to vary their ride back to Sorrento may return by the pretty village of *Albero*, and thence descend to Meta.

The walk or ride to the *Scaricatoio*, the little landing-place on the Bay of Salerno, is also full of beauty. The ascent of *Monte Sant' Angelo*, which

on this side takes the name of *Faito*, can be accomplished from Sorrento; but one can only ride as far as *Moiano*, whence the steep ascent on the bare side of the mountain must be made on foot. After reaching the plateau of the beech forest the mules may again be remounted. As the excursion occupies the whole day, the traveller should start early, and carry his provisions with him.

A short ride is to the *Deserto*, a convent suppressed by the French, and now occasionally occupied by the students of the Medical College at Naples. It is built on one of the loftiest peaks of the mountain, and commands a magnificent view of the two bays, Capri, the hill of S. Costanzo, the town of Massa, and other objects of interest. Near it is the pretty village of *S. Agata*, a favourite expedition from Sorrento, from which it is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. About 1 m. E. of S. Agata is the village of *Torca*, supposed to occupy the site of the Greek city of *Theorica*, celebrated for its temple of Apollo, and still the scene of an annual religious festival to which the peasantry walk in procession from Sorrento, precisely as their ancestors did to the temple of the Greek divinity. The ancient custom of the inhabitants to supply the persons who join in the procession with bread and wine, is still binding on their descendants.

Another interesting ride of about 3 hours is by a mule-path over the mountains at the S.W. extremity of the Piano, to the *Marina di Nerano*, a picturesque cove below Mt. S. Costanzo, supposed to have derived its name from a temple of the Nereids. At this place a boat may be procured for visiting the ruins at *Crapolla*, a wild and picturesque recess in the mountains about 3 m. E. of Nerano. On our way we have a fine view of the *Islands of the Syrens*. Crapolla is supposed to have derived its name from *Ara Apollinis*. Close to the landing-place there are ruins of reticulated masonry, with a well in the centre, and some vestiges of an aqueduct. On a precipice near them, but higher up

the hill, are the ruins of the ch. of S. Pietro and its little convent. The ch. is built in the style of the Roman basilica, the 8 columns which separated the nave from the side-aisles being connected together by a series of arches. Of these columns, which are now fallen and broken, 6 are of Grecian marble and 2 of granite; there is no doubt that they were taken from the ancient temple. The outer walls are built of coarse earthen vases resembling those of the Circus of Romulus at Rome, and were introduced for the purpose of lightening the building. The interior still retains traces of paintings. An inscription on the W. wall records the repair of the church by the Abate Bartolommeo, in the year 1490. Good pedestrians may ascend from here to S. Agata, and thence descend to Sorrento; but as the path is very steep and rough, the best course will be to ride from Sorrento, through S. Agata, to the beginning of the descent to Crapolla, which must be made on foot. At Crapolla a boat can be had to go to Nerano, where the donkeys ought to be sent from S. Agata. The Islands of the Syrens (p. 223) may be visited from Crapolla, from which they are only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. off.

Short and delightful rides can be made to the *Piccolo S. Angelo*, the *Valley of the Pines*, *Monticchio*, &c.

Another excursion of great beauty, which must be made on horses or donkeys from Sorrento, is to *Massa Lubrense* and the *Punta della Campanella*.

MASSA LUBRENSE.—The road from Sorrento, 4 m., winds through olive-groves by the side of the mountain, crossing the vast and deep ravines which everywhere intersect this coast. The scenery which it commands is of great beauty; the view of Sorrento from Capodimonte is one of the finest in Southern Italy. Massa with its villages has 10,000 Inhab. and retains its ancient name. It is nearly a mile in length, and is situated on a cliff overlooking the Bay, and terminating in the point called the Capo di Corno, the
[S. Italy.]

name of Capo di Massa being given to the well-defined headland which bounds the Bay of Massa on the N.E. The insulated rock called *La Vervece*, which forms so conspicuous an object, lies about midway between these headlands. Massa contains some relics of its Roman period in the remains of an aqueduct and other edifices; and the ch. of San Francesco is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Juno. The ch. and convent of the Franciscans near the Marina is the scene of a fête on the 15th of August, when the traveller will have an opportunity of studying the costumes and manners of the peasantry of the peninsula. Massa was the headquarters of Murat during General Lamarque's operations against Capri in 1808.

A ride of 4 m. brings us from Massa to the extremity of the peninsula, the *Punta della Campanella*, the *Promontorium Minervæ* of the ancients, and the site of the temple which Ulysses, as we are told by Seneca and Strabo, erected to that goddess. This noble headland derives its modern name from the bell (*campanella*) which was always hung in the watch-towers erected on this coast by Charles V. in the 16th cent. to guard it from the incursions of the Barbary pirates. These bells gave the inhabitants notice of impending danger on being struck with a hammer (*martello*), a device to which we owe the term *Martello tower*. The summit of the promontory commands a fine view of the island and the coast of Capri. It is covered with myrtles, while the banks of the cliff below are clothed with olive-trees. For more than 1 m. before reaching the point we tread on the old Roman way. At the point itself there are several remains of tombs and other buildings. The depth of water round the point is from 30 to 60 fathoms. The lighthouse, having a fixed light, was erected by the present king. The distance of the promontory from the E. point of Capri is 4 m. The depth of water between these lofty headlands is from 60 to 80 fathoms. There is a sunken rock exactly in mid-

channel. Half-a-mile E.S.E. of this rock the depth of water is not less than 280 fathoms.

The return from the Punta della Campanella to Sorrento may be varied by *Sant' Agata*.

CAPRI.

Inns:—The *Londra*, on a little eminence on the rt. of the landing-place, kept by Petagna; the *Vittoria*, by Pagani, much frequented by artists and others who look to economy, and the *Tiberio*, by Ross, are near the village of Capri. All of these offer clean and tolerably comfortable accommodations.

Sorrento is one of the points from which travellers find it most convenient to visit Capri. It is about 10 m. distant from it, 6 from Massa, and more than 22 from the Mole of Naples. The hire of a six-oared boat from Sorrento for the day is from 4 to 5 piastres; and the traveller who means to devote only a single day to the excursion should start very early, as it requires several hours to examine, even superficially, the principal objects of interest in the island. A calm day should be chosen to prevent disappointment in seeing the Grotta Azzurra and the Grotta Verde. Those who do not object to a longer sea-passage will find a cheap and easy mode of going to the island from Naples by the market or fish boats, which start almost daily at 1 o'clock P.M. from the beach of the Marinella opposite the Porta di Massa at Naples. The price of the passage by these boats is 2 or 3 carlini.

The island is separated from the Sorrentine Promontory by a deep channel, 4 m. in breadth. It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and 2 in breadth at its W. portion, being divided about the middle into two mountain-masses, of which the loftiest on the W. rises about its centre, called Monte Solaro, to nearly 1800 ft. above the sea. The E. division is about 860 ft. in its highest part, and terminates in cliffs which plunge precipitously into the sea. The village of Capri is situated on the slope of the E. mountain, and that of Anacapri is on

the table-land of the W. The circumference of the island is about 10 m.

There are only two places in the island where a landing can be effected with safety. On the approach of strangers the peasantry bring down donkeys and portantine to the beach for hire, and, as the continual ascents are excessively fatiguing, the traveller will do well to secure their services. The charge is 6 carlini a day for each donkey, exclusive of a buonamano to the driver. The cicerone expects half a piastre for his day's attendance.

CAPRI, *Caprea*, according to a tradition transmitted by the Latin poets, was early occupied by the Teleboæ, a colony from the coast of Acarnania. But its history is almost entirely conjectural till the time of Augustus, who, having met with a favourable omen on landing there, took a fancy to it, and obtained it from the Neapolitans, to whom it then belonged, giving them in exchange the richer island of Ischia. He embellished it with palaces, baths, and aqueducts, and spent four days in it a short time before his death. Under Tiberius it became the scene of his cruel atrocities. The ruins of the 12 palaces which he erected to the 12 superior divinities, on the most prominent points, constitute the principal *Antiquities* of Capri; but as every building which he erected was razed to the ground by order of the Senate at his death, it is not surprising that they now present little more than masses of shapeless ruins—everything of value in the form of sculpture having been removed to the Museo Borbonico at Naples. The antiquary, however, would be well repaid for further researches, as the ground has been indifferently explored; the peasants, in planting their vines, often stumble upon fragments of frescoes or mosaic pavements. Great difference of opinion exists among antiquaries with regard to the identity of many of the existing ruins with the villas of Tiberius. We shall follow Mangoni's views on the subject, referring the traveller who is desirous to have further details to his learned

works upon Capri. The most important ruins are situated on the summit of the hill of *Lo Capo*, or *Sta. Maria del Soccorso*, the E. promontory. They mark the position of the palace called the *Villa Jovis*, built by Augustus, and in which Tiberius secluded himself for nine months after he had suppressed the conspiracy of Sejanus. Near it are the foundations of the *Pharos*, mentioned by Suetonius as having been thrown down by an earthquake a few days before the death of the tyrant. A bas-relief was found on this spot representing Lucilla and Crispina, the sister and wife of Commodus, who banished them to this island for their participation in the conspiracy of the senators against his life, A.D. 185. Between the foundations of the *Pharos* and the *Villa Jovis* is a perpendicular rock 700 ft. above the sea, called *Il Salto*, or *The Leap*, which is identified with the *Saltus Caprearum*, whence the victims of Tiberius were precipitated into the sea. *Unde damnatos*, says Suetonius, *post longa et exquisita tormenta, precipitari coram se in mare jubebat, excipiente classiariorum manu, et contis atque remis elidente cadavera, ne cui residui spiritus quidquam inesset*. The temples of Pæstum are visible from this precipice. In other directions on the mountain are masses of ruins, which are considered to be those of a temple, a theatre, and baths. Between *Lo Capo* and the S.E. point, called the *Punta Tragara*, are two conical hills called the *Tuoro grande e piccolo*, which are supposed to be the *Taurubulæ* of Statius. Near the *Tuoro piccolo*, in the precipices overhanging the shore, is a grotto which still bears evidence of the Mithratic worship, in the name of *Metromania*, and in a Mithratic bas-relief and a Greek inscription, found in it. The ruins on the *Tuoro grande* are supposed to be the second palace of Tiberius, and those at a spot called *L'Unghia Marina*, W. of the landing-place of that name, to be the third palace. On the hill of *San Michele* some massive walls, a long corridor, and remains of baths, mark

the site of the fourth palace. Some traces of the ancient road still exist. On the S. of the town of Capri, near the *Camerelle*, is a long row of arches, which were probably the foundations of a road from the Castiglione to the *Tragara*; and some ruins are said to be the *Spintriae* and *Sellarii*, which Suetonius describes as the *sedes arcanarum libidinum*, and of which Tacitus remarks *tuncque primum ignota ante vocabula reperta sunt Sellariorum et Spintriarum, ex fœditate loci, ac multiplici patientia*. The infamous medals found among the ruins are known to numismatists as the *Spintrian* medals. A short distance beyond the *Camerelle*, the ruins at *Castiglione*, on the slope of the *Castello*, on which is a dismantled fortification, mark the site of the fifth palace. S. of the town, in a secluded spot, is the *Certosa*, founded in 1371 by Giacomo Arcucci, a native of the island and secretary to Joanna I. It was converted into barracks by the French, and it is now falling into ruin. The tomb of its founder is still to be seen in its ch. The *Truglio*, on the W. of the town of Capri, is supposed to be the site of the sixth; the statue of Tiberius now in the Vatican was found in the extensive vaults and ruins near this spot. The seventh palace is placed at *Aiano*, on the descent to the beach, where 5 vaults are to be seen, in which were found 8 columns of giallo antico and cipollino, 4 of which decorate the ch. of S. Costanzo. *Campo di Pisco*, now occupied by a fort, has also several ruins, which can only be examined by descending into them by a ladder. Beyond it, at *Palazzo a Mare*, are the extensive remains ascribed to the eighth palace, from which most valuable sculptures and marbles were dug out in the last cent.; among others the altar to Cybele, now in the British Museum. At *Le Grotte*, on the beach below the rocks of Anacapri, are subterranean chambers, one of which contains a fine cretaceous powder, which is supposed to have been used by the imperial potters in the manufacture of the *vasa myrrhina*.

On the W. of this beach is the lofty and precipitous rock, which separates the plain of Anacapri from the E. part of the island. The only way of reaching Anacapri is by an ascent of 535 rude steps, cut in the face of the rock, and constructed probably in times anterior to the Roman rule. The donkeys are trained to ascend and descend them without riders, and the traveller who is unable to incur the fatigue of doing so on foot can be carried in a chair or *portantina*. At the summit of the steps, called *Capodimonte*, a mule-path leads to the village and to the W. end of the plain, while another on the l. leads to some ruins, now planted with a vineyard, said to mark the site of the 9th palace. Just above them, hanging over frightful precipices, and commanding entirely the ascent from the lower part of the island, is a ruined mediæval castle, commonly called the *Castle of Barbarossa*, from its having been stormed by that corsair, when he made a descent on the island in the time of Charles V. Two of its round towers are still nearly perfect, and from their battlements there is a most striking view of the precipice below them. The path becomes steeper and more broken till it reaches the summit of *Monte Solaro*, 1800 ft. high, which commands a most extensive view. On the E. of Monte Solaro is the little chapel of *S. Maria a Cetrelle*.

A steep descent brings us to the village of *Anacapri*, where refreshments and decent accommodation for the night can be had at a house kept by a woman called *Brigida*. In the ch. of the suppressed convent of St. Teresa is a pavement of painted tiles, representing the Creation of the World, after the design of *Solimena*. Some ruins on the W. of the village, on a high ground called *Monticello*, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. at a spot called *Timberino*, are supposed to mark the 10th and 11th palaces, and the 12th is placed at *Damecuta*. From extensive, though shapeless ruins, still existing at the latter place, which seems to have been artificially cut into a large square flat, from the numerous frag-

ments of mosaic pavements, fresco-plastering, marbles, and broken columns scattered all over the ground and stuck into the walls that divide the fields, it is argued that this villa was the next in importance to the *Villa Jovis*. The sweet-brier grows most luxuriantly in all the narrow lanes about the place. It was probably from this palace that there was a descent to

The *GROTTA AZZURRA*, or Blue Grotto, about midway between the Marina di Capri and the *Punta dell' Arcera*, or *di Vitareto*, the N.W. extremity of the island. A calm day should be chosen for visiting it, as it can only be entered, when the sea is tranquil, in a small boat hired for the purpose. On reaching the entrance the traveller must lie down in the bottom, while the boat is pushed in under the rocky arch, which is only 3 ft. high, and so narrow that it might easily escape attention amidst the rough precipices which meet the eye on either side of it. The entrance being passed, the traveller finds himself in a fairy scene which justifies the poetical creations of the *Arabian Nights*. The smooth water and the walls and roof of the grotto assume a most beautiful ultramarine colour, which, no doubt, is produced by the light from without entering the water, and being refracted upwards into the grotto. The light is not diminished and the blue assumes a deeper hue when the entrance is half-blocked up by a boat coming in. A man swimming in it appears of a silvery hue. The best hour to see it is between 10 and 1 o'clock; but the traveller should remain in it *at least* 20 minutes to accustom his eye to the colour and appreciate it in all its beauty. The length of the grotto is 165 English ft.; the breadth, in the widest part, is about 100 ft.; the highest part of the vault is about 40 ft. above the sea level; the depth of water is about 8 fathoms. About the middle, on the rt., is a kind of landing-place, leading to a subterranean passage with broken steps, which becomes lower as it ascends, and seems to be closed at the extremity by a

square stone, beyond which no attempt has been made to trace it. Mangoni, who was the first in our time to publish a scientific account of the grotto, supposes that this passage communicated with the ancient villa at Damecuta on the heights above, and that the grotto may perhaps have been used as a bathing-place. The subsidence of the land, which has evidently taken place on the shores of the island, must have made the entrance of the cavern lower than it was in Roman times.

The common story is, that the grotto was unknown till the year 1822, when it was discovered by two Englishmen, or, more truly, by a fisherman of the island, called Ferrara, whose claim to its discovery was acknowledged by the Government, who settled a small pension upon him. But there is ample evidence that it was known, not only when Addison visited Italy in the last century, but as far back as 1605, when Capaccio mentioned and described it. It is quite possible that it may have been forgotten, at a time when travellers were not numerous, and when the natural wonders which surround them were little known or appreciated by the Neapolitans themselves.

Grotto of the Stalactites, between the Marina and the Blue Grotto, discovered in 1851. It takes its name from the long stalactites which hang from its roof. The entrance to it is so low that it must be entered by swimming.

PASSAGGIO E GROTTA VERDE, or the *Green Passage* and *Green Grotto*, on the S. of the island, nearly 1 m. W. of the little landing-place of Mulo, where boats may be found to visit them. First comes the Passage, which admits a boat; and cuts through a narrow projecting headland, on issuing from which into the open sea, a few hundred yards beyond, is the Grotto, which is very accessible, being at least 20 ft. high at the entrance. A few minutes after one has entered either the Passage or the Grotto, their roofs and sides assume a dazzling green colour, as if they were made of emeralds. The rocks below the water

assume, on the contrary, the appearance of dark polished brass. The best hour for seeing them is from 11 to 2 o'clock. They were first discovered on the 5th of June, 1848, by Mr. Reid and Mr. Lacaita, and explored on the following day by Capt. Codrington of H.M.S. *Thetis*, then in the Bay of Naples.

Faraglioni is the name given to 3 picturesque and high rocks which stand in the sea near the Punta Tragara on the S.E. extremity. The boats pass under one of them through a large and beautiful natural arch. The shore near them has many ruins under water. E. of them is the *Monacone*, a larger rock, supposed to be the small isle called by Augustus *Apragopoli*, and on which his favourite Masgaba was buried:—*Vicinam Capreis insulam Apragopolin appellabat, a desidia secedentium illuc e comitatu suo.*—*Suet. Aug.* 98. There are remains of ancient buildings and tombs upon it.

In May, 1806, Sir Sidney Smith, after a slight resistance, took possession of Capri in the name of King Ferdinand. Sir John Stuart, then commanding in Sicily, placed in it a small garrison of five companies of Corsican Rangers and nine artillerymen, under the command of Colonel (afterwards Sir Hudson) Lowe. After the battle of Maida the Corsican force was increased to 684 men. For two years Lowe had to employ his small force in fortifying it. In August, 1808, Sir John Stuart strengthened the garrison with the Malta regiment under Major Hamill, to whom was confided the defence of Anacapri. On the 4th of October an expedition, under General Lamarque, attacked the island in three divisions, two of which were directed against the two landing-places, and the third against the coast of Anacapri. The assaults of the first two divisions were feigned; the last was the real one. The Maltese, in spite of the example of Hamill, who suffered himself to be bayoneted rather than surrender, offered scarcely any resistance to the invaders, who, mounting the precipices by the aid of scaling-ladders, established themselves on the table-land of Anacapri

On the following day the Maltese surrendered.

By this, Lowe's force was reduced to 770 men, but such was his confidence in the Corsicans that he refused Lamarque's summons to surrender. The French, who had descended the steps of Anacapri, opened a fire on the town and castle; but Lowe and his little garrison sustained a siege of ten days, during which the Sicilian squadron sent to assist him, for reasons never satisfactorily explained, kept at so great a distance from the island, that they failed to prevent the enemy from landing his reinforcements. On the evening of the 15th, Lamarque, having made a practicable breach, sent a flag of truce, with a note calling upon Lowe to spare the inhabitants the horrors of an assault. On the 16th, at Lamarque's request, Lowe had an interview with him, when the General expressed his astonishment that Lowe had so long persisted in maintaining a post which was untenable against cannon. He demanded an unconditional surrender, only allowing Lowe and his officers to retire to Sicily. Lowe refused to make any distinction between his officers and men, and the next day he sent to Lamarque the terms on which he would surrender. These terms were accepted, but Murat refused to ratify them, and ordered the General to demand the return of the ratification. This demand was refused; Lamarque, on his own responsibility, renewed the ratification, and Colonel Lowe and his force marched out of the castle on the 20th and embarked for Sicily.

The island produces delicious fruits, oil, and excellent white and red wine. Its quails, once so much esteemed by the epicures of Rome, still supply the Neapolitan markets in abundance. The island has 5000 Inhab., of whom 3400 are in the district of Capri, and 1600 in Anacapri. With few exceptions they are all agriculturists and fishermen.

AMALFI.

One of the most agreeable excursions which the traveller can make in the

neighbourhood of Naples is that to Amalfi, whether it be visited alone, or in combination with other scenes of the Sorrentine Promontory and the Gulf of Salerno.

From *Naples* the traveller has two routes by which he can proceed to Amalfi direct. 1. By the railway to Nocera, where he may hire a carriage to Cava, visit the monastery, and proceed thence to *Vietri*, and by the beautiful coast-road, opened in 1853, through Cetara, Maiori, and Minori to Amalfi, visiting Ravello on his way, if he does not intend to return by the same road.

2. By the railway to Pagani, whence a mountain road, practicable for horses or donkeys, leads over *Monte Chiunzo* by the castle, called the *Torre di Chiunzo*, which guards the pass on the Nocera side. From this castle, which was built by Raimondo Orsini, Prince of Salerno, in the reign of Alfonso I., the road proceeds through the picturesque valley of *Tramonti*. Its name describes its position among mountains, which are studded with 13 villages, each of which has its parish ch., and all together have 4000 Inhab. In the larger village, called also *Tramonti*, the ch. of the Minori Osservanti contains the tomb of Martino de Maio, Bishop of Bisceglie, who came here in 1506 in his old age to expire in the town which gave him birth; and the tomb of Ambrogio Romano, Bishop of Minori, dated 1411. On the hill near the village is the ruined castle of S. Maria la Nova, which afforded a secure retreat to Ferdinand I. during the conspiracy of the Barons. John of Procida, celebrated in the history of the Sicilian Vespers, was created Marchese di Tramonti by Manfred. The climate of Tramonti is severe in winter, and the mountains around it abound with wolves.

The path descends the l. bank of the torrent which flows through it to *Maiori*, where it falls into the new carriage-road along the coast.

From *Sorrento* there are four modes of reaching Amalfi:—

1. The first through *Santa Maria a*

Castello, from whence, descending towards Positano, the path branches off on the l. to *Monte Pertuso*, and, after passing through *Praiano*, joins the path from Agerola to Amalfi. It is very picturesque, but impassable for shod donkeys, and a considerable portion must be travelled on foot.

2. From Sta. Maria a Castello there is another path to Agerola by the *Passo del Lupo*, an immense flat stone, which affords no safe footing. This path skirts the perpendicular precipices of Mt. S. Angelo, and must be travelled on foot.

3. A ride of an hour to the *Conti delle Fontanelle*, whence a steep staircase, the descent of which will occupy $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, leads to the little landing-place of *Scaricatoio*, which is about 6 m. from Sorrento. Before the traveller undertakes this route, he should send orders from Sorrento overnight for a boat to be in attendance; and on returning from Amalfi he should send directions to the landlord of the hotel at Sorrento to have donkeys waiting his arrival. From the *Scaricatoio* a four-oared boat, for which the charge is 2 piastres, will reach Amalfi in 2 hrs. Positano is one of the most striking objects in the passage. Further eastward, clustered together above the Punta di Vettica, are Vettica Maggiore, Praiano, Furore, and Conca. Beyond are Vettica Minore, Lone, and Pastena; the lofty mountains which back Amalfi on the N. crowned by Scala and Ravello. This route of the *Scaricatoio*, although the shortest and the easiest in fine weather, is intolerable with rain or wind.

4. By sea, all the way round the Punta della Campanella, in a six-oared boat, which will cost, if left at Amalfi, about 8 piastres. As it takes 6 hrs., and more if it is connected with other visits, an early start ought to be made. In fine weather it is a most enjoyable expedition, affording an easy way of visiting at once the Capo di Sorrento, Massa, the Punta della Campanella, Nerano, Crapolla, Positano (all these places are separately described), and

the Islands of the Syrens, near which the boat passes after leaving Crapolla.

The *Islands of the Syrens*, the *Insulæ Syrenusæ* of Strabo, and the *Syrenum Scopuli* of Virgil, are now called *li Galli*, a name in which some antiquaries have recognised an allusion to the forms given to the Syrens by the ancient poets and sculptors, while others regard it as a corruption of *Guallo*, the name of a fortress captured by George of Antioch, during the war between King Roger and Amalfi in 1130, and supposed to have been situated on one of the islands. They are three in number, lying off about 1 m. from the nearest point, the Punta S. Elia, about 6 m. from the Punta della Campanella, and about 10 from Amalfi. Midway between them and Crapolla is a rock, called the *Scoglio Vivara*. Strabo describes them, and suggests the probability of their having formed part of the Sorrentine promontory before they were torn from it by some natural convulsion. The largest island is now called *Isola Lunga*, or *Isola di San Pietro*, from a ch. which existed on it; the second is called *Il Castelletto*; the third and smallest is called from its shape *Isola Rotonda*. The republic of Amalfi used them as state-prisons; many of the Doges who made themselves intolerable by their tyranny, having been condemned to a life of exile on these rocks. In 1038 the Doge Mansone III., who had driven his brother Giovanni from the ducal throne four years before, was expelled by that brother, and, after having had his eyes put out, was confined as a prisoner in these islands until he obtained permission to end his days at Constantinople. In the time of Robert Guiscard the command of the castle on the larger island was confided to Pasquale Celentano, a native of Positano, who fortified the three islands against the attacks of pirates by building two towers, and surrounding them with walls and bastions. At present the islands are entirely deserted, and, though their broken outlines make them such beautiful objects from a distance, they are found on a near approach to be

barren as well as desolate. If we except the bones which Virgil mentions as whitening the rocks on which the Syrens lured their victims to destruction, his description may be still applied to them:—

Jamque adeo scopulos Syrenum advecta subibat,
Difficiles quondam, multorumque ossibus albos,
Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant.
Æn. v. 864.

The fishermen of the coast occasionally land upon them, and in adverse winds find a refuge under their lee. There is deep water all round.

From *Castellammare* the excursion to Amalfi may be made

1. By the railway, or the high road to Nocera, and thence, driving through Cava and Vietri, along the new coast-road.

2. By railway or the high road to Pagani, and thence ride by the Torre di Chiunzo and Tramonti to Maiori, where the coast road is met.

3. By the path over the Piccolo S. Angelo, a ride of about 6 hrs.; in some tracts the path is so bad that it is safer to walk. This route lies through the village of *Pimonte*, over the ridge of the *Piccolo Sant' Angelo*, which lies S.E. of *Castellammare*, about midway between the gulfs of Naples and Salerno. The view from the summit of the Pass is extremely grand, the soft beauty of the two bays contrasting finely with the wildness of the mountain. The descent on the Amalfi side winds down to the sea through wooded ravines.

4. Another, and perhaps easier route, is by a track, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., which branches off to the l. at the foot of the little St. Angelo, and, after winding through chestnut woods, descends by Pogerola to Amalfi.

5. By *Pimonte* and the *Via delle Crocelle* to Agerola. This track has of late years been much improved.

6. By the *Via delle Crocelle* on the l. to the ancient *Ferriera* and the valley of Amalfi.

7. By a tolerable bridle-path passing through *Gragnano* and the *Tende di Lettere* to *Monte Faito*, from whence there is a magnificent view of the bays

of Naples and Salerno. From *Faito* Amalfi is reached by a winding descent, passing on the rt. the castle of *Frattra*, and through *Ravello*. This is the only route by which travellers crossing the mountains can visit Amalfi and *Ravello* on the same day; it takes about 6 hours. For pedestrians there is a shorter path to *Ravello* by the *Megano* and the *Tavola di Cerito*.

On all these expeditions donkeys should not be shod.

AMALFI (*Inns: Hôtel des Capucins* and *Hôtel des Etrangers*, both on the sea-shore, clean and comfortable, and kept by the same man; *Albergo della Luna*, once a convent, clean, and beautifully situated between Amalfi and Atrani.—The *Melloni*, father and son, are good guides) is one of those places that are better understood from the rudest drawing than from the most minute description. Encircled with mountains, at the mouth of a deep gorge from which a torrent dashes into the gulf below, its position is in all respects unique. Its churches, towers, and arcaded houses, grouped together in picturesque irregularity, are backed by precipices of wild magnificence, and lighted up by that magic colouring which belongs to the atmosphere of Southern Italy.

The historical interest of Amalfi is entirely mediæval. It had no existence in classical times, and the magnificence of its coast seems to have been unknown to the Greek and Latin poets.

The legendary origin of Amalfi, as related in the *Cronica Amalfitana*, is that some Roman patricians, having left Rome to follow Constantine to Byzantium in the 4th cent., were wrecked at Ragusa. After some time they migrated to the Gulf of *Palinuro*, and built or re-occupied *Melfi*, on a small river which retains the name of *Melpa*, whence shortly afterwards they proceeded to *Eboli*, from which also they eventually removed for greater security to this coast, taking up their position at *Scala*, on the mountains. From this point they descended to the coast, and gave to the city which they erected the

name of *Amalfi*, in remembrance of their first home, *Melfi*. Whatever we may be disposed to think of this account, the first historical record we find of the existence of Amalfi is in the 6th cent., in a letter of St. Gregory the Great to Anthemius, mentioning the Bishop of Amalfi.

The founders of Amalfi seem to have placed it under the protection of the Eastern Emperors, and obtained the privilege of being governed by a Prefect of their own choice, who in later times when the government, by the weakening of the power of the Emperors, grew gradually into a Republic, was dignified by the title of Doge. The increase of the population soon led to an extension of territory, and we find that when the Republic had attained the height of its power, its limits extended on the E. as far as Cetara, on the N. as far as Gragnano, Lettere, and Pimonte, and on the W. to the Promontory of Minerva.

So rapid had been the increase of the Republic, that in the time of Porphyry Amalfi was classed as the fifth city of the kingdom, after Capua, Naples, Benevento, and Gaeta. In 838 Sicardo, Prince of Benevento, suddenly attacked it, to obtain possession of the body of Sta. Trofimenia. Not content with plundering the city of this relic, he also carried off the inhabitants, and retained them as prisoners at Salerno until his murder and the dissensions which occurred at the election of his successor enabled them to escape. On quitting Salerno they pillaged it, and destroyed many of its churches and palaces by fire. Before the close of this century, Amalfi was surrounded by walls and towers; coined its own money; had its arsenal, its theatre, and other public edifices. In 987 its see was erected into an Archbishopric. Its history under the Doges is an epitome of the petty wars with the princes of Salerno, Benevento, Capua, and against the Saracens,—wars in which Amalfi was sometimes allied with the duchy of Naples, and sometimes with the principality of Salerno, and in which the Republic obtained from Leo IV.

the title of "Defender of the Faith" for its services against the infidels. In the 11th cent. a band of Norman crusaders, who had taken their passage in the Amalfi cruisers on their return from the Holy Land, were hospitably entertained by the Doge of the Republic and by the Prince of Salerno. The Normans rendered effectual service to their hosts by aiding in repelling an attack of the Saracens, a service which led eventually to the foundation of the Norman power in Southern Italy.

At this time Amalfi is said to have had 50,000 Inhab., and its dependent territory ten times that amount. The barrenness of this territory compelled the inhabitants, from the earliest period, to depend on commerce as their chief means of support; and so great was the success of their commercial enterprise, that when Robert Guiscard entered Italy, they had their factories at Jerusalem, at Alexandria, at Bagdad, at Tunis, at Cyprus, and at Constantinople, and possessed their separate quarters and streets in almost every port with which they traded. At Jerusalem they had built a ch. and convent for the use of the pilgrims who visited the Holy Land previous to the Crusades, and with the sanction of the Caliph of Egypt, had founded the hospital which led to the establishment of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, who afterwards became so famous under the title of the *Knights of Malta*. At home they had raised their little state to the rank of the first naval power in Europe, and had preserved, as the greatest monument of their eastern commerce, the earliest known MS. of the *Pandects of Justinian*, of which most of the other copies now extant are transcripts. They had laid down for their guidance those maritime laws which, under the name of the *Tabula Amalphitana*, supplanted the Lex Rhodia hitherto in use and incorporated by the Romans in their codes; and they introduced into Europe a knowledge of the compass. These services rendered to civilisation earned for Amalfi the title of the Athens of the Middle Ages.

In 1075 the Republic, being oppressed by the tyranny of Gisulfo of Salerno, obtained the aid of Robert Guiscard, who expelled Gisulfo, fortified Amalfi with four castles, and annexed it and Salerno to his dukedom of Apulia. His son, Roger Bursa, treated Amalfi with less respect. He seized it in 1089, and retained it till 1096, when the citizens successfully asserted their independence. Roger summoned his elder brother Bohemond and his uncle Roger of Sicily to his aid. Count Roger sent a powerful fleet with 20,000 Saracens, while Duke Roger himself brought a considerable force from Apulia and Calabria. The Amalfitans defended themselves gallantly, and the siege would have been long protracted if Bohemond had not abandoned the enterprise to join the first crusade with his nephew Tancred, whose achievements were sung by Tasso. Count Roger's Christian forces, fired by this example, determined to go also to the Holy Land, and raised the siege, leaving Roger Bursa to return to Apulia without humbling Amalfi. In 1129, the Great Count, afterwards King Roger, required the Amalfitans to surrender their fortresses, and on his demand being answered by a firm refusal, he sent his high admiral George of Antioch with a powerful fleet, to attack the city by sea and land. In this war the Amalfitans saw Ravello, Scala, the Islands of the Syrens, and their other dependent castles fall in succession. At length, on the king appearing before the city in person in 1131, they capitulated. The fortresses were given up unconditionally, and Roger entered Amalfi as a conqueror, the citizens, however, reserving to themselves the right of continuing to govern the State by their own magistrates and laws. Four years afterwards, Roger returned with a strong armament to attack the Neapolitans, who summoned the Pisans to their aid. The ships of Amalfi had joined the royal fleet in the harbours of Sicily, and her troops were encamped under the standard of Roger at Aversa. The Pisans, in their absence, attacked

and sacked Amalfi, Scala, and Ravello. Roger and the Amalfitans broke up the camp at Aversa as soon as they heard of this disaster, and marching over Monte Sant' Angelo, fell upon the Pisans as they were besieging the castle of Fratta near Ravello, took many of them prisoners, and compelled the rest to fly to their ships, leaving one of their consuls dead upon the mountains and the other a prisoner in the hands of the Amalfitans. The fleet from Sicily arrived at the same time, and destroyed many of the Pisan ships. Those which succeeded in escaping, carried with them as their prize the *Pandects of Justinian*. The Pisans retained possession of this precious codex for nearly 300 years, when Guido Capponi captured it from them and carried it in triumph to Florence, where it is still preserved in the Laurentian library.

The Pisans, eager to avenge the repulse they had sustained, returned in 1137 with a fleet of 100 ships; but Amalfi and Atrani being either unprepared or dismayed by such a force, purchased peace without striking a blow. Ravello and Scala refused to surrender upon such terms, but after a brief defence they were taken by storm and pillaged by the invaders. From this disaster Amalfi never recovered. The Norman king soon found a wider field for his ambition than the petty principalities and republics of this coast; and what the Pisans had spared was soon destroyed by a more resistless enemy. As early as the 12th centy. the subsidence of the land had laid part of the lower town under water, and the great storm and inundation of 1343, which Petrarch has described in one of his letters, completed the work of destruction, engulfing the beach which then existed between Amalfi and Atrani. This catastrophe will explain the fact that Amalfi has now no trace of its ancient quays and arsenals, and scarcely any fragment of its walls. The massive round tower on the Monte Aureo, the only one remaining, is flanked with bastions and turreted, and has no means of entrance but from

above. The monastery of SS. Trinità was built upon the ruins of the mint of the Republic, and the ch. of Sta. Maria Maggiore upon those of the theatre,—the only public edifices of which the site is remembered.

Under the dynasties of Anjou and Aragon, the title of Duke of Amalfi was enjoyed by the Colonna, Orsini, d'Este, and Piccolomini families. The latter possessed it for more than a century, and then sold it to the Princes of Stigliano, from whom, in 1584, the Amalfitans purchased the fief and placed it under the crown. In 1642, Philip II. again conferred the title on the Piccolomini; but the citizens having protested, their claim was recognised and the grant recalled.

The town and its dependent villages have 7000 Inhab. The little torrent, called the *Canneto*, is the chief source of its modern prosperity, supplying the motive power of its paper-mills, and its factories of soap and maccheroni, the latter of which are celebrated not only throughout the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but are exported to France, to the Levant, and to South America. There are 16 paper-mills, 15 maccheroni mills, 7 soap factories. In spite of these evidences of industrial occupation the town is full of beggars.

The Cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew the Apostle, whose body reposes in the crypt beneath it, although it has suffered greatly from modern alterations and enlargements, is a very interesting example of the Lombardo-Saracenic, or, as it is sometimes called, the Romanesque style, which the Normans introduced into Europe after their conquest of Sicily. In front of the edifice is a wide portico, whose arches rest on columns of different orders and proportions, which, like the architraves, have evidently been taken from ancient edifices. The bronze doors of the principal entrance, which are supposed to date from the year 1000, and to be the work of Byzantine artists, furnished the model for those of Monte Casino. They bear two inscriptions, in silver letters, recording their erection by

Pantaleone di Mauro in honour of St. Andrew, and for the redemption of his own soul. The upper inscription is *Hoc opus Andreæ memoriæ consistit, effectum Pantaleonis bis honore auctoris studiis, ut pro gestis succedat gratia culpis*. The lower is as follows:—*Hoc opus fieri jussit pro redemptione animæ suæ Pantaleo filius Mauri de Pantaleone de Mauro de Maurone Comite*. The interior consists of a nave and three aisles; there was originally a fourth, but it has disappeared. The nave, with its antique marble columns, its mosaic arabesques, and its richly carved and gilded roof, was reduced to its present form in the last cent. An antique porphyry vase, remarkable both for its size and for the beauty of the material, serves as the baptismal font. Near it are the remains of two ancient sarcophagi with bas-reliefs of considerable interest, but greatly mutilated. One of them, now built into the wall, represents the Rape of Proserpine. On the other is a relief which is supposed to represent the Marriage of Peleus and Thetis in the presence of the gods, or the story of Mars and Rhea Sylvia. A third sarcophagus records the name of Fabricius Rufus, *homo verus, certus, optumus*. Below the cathedral is the crypt, containing the *Body of St. Andrew*, which was brought from Constantinople, with other relics, by Cardinal Capuano, after he had effected the reconciliation of the Greek and Latin churches at the beginning of the 13th cent. The acquisition of such a relic soon made Amalfi a place of pilgrimage. In 1218 the tomb was visited by S. Francesco d'Assisi; in 1262 by Pope Urban IV.; in 1354 by Santa Brigida, on her return from Jerusalem; by Queen Joanna I., and by her husband, Louis of Taranto; and in 1466 by Pius II., during whose pontificate the head of the apostle was enclosed in a silver bust and removed by Cardinal Bessarion to Rome, where it is still preserved among the relics of the Vatican. The fame of the apostle's tomb was materially augmented at the commencement of the

14th cent. by the discovery that the oily matter which was said to have exuded from his body at Patras, the scene of his crucifixion, had again made its appearance at Amalfi. This substance, under the name of the *Manna of St. Andrew*, became, like that of St. Nicholas at Bari, a source of great profit, and long enjoyed a high reputation in all parts of Southern Europe for its miraculous powers in the cure of disease; and even as late as 1544 it had the credit of dispersing the Turkish fleet under Heyradin Barbarossa! It has been commemorated by Tasso:—

Vide in sembianza placida e tranquilla,
Il Divo, che di manna Amalfi insùlla.
Gerusal. Conquistata, ii. 82.

The colossal bronze statue of the apostle, by *Michelangelo Naccarino*, was presented by Philip III. of Spain. The crypt was restored and decorated by the first three viceroys of that sovereign. The altar was designed by *Domenico Fantana*. The *Campanile*, with its four stories, three of which are square and the fourth round, capped by a cupola, and decorated with columns and four little towers with mosaics, was built, according to the inscription, in 1276, by the Archbishop Filippo Augustariccio, who also furnished it with bells.

A steep path from the W. end of the beach ascends to the *Convent of the Cappuccini*, passing close to the convent a large grotto on the L., which is often introduced by painters in their sketches of the scenery of Amalfi. The convent, which still retains its cloister and arcades, was founded and dedicated to St. Peter in 1212, by Cardinal Pietro Capuano, for the Cistercians of Fossanova, and was richly endowed by Frederick II. The Cistercians abandoned it after having held it for more than 200 years, during which it was governed, among other abbots, by Gregory of Florence, the friend and counsellor of King Robert the Wise. The building, thus deserted, was falling into ruin, when the citizens of Amalfi, in 1583, restored and conferred it on the Capuchins, who retained it until its

suppression in 1815. It was afterwards converted into an hotel; but in 1850 it was restored to the Capuchins, who now occupy it. The cloisters are still perfect, and are very interesting as an example of the Italian cloisters of the 13th cent. The arcades rest on more than 100 dwarf coupled columns; the arches are pointed, as are also the interlaced mouldings, each moulding intersecting 4 others, and thereby forming 6 lancet arches.

In the *Valle de' Molini*, a narrow gorge with a rivulet which animates numerous paper-mills, many varieties of ferns grow most luxuriantly, and every plateau is covered with ruins of mediæval buildings.

The claim of Amalfi to the honour of being the birthplace of the discoverer of the *Mariner's Compass* does not seem to rest on any foundation beyond a mere tradition. The date assigned to this discovery is the year 1302, in the reign of Charles II. of Anjou, in whose honour the ornament of the *fleur-de-lis*, which the compass retains to the present day in most countries, is said to have been adopted. Of the inventor himself so little is known that some writers give his Christian name as Giovanni, and others as Flavio, while his surname is variously given as Gioia, Gira, Giri, and Gisa. Not a trace exists of any fact which can throw light on his life, not a tradition as to the place of his burial. The only proof adduced that the name Gioia ever existed at Amalfi is a monastic deed, of 1630, in which Angiola Gioia is mentioned as a nun. The compass on the city arms, and on those of the province of Principato Citra, is no proof of the discovery, for we have no account of the period when these arms were granted; and if they have not been altered to square with the popular tradition, there is little to be proved by an *ex-post-facto* argument. Others have lost sight of the alleged date of Gioia's discovery, and have contended that the cross of the compass was emblazoned on the Amalfitan standard during the crusades, and was sub-

sequently adopted as the banner of the Knights Hospitallers! There is no contemporary record of Gioia or his discovery. The oldest writer who mentions the claim of Amalfi is Beccadelli of Palermo, better known as Panormita, who lived in the 15th cent., and who says :—

Prima dedit nautis usum magnetis Amalphis,
Vexillum Solymis, militiæque typum.

Pontanus perpetuated the tradition by giving to Amalfi the epithet “magnetica;” and the poet Lauro, at a later period, asserted its authenticity by describing the city as

Inventrix præclara fuit magnetis Amalphis.

With the light which Klaproth has thrown upon the origin of the compass, and its use by the Chinese for traversing the deserts, before our era, in his letter to Baron Humboldt, it would be superfluous to show how little weight attaches to such testimonies. It appears from an Arabic MS. in the Library at Paris, that even the Arabs used the compass in 1242. With regard to its introduction into Europe, passing over the MS. poem by Guyot de Provins, of 1190, in the Paris Library, from which the allusion to *la maniere*, or *la manette*, has been quoted by most writers on the history of magnetism, we may observe that Riccioli asserts that the French navigators, in the reign of St. Louis, used the water compass, a magnetised needle sustained by tubes on the surface of a basin of water. Cardinal de Vitri, who was Bishop of Jerusalem during the fourth crusade, which commenced in 1203, a cent. earlier than the date of Gioia, distinctly states in his *Historia Orientalis*, that the compass was used by the Saracens in his time, and describes it as a novelty to himself. The Leyden MS. of Adsisger describes the variation of the needle and the use of the compass in Europe, in 1269, for land travelling. Finally, Brunetto Latini, who died in 1294, eight years before the date assigned to the discovery of Gioia, in his *Trésor*, describes the use of the magnetic needle by the navigators of Europe. Although

these descriptions establish the use of the compass in Europe before the middle of the 13th cent., it is more than probable that it was in use long before. To apply these remarks to Amalfi, we would suggest that, as the Arabs must have derived their knowledge of the instrument from the Chinese, so the Saracens may be presumed to have communicated it to the Europeans during the crusades; and as Amalfi had more extensive relations with the Holy Land at that period than any other naval power of Europe, it is natural to suppose that her navigators availed themselves of the knowledge thus acquired. And although there is no proof of the claim of Flavio Gioia to the discovery of the compass, yet it is probable that the Amalfitans improved the instrument and promoted its general use in S. Europe.

Amalfi has five villages dependent on it: *Pogerola*, *Pastina*, *Lene*, *Vettica Minore*, and *Tovere*; all lying W. of the town. The district in which they are is rich in vineyards, olive-groves, and fruit-trees of various kinds; while the coast abounds with the aloe and the prickly pear, the *cactus opuntia* of Linnaeus. *Pogerola* has a small manufactory of iron nails. On the hill behind *Vettica Minore* is the deserted hermitage of *Cuospito*, with a grotto near it, which is said to have been once used by Sixtus IV. as a place of refuge. The best plan for seeing in a short time the most remarkable features of the scenery surrounding Amalfi is to ride to the *Ferriera* at the head of the valley of the *Molini*, whence a good path ascends to *Pontone*, *S. Eustachio*, and *Scala*. From thence to *Ravello*, returning either by the valley of Atrani to Amalfi (4 hrs.), or by S. Martino and the waterfall near the head of the valley to *Minori*, and thence by the carriage-road to Amalfi (6 hrs.).

The traveller who is desirous of visiting Salerno and Pæstum from Amalfi, may do so either by land or water. In the former case he may proceed to Salerno along the coast through Maiori, Cetara, and Vietri, by the new carriage-

road. By water the distance from Amalfi to Salerno is about 8 m.; a boat with 4 oars may be hired to convey a party for 3 ducats or even less. The traveller who has no time to explore the neighbourhood of Amalfi, may visit Atrani as he passes, thence ascend to Ravello, by far the most interesting town in the district, and rejoin the boat at Minori. This detour would detain the boat about 3 hours.

TOWNS OF THE COSTIERA D'AMALFI.

In the neighbourhood of Amalfi are 12 small towns, which are well worthy of a visit, some on account of their picturesque position, and others for their historical or artistic interest. Six lie on the W. and six more on the E. of the Amalfi valley.

I. *Western Costiera*.—*Conca* (1300 Inhab.), prettily situated on the neck of the promontory to which it gives name, and which is so narrow near the town as to be almost isolated. It is one of the most industrious little ports in the Gulf of Salerno. Its merchants have nearly all the foreign trade of the coast in their hands, their ships being frequently seen in the ports of the Levant and even in those of the United States.

Furore (800 Inhab.), situated between Conca and Praiano, on an almost inaccessible precipice, in one of the wildest positions of this coast. It is said to derive its name from the roaring of the waves in stormy weather. Two of its chs. contain antique cinerary urns. The ch. of S. Elia has a painting of the Byzantine school.

Praiano, placed amidst vineyards and olive-groves which produce excellent oil. The ch. of St. Luke contains a few pictures.

Vetlica Maggiore adjoins Praiano. The ch. of S. Gennaro contains a picture of the Holy Family by *Zingaro*, and some works by *Bernardo Lama*.

Positano (3000 Inhab.), a singular town, extending from the sea-shore to the summit of a rocky hill, is a more pleasing object from the sea than when it is entered. Under the house of

Anjou it was a place of considerable maritime importance. In the final struggle of Conradin, the Pisan fleet, which espoused his cause, attacked Positano as one of the strongholds of the Angevine party, sacked the town, and destroyed its ships. It disputes with Amalfi the honour of being the birth-place of Flavio Gioia. The ch. of S. Maria dell' Assunta contains a singular bas-relief of a sea monster, with the head and forelegs of a wolf and the tail of a sea-serpent, in the act of swallowing a fish. This sculpture is supposed to have been taken from some temple dedicated to Neptune, from whose Greek name, *Poseidon*, the Neapolitan antiquarians derive the name of the town.

Agerola (4000 Inhab.), picturesquely built on a small plateau below the E. slopes of the Monte S. Angelo, is a very cold place in winter, and has a Swiss air about it. It has 5 dependent hamlets scattered over the mountains. On the N.E. is *Campora*, in whose churches are some pictures by *Andrea Malinconico*, and by *Michele Regolia*. N. of Agerola are the ruins of the *Castel di Pino*, supposed to have been founded in the 10th cent. by Mastolo I., Doge of Amalfi. The wolf is still common among the high mountains near Agerola.

II. *Eastern Costiera*.—*ATRANI* (3000 Inhab.) is so shut in by mountains that its name is said to be derived from its position at the mouth of the dark and gloomy gorge of the Dragone. Atrani and Amalfi may be said to join at the coast-line, though the deep ravines up which they run are divided by a mountainous promontory, crowned by the vast ruins of the castle of *Pontone*. In former times it was surrounded by walls. It has suffered considerably from the encroachments of the sea. The ch. of *S. Salvatore di Bireto*, which, according to the inscription in Latin verse at the entrance, was the scene of the election of the Doges of Amalfi and their place of burial, has bronze doors with the date 1087 and the name of Pantaleone Viaretta, by whom they were erected *pro mercede animæ suæ et*

merita S. Sebastiani martyris. The bells in the campanile are dated 1298. Within the ch. is a slab, built into the wall, bearing a bas-relief of a curious character. A tree, from whose summit a bird is taking flight, separates two peacocks with their wings extended: one peacock stands on the head of a man against which two Syrens are reclining their heads; the other stands on the back of a hare, which is attacked in front and in the rear by two birds of prey. Nothing is known of the history or signification of this sculpture. Another sepulchral slab, with a female figure in the costume of the 14th cent., and an inscription in Angevine letters, records the names of the families of Freccia and d'Afflitto, both well known in the history of the period; it was brought from the ruined ch. of S. Eustachio at Pontone. In the sacristy is an antique cinerary urn, on an inscribed pedestal. An old tower, which forms a conspicuous object from whatever quarter Atrani is seen, is supposed to have been erected by the Saracens who were sent here by Manfred to occupy the town during his disputes with Innocent IV.

Half way up the mountain is the building called the *House of Masaniello*, who is erroneously supposed to have been born here in 1622. In the little ch. of S. Caterina, in the Piazza del Mercato, in Naples, is preserved the Register of Baptisms, in which the name of *Tommaso Aniello*, the son of *Cicco d'Amalfi* and of *Antonia Gargano*, of the *Vico Rotto di Lavinaio*, a small street adjoining the Piazza, appears among the baptisms of the 29th of June, 1620. This document was discovered only a few years ago. The register of marriages in the same ch. records the marriage of *Cicco d'Amalfi* and *Antonia Gargano*, on the 18th of February of the same year, a date which explains the term *bastard*, which was applied to him by the royalist historians of his insurrection.

SCALA (1400 Inhab.) is situated on the E. slopes of the precipitous hill which divides the gorge of Atrani from that of Amalfi. It commands the ra-

vine of the Dragon, and is backed by the lofty ridge of Monte Cerreto. It was formerly surrounded by walls which are said to have had 100 towers, and to have included within them no less than 130 churches; a statement which it would be difficult to credit, if we were not assured by an ancient tradition that the present suburbs of *Pontone* and *Minuto* stood within the circuit of the walls. In 1135 Scala was sacked by the Pisans, and two years later, when Amalfi surrendered without striking a blow, Scala offered resistance to the invaders; but the superior force of the Pisans enabled them to carry the place by storm, and to pillage the city and its suburb of Scaletta. It was the birthplace of Gerardo, the first prior of the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The bishopric of Scala, instituted in 987 by John XVI., was united by Clement VIII. in 1603 to that of Ravello. The Vescovado has a crypt, containing a crucifix of local celebrity for its miraculous powers, and two tombs of some interest; the first is that of *Simonetti Sannella*, with the date of 1348; the other is that of *Marinella Rufolo*, the wife of *Antonio Coppola*, who died about 1400; it is of fine stucco, and has been richly coloured. The picture of the Assumption is attributed to *Marco da Siena*. In the sacristy is preserved the bishop's mitre, a fine specimen of the goldsmith's art of the 13th cent.; it was presented to the citizens by Charles I., as an acknowledgment of their services during the African expedition of St. Louis against the Moors. The marble pulpit is the only fragment which now exists of the ch. of *Tutti Santi*, founded and endowed by the Coppola family in the 14th cent. The ch. of S. Pietro a Castagna contains a very curious sepulchral slab of the 14th cent., on which are the effigies of 14 members of the Trara family. They are in monastic costume, and have their hands crossed. The little village of *Pontone*, which, with its massive ruins, forms so conspicuous an object from the sea, was called *Scaletta* in the middle

ages, when it was a suburb of Scala. Its basilica of S. Eustachio, erected in the 10th cent., was fortified by walls and towers, the ruins of which remain to attest the magnificence of its plan. In the pavement of the ch. of S. Giovanni is a slab, bearing the effigy of Filippo Spina, one of the counsellors of Joanna I., in full costume as a cavalier, with his dogs at his feet and the date 1346. The ch. of the Annunziata of *Minuto* contained a curious pulpit of the 14th cent., supported on four marble columns, and ornamented with vine-leaves, bunches of grapes, birds, and the armorial bearings of the Spina family; but it was destroyed in the beginning of this year by order of the Archbishop of Amalfi. On the ridge of the mountain behind Scala is the ruined hermitage of *S. Maria de' Monti*, frequently visited for the view which it commands. Between this hermitage and the village of Lettere, on the plateau of the mountains, is a deep natural gulf, called the *Megano*; it is about 25 ft. in diameter, and the water at the bottom is said by tradition to communicate with a spring at Castellamare.

RAVELLO (1500 Inhab.), beautifully situated nearly opposite Scala, on the E. side of the ravine of the Dragone, and surrounded by vineyards and gardens. It is said to have been founded in the 9th cent., by some of the patrician families of Amalfi, who separated themselves from the Republic. In the 11th cent. they placed themselves under the protection of Robert Guiscard, whose son Roger rewarded their attachment to the Norman cause by inducing the Pope, Victor III., to erect the town into a bishopric in 1086. At that time it was surrounded by walls, which included within their circuit a large population, 13 churches, 4 monasteries, and numerous palaces and public buildings. The town is filled with fragments of ruins, and many of the modern houses are built with the remains of mediæval edifices. The cathedral was founded in the 11th centy. by Niccolò Rufolo, Duke of Sora and

grand admiral under Count Roger of Sicily. The bronze doors, with their 54 compartments of beautiful sculptures, were erected, as the inscription tells us, by Sergio Muscettola and his wife Sigelgaita in 1179. In the delicacy of their workmanship, and in the taste and variety of their decorations, they are most interesting examples of art in the 12th centy. The marble pulpit, inlaid with mosaics, is supported by six spiral columns resting on the backs of lions; in front of it is a small spiral column with an eagle and the inscription *In principio erat verbum*. The steps by which it is entered are enclosed in a marble case, covered with mosaics; the arch of the doorway is surmounted by the bust of Sigelgaita Rufolo. A Latin inscription in Leonine verse records the construction of the pulpit in 1272, at the cost of Niccolò Rufolo, a descendant of the grand admiral: the artist, as we read in another inscription, was Niccolò di Bartolommeo Fogia. An *ambo*, with arabesque mosaics and dolphins, bears the name of Costantino Rogadeo, the 2nd bishop of Ravello, about the year 1130. The bishop's chair is approached by mosaic steps, which formed part of the high altar. A few sepulchral slabs bear the names of Rufolo, d'Afflitto, Castaldo, Rogadeo, and other families of the district. The chapel of S. Pantaleone contains a picture of the school of *Domenichino*, representing the martyrdom of the saint. In this chapel is preserved a bottle of the blood of S. Pantaleone, which is believed to liquefy on the anniversary of his martyrdom. In this cathedral Adrian IV., Nicholas Breakspeare of St. Albans, celebrated high mass in 1156, in the presence of 600 nobles of Ravello, 36 of whom were Knights of St. John. Near the cathedral is the Palazzo Rufolo, in former times the most magnificent palace on this coast. It is a structure of imposing size, with a cloister of Saracenic arches, in two stories. It was built by the Rufolo family about the middle of the 12th centy. The palace was occupied at various periods by

Adrian IV., Charles II., and Robert the Wise. It is now the property and residence of our countryman, Mr. Francis Nevile Reid. The terrace in front of the building commands a magnificent view of the bay of Salerno.

Minori, an industrious town of 2500 Inhab., occupies a beautiful position in the midst of orange-groves and vineyards, near the shore at the entrance of a valley watered by the torrent Reginolo. *Minori* was once one of the arsenals of the Amalfitans. The ch., which has been recently rebuilt, preserves in the crypt the body of Sa. Trofimena, the possession of which was so much coveted during the wars between Amalfi and Sicardo of Benevento in the 9th centy. On the W. shore near the town, at a place called *Marmorata*, is a cavern, about 75 ft. long and 15 ft. high at the entrance, but it gradually narrows towards the end, where water issues from the rock in great volume, and in one part forms a pool upwards of 20 ft. in depth.

Maiori (4000 Inhab.), said to have been founded in the 9th cent. by Sicardo, is situated near the seashore at the mouth of the valley of Tramonti. The torrent Senna divides it into nearly equal parts, supplying the motive power of its paper and macaroni mills. Above the town is the old castle of S. Nicola, with its massive walls and embattled towers, which in later times was a stronghold successively of the Sanseverini, the Colonna, and the Piccolomini. The ch. of S. Maria in Mare contains a bas-relief illustrating the principal events in the life of our Saviour and the Virgin: the roof of the crypt is supported by 8 marble columns. The ch. of the suppressed monastery of S. Francesco contains a monument of the Imperato family, dated 1587, and several pictures by unknown artists, of which the Transfiguration is the best. E. of the town, on the S. peak of Monte Falesio, is the ruined monastery of the *Camaldoli*, founded in 1485 by the citizens of *Maiori* under the title of S. *Maria dell' Avvocata*; it is a conspicuous object from all parts of this coast.

About a mile S. E. of *Maiori* is a lofty headland formed by Monte Falesio, and terminating in two points, of which the W. is the *Capo d'Orso*, and the E. the *Capo del Tumolo*. The *Capo d'Orso* was the scene of the naval victory gained by the French fleet, commanded by Filippino Doria, over the Spanish fleet of Charles V., commanded by his viceroy Don Hugo de Monçada. In this battle Don Hugo was killed, with several of his captains, and his body thrown into the sea. The *Capo del Tumolo* is remarkable for the strong currents setting round it. It is distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Salerno, and $20\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Punta della Campanella.

Erchia, a little hamlet beyond the *Capo del Tumolo*, is supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Hercules.

Cetara, a fishing village whose inhabitants are engaged in the anchovy fisheries, was in the middle ages the E. frontier of the Republic of Amalfi. It was the haunt of the Saracens during their incursions on this coast, and in the war between Charles V. and Henry II. it was depopulated by the Turkish fleet, which the latter had summoned to his aid. In 1779 it acquired the reputation of being a nest of pirates.

NAPLES TO NOCERA, CAVA, AND SALERNO.

The *Railroad* to Nocera passes through Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre dell' Annunziata, Pompeii, Scafati, Angri, and Pagani, performing the distance in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The trains leave the Stat. every hour.

After passing Torre dell' Annunziata and Pompeii, we cross, at *Scafati*, the Sarno, the *Sarnus* of the Romans, and the *Dracontio* of the middle ages.

Sarrastes populos, et quæ rigat æquora Sarnus.
VIRG. *Æn.* VII.

Nec Pompeiani placeant magis otia Sarni.
STATIUS, *Silv.* II. 2.

This place was the scene of two decisive battles, the first in 1132, between King Roger and the Counts of Capua

and Alife and the Cardinal Crescenzio, governor of Benevento, by the loss of which the Norman prince was compelled to retire for a time to Sicily;—the second, July 7th, 1460, between Ferdinand I. of Aragon, and John Duke of Anjou, son of King René, supported by the Prince of Taranto and Jacopo Piccinino. Ferdinand was defeated, and escaped with only 20 horsemen to Naples; and Simonetto, the general whom Pius II. had sent to aid him, was left dead on the field. After this defeat, Ferdinand and his family were reduced to such straits that Queen Isabella walked through the streets of Naples with a box in her hand to collect contributions for carrying on the war; and afterwards, in the disguise of a Franciscan monk, penetrated to the enemy's camp to entreat her uncle, the Prince of Taranto, to embrace the cause of her husband.

Further on, on the rt., is the town of *Angri*. The soil on both sides of the road is characterised by great fertility.

On this plain, between the Sarno and the Monte Sant' Angelo, the last king of the Goths, Teias, was defeated by Narses, the general of Justinian, in 553. The fatal action, which had been preceded by a succession of combats lasting for a period of sixty days, was precipitated by the desertion of the fleet and the failure of the provisions, which caused the Goths to dismiss their horses and die in arms. Teias, who had taken up his position on Monte Sant' Angelo, descended with his warriors to the plain. "The King," says Gibbon, "marched at their head, bearing in his right hand a lance, and an ample buckler in his left; with the one he struck dead the foremost of the assailants, with the other he received the weapons which every hand was ambitious to aim against his life. After a combat of many hours, his left arm was fatigued by the weight of twelve javelins which hung from his shield. Without moving from his ground or suspending his blows, the hero called aloud on his attendants for a fresh

buckler, but, in the moment while his side was uncovered, it was pierced by a mortal dart. He fell: and his head, exalted on a spear, proclaimed to the nations that the Gothic kingdom was no more." The exact scene of this event was long known as *Pizzo Aguto*, a name in which the local antiquaries recognise the corruption of the words *ad casus Gothos*.

One m. before Nocera, we pass the town of *Pagani* (8000 Inhab.), which contains the body of S. Alfonso de Liguori, who was canonised in 1839 by Gregory XVI. He is buried in the ch. of S. Michele, where his body is preserved in a glass case. In 1850 Pius IX. visited the tomb, accompanied by the King of Naples, and, taking off his Pontifical ring, placed it on the finger of the saint.

NOCERA.

This town (5000 Inhab.), known in classical times as *Nuceria*, or *Nuceria Alfaterna*, the rival of Pompeii, which was captured by Hannibal, is situated at the base of a hill crowned by its ancient citadel, and is surrounded by isolated hills. It is often called *Nocera de' Pagani*, to distinguish it from a second Nocera in Calabria, and a third in Umbria. The origin of the designation *de' Pagani* has been much disputed among the local antiquaries. Some suppose it obtained this epithet by a colony of Saracens having been brought here from Palermo by Frederick II., to counteract the influence of the Holy See (Rte. 148). Others, on the contrary, contend that it was derived from the villages, *pagis*, into which its inhab. were scattered by the wars of the Goths and the Longobards, a name kept to this day by one of them, *Pagani*, which is now larger than Nocera itself. This opinion gains support from the fact that the word *Pagani* was not first introduced in the 9th or 10th cent. to point out the Mahometans, who were then always called *Saraceni*; but it is of earlier origin, and was applied to those gentiles who,

living in villages, adhered longer to their old creed, thence called *Paganism*.

Hugo, the founder of the Order of the Knights Templars, and Solimena the painter, were natives of the town; and Paolo Giovio, the historian, was created bishop of the diocese by Clement VII.

The *Citadel* of Nocera has been the scene of many memorable events. Sibilla, the widow of Manfred, and her son Manfredino, died in its prisons soon after the battle of Benevento; and St. Louis of Anjou, the canonised son of their conqueror, who preferred the cowl of a Franciscan to the crown of the Two Sicilies, was born within its walls. At the close of the 14th cent. it was one of the strongholds of the Angevine party during the contest for the throne between Louis of Anjou and Charles Durazzo. It was occupied by the impetuous Urban VI., who assembled there his Cardinals, and assumed a power superior to that of the Sovereign on whom he had himself conferred the crown. Charles Durazzo sent Count Alberico, his grand Constable, to besiege him with three field-pieces; but the Pope, secure in his retreat, contented himself with appearing three or four times a-day at the window of the castle, with bell and candle in hand, to pronounce his curse of excommunication on the besiegers. It was during this siege that the Pope, suspecting the fidelity of the Cardinal Archbishops of Taranto, Corfu, and Genoa, and the Cardinals di Sangro and Donati, caused them to be tortured with most revolting cruelty. After witnessing their torture he confined them in a cistern, reserving them for a more terrible fate. Tommaso Sanseverino and Raimondello Orsini, who came to his rescue, having forced their way through the besieging army, took him by the valley of Sanseverino and by Giffoni to Buccino, among the fastnesses of the Apennines, where he waited the arrival of the Genoese galleys at the mouth of the Sele. During his voyage he had the five Cardinals tied up in sacks and thrown into the sea. The story is dif-

ferently told by some historians, who add the Cardinal Bishops of Rieti and London to the number, and state that they were carried to Genoa, where they were executed, except the English Cardinal, who was spared at the intercession of his countrymen there, or, as others will have it, of Richard II., whose legate he was. In the middle of the town are the large barracks built by Charles III. from the designs of *Vanvitelli*.

There is a good road from Nocera to Sanseverino, falling into the route from Avellino to Salerno. It is in many parts interesting, but longer and less beautiful than the other by Cava. On this road, 3 m. from Nocera, is the village of *Materdomini*, at the foot of a conical hill crowned with the picturesque ruin of a mediæval castle. It takes its name from the ancient ch. and *Monastery of the Basilians*, now occupied by the *Franciscans*. The ch. contains the tomb of ROBERT OF ANJOU, son of Charles I., and of QUEEN BEATRICE, the first wife of the same monarch.

On the high road to Cava, 2 m. beyond Nocera, is the ch. of *S. Maria Maggiore*, in the village of the same name, originally an ancient temple, restored and employed as a baptistery in the early ages of Christianity. It resembles in its form *S. Stefano Rotondo* at Rome. The interior is damp, and is falling into ruin; its arched roof is supported by a double row of 28 columns, of different orders and different lengths, of which 5 are of oriental alabaster, and the rest mostly of precious marbles. In the centre is an octagonal baptismal font. Some Roman statues were found near it in 1843.

The valley widens out between Nocera and La Cava, and is diversified by hamlets, churches, villas, and ruined castles, embosomed in trees, or surrounded by vineyards and cornfields, presenting a scene of cultivation and homely beauty which will explain the influence of the spot in forming the taste of Claude. The road passes through plantations of poplars which

are topped to serve as props for vines. The numerous long narrow towers scattered over the country, having at a distance the appearance of columns, are used for catching wild pigeons. The mode of capturing the birds is peculiar to the district of La Cava. In every tower one or more slingers are stationed, who are warned by criers, called *gridatori*, of the approach of the birds; they then throw their slings, furnished with white stones, towards those parts of the field where the nets are spread; the birds instantly follow the lure, and are captured in great numbers.

CAVA.

Inn: Hôtel de Londres, very good. Cava is a flourishing town of 13,000 Inhab. It consists of one long street with arcades under the houses similar to those of Bologna; it is a frequent resort of the Neapolitans and foreigners during the summer and autumn, when furnished apartments may be found at a moderate expense.

The chief interest of Cava is the Benedictine Monastery, called LA TRINITÀ DELLA CAVA. It was founded in 1025, by Guaimar III., the Lombard Prince of Salerno, the grandfather of Sigelgaita the second wife of Robert Guiscard. S. Alferius was the first abbot. The road to the monastery leads through vineyards and chestnut-trees, backed by the high peaks of Mte. *Finestra*. The monastery is embosomed in the wildest scenes of wood and mountain, but the style of its architecture is not in harmony with its romantic position.

The *Church* contains the tombs of —1st, S. ALFERIUS, the founder of the convent; 2nd, *Sibilla*, the second wife of King Roger, and the sister of the Duke of Burgundy; she died at Salerno. 3rd, of several Antipopes, with whose history the monastery has been singularly associated. Theodoric, the antagonist of Paschal II. (1110), died here as a simple monk: and a stone, with a mitre reversed, in the walls of the ch., is supposed to mark the grave of

the Antipope Gregory VIII., appointed by the influence of the Emp. Henry V. in opposition to Gelasius II. (1118). Its organ is one of the best in Italy. A passage behind the vestry leads to what was the ancient monastery, built in the Gothic style under the rock, and now used as store rooms. Beneath the monastery there is a large *Grotto*, or cavern in the limestone rock.

But the great attraction of the monastery are its vast ARCHIVES, containing 40,000 parchment rolls, and upwards of 60,000 MSS. on paper. Many of the Diplomas, which amount, with the Papal Bulls, to 1600 in number, relate to the early and mediæval history of Italy. In this respect, Cava, like Monte Casino, is a perfect mine of national history during at least 4 centuries; and it is much to be desired that some competent person would publish a complete analysis of its treasures,—a task which the admirable classed catalogues of Padre Rossi, the archivist, would materially facilitate. The collection commences with a diploma of 840, in which Radelchi, Prince of Beneventum, assigns to the Abbot of Santa Sofia some property which had been forfeited to him by a rebel. Two are diplomas of the Guaimari, princes of Salerno, with their effigies still perfect on the seals, though they date from the 9th and 11th centuries. Another, dated 1120, with a golden seal, is a diploma of King Roger of Sicily, granting to this monastery several lands in the island of Sicily, with some Saracenic and Christian slaves. Another is a diploma of Baldwin VI., King of Jerusalem, granting the freedom of navigation to the *ships* of the monastery. The Bulls date from the year 500, and include several which are inedited. The judicial documents afford a very curious insight into the domestic and social habits of the middle ages, particularly those of the Lombard period. Among them may be mentioned the celebrated example of the *morgengabe* of 793, or the deed of gift by which the husband assigned a part of his property to his wife on

the morning after marriage; a curious deed of 844, by which the seducer, who was unable to pay the fine imposed on him, is handed over to the damsel as security for the payment; and the deed of conveyance by the stick (*per fustem*). In addition to these the family, municipal, and ecclesiastical registers, and other documents of a local character, are of inestimable value as illustrating the civic history and topography of the kingdom. Giannone and other writers availed themselves largely of these materials, and Filangieri composed within the monastery his famous work on the Science of Legislation.

The *Library* was formerly rich in rare and curious MSS., but many have been stolen or dispersed. At present the collection contains about 60 MSS. ranging from the 7th to the 14th cent. The *Codex Legum Longobardorum*, dated 1004, contains a more complete digest of Lombard law than any other in existence. The illuminated Bibles are of great beauty, and a Collection of Prayers is enriched with exquisite miniatures by Beato *Angelico da Fiesole*. Another treasure of great value is the MS. *Latin Vulgate*, which every biblical scholar will regard with attentive interest. It is a quarto MS. of the Old and New Testaments, of the text of St. Jerome, after the reading of Idacius Clarus (Vigilius), who was Bishop of Thapsus at the end of the 5th cent. It is beautifully written on vellum, in small cursive character, with three columns in a page and no divisions between the words, except an occasional full point at the end of the sentences. At the suggestion of Cardinal Mai, who considered it as old as the 7th cent. at the latest, Leo XII. ordered an exact transcript to be made of it for the Vatican Library. The MS. was first described by the Abbé Rozan; it has since been noticed by Cardinal Wiseman, who supposes, from the dogmatic manner in which every argument in favour of the divinity of Christ is urged by the copyist, that it was written during the Arian controversy. The copyist has introduced these arguments in mar-

ginal notes, written in such minute character, that some of them are illegible without the aid of a lens. The MS. is relied upon as an authority by Wiseman and other recent advocates of the authenticity of the verse of the First Epistle General of John, called "the verse of the three heavenly witnesses." The question at issue on this verse, so learnedly argued by Porson, Burgess, Turton, Mill, and other English scholars, is whether the verse was ever written by the Apostle John, or whether it found its way into the MS. of the Latin Vulgate from a marginal Scholion; since it does not appear either in the text or margin of any Greek MS. down to the 16th cent., and only in two of the whole 151 Greek MSS. of the Scriptures which are now known to exist. The version of Cava contains this verse. As, however, it omits from the fourth verse of the context the words—*hic est victoria quæ vincit mundum*, and transfers the 8th verse before the 7th, we quote the entire passage. It will be found in our version as 1 John v. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. *Quoniam homine quod natum est ex Deo vincit mundum. Fides nra. Quis est autem qui vincit mundum nisi qui credit quia Ihs filius Dei est. hic est qui venit per aquam et sanguinem et spm Ihs Xps. Et non in aqua solum sed in aqua et sanguine et spu. Spiritus est qui testificatur qam Ihs est veritas. Quia tres sunt qui testimonium dant in terra. Spiritus et aqua et sanguis. et hii hunum sunt in Xpo Jhu. Et tres sunt qui testimonium dicunt in celo. Pater. verbum. et sps. et hii tres hunum sunt.* To the latter verse the copyist has added the following marginal note against the Arians: *Audiet hoc Arius et ceteri.*—The early printed books amount to about 600. Among them is Gerson *De Passionibus Animi*, Mentz, 1467; the *Biblia Latina Vulgata*, Venice, in folio, 1467; the Editio princeps of Eusebius's *Historia*, printed in Gothic type about 1470, of Politian's

translation of Herodian *Historiarum*, Rome, 1493; of Thomas à Kempis' *De Imitatione Christi*, printed by Gunther Zainer; the folio Juvenal of 1478, and the Tibullus of 1488. Salvator Rosa is said to have resided at Cava, and to have embodied many of its scenes in his best pictures. Of the numerous beautiful rides that there are round Cava, we shall only mention, 1. The ride from the hotel to the monastery of *la Trinità*, which falls eventually into the usual road to it. 2. The ride to the summit of *Monte Finestra*: the last part of the path must be made on foot. 3. The ride to the village of *S. Lucia*. 4. The ride to the top of the hill of *S. Liberatore*, which commands at once the bay of Salerno and the valley of Vietri and Cava with all their villages; and the descent thence on the Salerno side.

From the monastery of *La Trinità* there is a mule-track commanding fine views, which crosses the summit of *Capo d'Orso*, and descends by *S. Maria dell'Avvocata* to *Maiori*.

Leaving Cava for Salerno, we descend the valley for about 3 m. through exceedingly fine scenery, the road running by the side of a ravine with a torrent, and the village of *Molina* at the bottom, till it reaches Vietri. An aqueduct crosses the whole breadth of the ravine.

VIETRI (5000 Inhab.), beautifully situated at the extremity of the valley, on the Gulf of Salerno. The road passes through the town by a long street; in the ravine below it are several villas situated amidst the picturesque scenery of the valley. Just before entering the town, the new road of the *Costiera* to Amalfi branches off on the rt., crossing the deep ravine by a handsome bridge on a double tier of arches. The high road proceeds round the base of the mountain, along the coast of the gulf, to

situated at the N. extremity of the gulf to which it gives name, partly on the slopes of the S. Apennines which protect it on the N. and E., and partly on the skirts of the fertile plain which forms the curve of the gulf.

It is an archiepiscopal city, the capital of *Principato Citra*, and the residence of a large number of the nobility of the principality. The society during the summer season is said to be agreeable, and there is a good theatre. The traveller who happens to visit it during the September fair will see a great display of cattle and a singular collection of costumes.

The old city is irregularly and badly built, and its narrow and dirty streets were inconvenient until the construction of the Marina, which is 1 m. long.

The *Cathedral* alone remains to mark the importance of Salerno in the middle ages; but it has been so much altered in recent times that its characteristic architecture has been destroyed. It was founded and dedicated to St. Matthew in 1084, by Robert Guiscard, who plundered Pæstum of its bas-reliefs, its columns of verde-antique and other ornaments, in order to embellish it. The quadrangle is surrounded by a peristyle of ancient columns, part of the spoils of Pæstum. In the centre formerly stood a granite basin, now in the Villa Reale at Naples. Round the enclosure are 14 ancient sarcophagi, converted by the Normans and their successors into Christian sepulchres. The bronze doors were erected by Landolfo Butromile, in 1099. The interior, modernised and whitewashed, is more remarkable for its Crypt and its historical tombs than for its architecture. The TOMBS include those, among others, of SIGELGAITA, the second wife of Robert Guiscard; ROGER BURSA, their son; DUKE WILLIAM, the son of Roger Bursa, at whose death the direct line of the Norman dukes became extinct; and Gregory VII., HILDEBRAND, who died here in 1085, the guest of Robert Guiscard, who survived him only two months. His last words commemorate his persecution by the Emperor

SALERNO.

Inn :—The *Vittoria*, good.
Salerno (16,000 Inhab.) is beautifully

Henry IV.: *Dilexi justitiam et odivi iniquitatem; propterea morior in exilio.* His tomb was restored in 1578 by the Archbishop Colonna, who wrote an inscription for it: on opening the vault, the body of the Pope is said to have been found perfect, and still clothed in the pontifical robes.

The two pulpits and the archbishop's throne, which are said to have been executed by order of John of Procida, are fine examples of the rich mosaic work which was introduced into Italy by Greek artists. The crypt, which is rich in ornament and mosaics, contains the *body of the Evangelist St. Matthew*, which is said to have been brought here from the East in 930. It contains also the tomb of MARGARET of ANJOU, Queen of Charles Durazzo and the mother of Ladislaus and Joanna II. The altar of St. Matthew and the Confessionals are the work of *Domenico Fontana*. The three antique sarcophagi in the ch. are singular ornaments for a religious edifice, and for the tombs of Christian prelates. Two of them, containing the bodies of archbishops of Salerno, represent the Triumphs of Bacchus and Ariadne; the third, which now forms the base of a monument erected in the last cent. to another archbishop, represents the Rape of Proserpine.

There are many other chs. in Salerno, but they contain nothing worthy of observation. In the Archbishop's stable are six columns, said to have been brought from Pæstum.

Salerno became a Roman colony under the empire, and was celebrated by the Latin poets for the beauty of its situation. In the history of the middle ages, it occupies a prominent place as the only port which the princes of Benevento possessed on the S. coast of Italy, and which they often made their permanent residence.

After the break-up of the Duchy of Benevento, Salerno had its own Lombard princes down to the middle of the 11th cent., when, after a siege of 8 months, it was captured by Robert Guiscard, who was wounded in the

breast during the attack. From this period it became one of the seats of the Norman government. The Parliament of Barons, by which Roger was declared King of Naples and Sicily, was held within its walls in 1130. In 1193, during the long war between Tancred and Henry VI., Henry had left the empress Constance, the daughter of King Roger, at Salerno, while he returned to Germany; but Tancred, in his absence, gained so many advantages over the forces left behind, that the people of Salerno, to ingratiate themselves with the king, delivered the empress into his hands. Tancred, who was her nephew, immediately sent her with all honour to Germany; but the Emperor, while appreciating this act of the king, punished the Salernitans for their breach of faith by razing their city to the ground. The princes of the house of Suabia restored the town in the following cent. It was the birth-place of John of Procida.

The fame of Salerno in the middle ages was founded chiefly by the *School of Medicine*, to which it gave its name. Petrarch calls it the *Fons Medicinæ*, and St. Thomas Aquinas mentions it as standing as pre-eminent in medicine as Paris was in science, or Bologna in law:—*Parisiis in scientiis, Salernum in medicina, Bononia in legibus, Aurelianum in auctoribus floruerunt.* "The treasures of Grecian medicine," says Gibbon, "had been communicated to the Arabian colonies of Africa, Spain, and Sicily; and in the intercourse of peace and war, a spark of knowledge had been kindled and cherished at Salerno, an illustrious city in which the men were honest and the women beautiful." The maxims of the School of Salerno were abridged in a string of aphorisms in Leonine verses of the 12th cent., and dedicated to the *Rex Anglorum* Edward the Confessor. As a specimen of this work we give the following eulogium of the virtues of sage tea:—

Cur moriatur homo, cui salvia crescit in horto?
Contra vim mortis non est medicamen in hortis?
Salvia salvatrix, naturæ conciliatrix,
Salvia cum ruta faciunt tibi pocula tuta.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Salernian doctors confined their prescriptions to these preparations of simples, or that their remedies were always of the same sort. The following is of a totally different character, and was no doubt more frequently followed:—

*Si nocturna tibi noceat potatio vini,
Hoc ter mane bibas iterum, et fuerit medicina.*

The school attained its greatest celebrity in the 12th cent. No person was allowed to practise medicine in the kingdom who had not been examined by this college. Proofs of legitimacy and of having studied medicine for seven years, were required from the candidates. The examination was public, and consisted of expositions of Galen, Hippocrates, and Avicenna; and after the examinations, the graduate was to practise for one year under a physician. Surgeons were to attend the medical course for a year previous to examination, and no druggist was allowed to dispense medicines unless he had received a certificate from the college.

The port of Salerno was commenced in 1260, by Manfred, who commissioned John of Procida to superintend the work. In 1318 it was completed by King Robert, but it is now almost filled up with sand.

Some of the public buildings, among which is the Palace of the Intendente, are remarkable for their architecture.

The lofty hill which rises immediately above the city is crowned by the extensive ruins of the *Citadel*, before which Robert Guiscard received his wound. The reader of Boccaccio will recollect that it is also the scene of the secret nuptials and tragical death of Sigismonda and Guiscardo, the one the daughter and the other the page of Tancred.

From Salerno excursions may be made to Pæstum, Amalfi, and Sorrento. The routes by which the two latter places may be reached have been described in our account of Amalfi. An excursion can also be made to Avellino (Rte. 148), and thence either return to

Naples by Monteforte, or proceed to Benevento by Montesarchio (Rte. 146).

PÆSTUM.

Of all the objects that lie within the compass of an Excursion from Naples, Pæstum is perhaps the most interesting. A journey to the South of Italy can hardly be considered complete if Pæstum has not been visited.

By the aid of the railway it is now easy to visit Pæstum from Naples. The best mode is to go to Nocera by an afternoon train, thence by a carriage to Cava or Salerno, and sleep there on the first night; on the second day to take a carriage to Pæstum, return to Salerno, or even to Nocera in time for the last train for Naples, or sleep there, and return on the third day to Naples by the same route, or vary it by combining the excursion with one to Amalfi and Sorrento. If Cava and Salerno have not been visited before, by going to Nocera by an early train there will be time on the 1st day to see the Ch. of S. Maria Maggiore (p. 235), the Monastery at Cava (p. 236), and the Cathedral at Salerno. The cost of a carriage with 2 horses from Nocera to Salerno is 12 carlini; the cost of one from Salerno to Pæstum is from 4 to 5 ducats. Travellers who are pressed for time, and wish to have a brief sight of the Temples, can perform the journey in a single day, starting by the earliest train to Nocera and posting thence to Pæstum and back.

The road from Salerno through Battipaglia to Pæstum is $4\frac{1}{2}$ posts, about 24 Eng. m., and is performed usually in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. From Eboli to Pæstum, by Persano, there is a road of 14 m.

On leaving Salerno the high-road to Calabria (Rte. 155) is followed as far as *Battipaglia*, a small village on the Tusciano, where the branch-road to Pæstum diverges on the rt. The route now lies across the unhealthy plain between the Tusciano and the *Sele*. This river, the *Silarus*, was formerly crossed by a bridge constructed by Murat, but destroyed by the floods; it must there-

Ground Plan of the Ruins of PÆSTUM in 1855.

REFERENCES.

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| 1. Tombs. | 12. Basilica. | 22. Marine Gate. |
| 2. Bridge. | 13. Porta Justitia. | 23. Fons Lupata. |
| 3. Porta Aurea. | 14. Lucinella. | 24. Remains of Columns. |
| 4. Small Temple, supposed to be of Ceres or Vesta. | 15. Pyramidal edifice. | 25. Circular edifice and Travertin deposits. |
| 5. Modern Church. | 16. Gate of the Syren, from the sculptured figure of a Syren. | 26. Modern Tower. |
| 6. Amphitheatre. | 17. Aqueduct. | 27. Traces of an Aqueduct. |
| 7. Supposed Temple of Peace. | 18. Cisterns. | 28. Site of the Ancient Port. |
| 8. Short Columns. | 19. Ruined Towers along the City walls. | 29. Modern Farm Buildings. |
| 9. Forum Pæstanum. | 20. Circular Mound. | 30. Travertin incrustations. |
| 10. Large Temple of Neptune. | 21. Secret Passages. | 31. Vestiges of the Ancient Streets. |
| 11. Circular excavation. | | 32. Modern Road. |

Circuit of the Walls, 4377 Yards.—Area within the Walls, 1,101,350 Square Yards.

fore be passed in a ferry-boat, a process which often causes a detention of half an hour. When increased by the rains, considerable inconvenience arises from the impossibility of conveying a carriage across in the boat; in this case travellers must endeavour to procure some means of conveyance on the other side of the river, or walk a distance of 4 miles.

The *Silarus* was celebrated in ancient times for its calcareous incrustations:

Nunc Silarus quos nutrit aquis, quo gurgite
tradunt

Duritiem lapidum mersis inolescere ramis.

SIL. ITAL. VIII. 582.

In flumine Silaro ultra Surrentum, non virgulta modo immersa, verum et folia lapidescunt.
—*PLINY*.

On the plain between this river and Pæstum Crassus defeated the army of Spartacus. Near its banks in the 15th cent. a battle was fought between the rebellious Barons and the troops of Ferdinand I. when the latter were defeated. N. of the junction of the Calore with the Sele, and between the two rivers, is the Royal Hunting-ground of *Persano*, backed by the range of *Monte Alburno*. It is 30 m. in circumference, and contains a villa residence.

After passing the Sele, prettily placed on the hills to the E. is seen *Capaccio Vecchio*. Its ancient Cathedral is almost the only building remaining. Higher up the hill is *Capaccio Nuovo*, a thriving village, where the inhabitants removed as a healthier spot. Soon after we discover the Temples. The plain extending from Battipaglia to Pæstum is tenanted by wild horses, buffaloes, swine and sheep, guarded by fierce dogs. The *Salso*, which formerly flowed by the walls of the city, is now choked with sand and calcareous deposits, and it overflows the plain, forming stagnant pools, the resort of herds of buffaloes. But within these 10 years cultivation has been creeping over the waste tract, owing chiefly to the industry of the inhab. of Capaccio Nuovo.

The origin of PÆSTUM, or POSEIDONIA as it was called previous to the Roman conquest, has been attributed by some

antiquaries to the Phœnicians, and to the Etruscans by others; while many have endeavoured to assign to it a more remote origin still. Yet the only historical account we have of its origin from Strabo is, that it was founded by a colony from Sybaris, probably when that city was in its highest prosperity. Strabo adds that it was originally founded close to the shore, whence it was afterwards removed inland. Its foundation must have taken place at least B.C. 600, for it was a flourishing colony when the Phœceans founded *Velia* in the reign of Cyrus, about 540 B.C., since Herodotus tells us that they employed a Posidonian as the architect of their city. After the defeat of Pyrrhus, B.C. 273, Posidonia shared the fate of all the possessions of the Lucanians, and became a Roman colony under the name of PÆSTUM. Athenæus tells us that the Posidonians, after the loss of their independence, and the abolition of their Greek customs, assembled annually at a solemn festival to revive the recollection, and weep in common over the loss, of their suppressed rites and language. Pæstum soon declined in importance as a Roman colony. It is indeed scarcely mentioned from this period to the era of the Latin poets. In the time of Strabo the atmosphere was already contaminated by malaria, and, as the population diminished, the cultivated plain gradually became converted into marsh-lands. The fall of the Roman empire hastened the ruin of the city. It was one of the first cities in S. Italy which embraced Christianity. The Saracens destroyed it in the 9th cent. The few remaining inhabitants, accompanied by their bishop, took refuge in the hills, and there founded the town of Capaccio Vecchio. Since that time the site has remained unoccupied. The ruins were despoiled by Robert Guiscard, to construct and enrich the Cathedral of Salerno.

The *ancient Walls* of the city, built of large masses of travertine, are still erect throughout their entire circumference. They form an irregular pentagon, $2\frac{6}{10}$ m. in circuit, and are in

many places 12 ft. high. Remains of 8 towers and 4 gateways may be traced; the E. gateway is almost perfect, and its arch, nearly 50 ft. high, is entire. Upon its keystones are the vestiges of two bas-reliefs, representing a syren and a dolphin; the style of sculpture in these reliefs, though much defaced, has given rise to many conjectures on their origin. Some remains of the *Aqueduct* from the neighbouring mountains may be seen outside this gateway, with some fragments of the pavement of the streets. From the construction of the walls, and especially of the gateway, it is evident that they are much more recent than the temples. In approaching Pæstum from Salerno, the area within its walls is entered by the N. gateway, outside which was a Necropolis, where several tombs containing Greek armour and vases have been discovered. One of the tombs recently opened has beautiful paintings on the walls.

The Temples.—These magnificent ruins are, with the exception of those of Athens, the most striking existing records of the genius and taste which inspired the architects of Greece. It is remarkable that they are not even alluded to by any ancient writer, although they are doubtless the most venerable examples of classical architecture in Italy. The principal and most ancient of these temples is the central one of the three, known as the

Temple of Neptune.—(Length of upper step of stylobate, 195 ft. 4 in.; breadth, 78 ft. 10 in.; height of columns, including capitals, 28 ft. 11 in.; diameter of columns at base, 6 ft. 10 in.; number of flutings, 24; entablature, 12 ft. 2 in. Cella: length, 90 ft.; breadth, 43 ft. 4 in. Columns of the cella: height, including capitals, 19 ft. 9 in.; diameter at base, 4 ft. 8 in.; number of flutings, lower range, 20; upper range, 16.) This temple, which is coeval with the earliest period of the Grecian emigration to the South of Italy, “possesses,” says Mr. Wilkins, “all the grand characteristics of that pre-eminent style of architecture. So-

lidity, combined with simplicity and grace, distinguish it from the other buildings. . . . Low columns with a great diminution of the shafts, bold projecting capitals, a massive entablature, and triglyphs placed at the angles of the zoophorus, are strong presumptive proofs of its great antiquity; the shafts of the columns diminish in a straight line from the base to the top, although at first sight they have the appearance of swelling in the middle.” This deception is caused by the decay of the stone in the lower part of the shafts. The temple of Neptune was hypæthral, or constructed with a cella open to the sky; not a single column is wanting, and the entablature and pediments are nearly entire. The building consists of two peristyles, separated by a wall; the outer peristyle has 6 columns in each front, and 12 in each flank exclusive of those at the angles; upon these 36 columns rest an architrave and frieze. The stylobate is a parallelogram of 3 steps; 5 other steps gave access to the cella, the floor of which is nearly 5 feet above the level of that of the peristyles. Part of the wall of the pronaos, in which the staircase was inserted, is still traceable in the S.E. angle of the cella, which was separated into three divisions by stories of smaller columns divided by a simple architrave; all the columns of the lower file, 14 on each side, still remain, and 7 of the upper—4 on the S. and 3 on the N. side. The stone of which the temple is constructed is Travertine, a calcareous deposit, which forms the surface of the plain: it is similar to the stone so generally used at Rome in the Coliseum, St. Peter’s, &c., and is full of petrified reeds and other aquatic plants. From the appearance of several columns, the entire edifice was covered with stucco, and painted, by which the cavities of the stone were concealed.

The Basilica, nearer to the S. gate and to the Silarus. (Length of upper step of stylobate, 179 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 80 ft.; height of columns, including capitals, 21 ft.; diameter at base, 4 ft. 9 in.; number of flutings, 20.)—The

second temple in point of size and importance is generally called the Basilica, although it by no means corresponds with the usual construction of such an edifice. It is pseudo-dipteral (wanting the interior range of columns), and differs from every other building known, by having 9 columns in each front. Mr. Wilkins considers that this building is coeval with the Temple of Ceres; and that both exhibit a departure from the simple style of ancient architecture. The temple has a peristyle of 50 columns, having 9 in the fronts, and 16 in the flanks. The interior is divided into two parts by a range of columns parallel to the sides, of which only 3 remain; the first of these is supported by 2 steps, which have been considered conclusive evidence of the existence of a cella. Of the entablature, the architrave alone remains, with some small fragments of the frieze; the pediments have altogether disappeared. Among the peculiarities of this edifice it may be mentioned that the shafts of the columns diminish from base to top in a curve; the capitals differ from those of any known temple, both in the form of the ovolo and the necking below it; the lower part of the ovolo is generally ornamented with sculpture, and the antæ of the pronaos diminish like the columns, and have a singular projecting capital. The existence of a cella, and the division of the building into two parts, are regarded as satisfactory proofs that this edifice was neither a basilica nor an atrium, but a temple, dedicated probably to two divinities. This edifice is also built of travertin.

Temple of Vesta, sometimes called the *Temple of Ceres* (Length of the upper step of stylobate, 107 ft. 10 in.; breadth, 47 ft. 7 in.; height of columns, including capitals, 20 ft. 4 in.; diameter at base, 4 ft. 2 in.; number of flutings, 20; number of flutings in columns of pronaos, 24; supposed width of cella, 25 ft.).—This is the smallest temple, and the nearest to the Salerno gate. It is hexastyle peripteral; the peristyle is composed of 34 columns, of which 6 are in the fronts and 11 in the flanks, exclusive of the angles. Of the enta-

blature, the architrave alone is entire; the W. pediment remains, and part of the E., with a fragment of the frieze. Within the peristyle it seems to have contained an open vestibule, a cella, and a sanctuary. The shafts of the columns of the peristyle diminish in a straight line; the intervals are little more than a diameter; the mouldings of the upper part, and the triglyphs, with one exception in the centre of the E. front, have all disappeared in consequence of the scaling of the sandstone of which they are built. The columns of the vestibule differ from those of the peristyle in the number of their flutings, and by having circular bases; but nothing remains of them beyond the bases of 4, and a small portion of the shafts. The walls of the cella are destroyed.

“Approaching these temples from the solitary beach,” says the author of ‘Notes on Naples,’ “their huge dusky masses standing alone amidst their mountain wilderness, without a vestige nigh of any power that could have reared them, they look absolutely supernatural. Their grandeur, their gloom, their majesty—there is nothing like the scene on the wide earth. . . . And thus are preserved, for transmission to after generations, relics of the art and refinement and civilisation of bygone times, as sublime as Homer’s verse: and fitly they stand amidst Homeric scenes. The Tyrrhene waters wash their classic shores, and, blue and misty through the morning haze, lies the Syren isle of Leucosia off the Posidian point. Minerva’s foreland is athwart the sea; and, if Oscan tales are sooth, the Trojan hero landed here at the Posidianian port.”

The Amphitheatre, &c.—Between the Temples of Neptune and Vesta, there are traces of three buildings: the eastern was an Amphitheatre, as its form indicates; the second is a pile of ruins, with a broken entablature, capitals, and pilasters, supposed to be the remains of a Circus or *Theatre*. A little W. of the Amphitheatre, marked by the inequality of the ground, are the ruins of another edifice, discovered

in 1830, and supposed to be those of a *Roman* building, to which the name of Temple of Peace has been given.

Pæstum was celebrated by the Latin poets for the beauty and fragrance of its roses, which flowered twice in the year :—

Atque equidem, extremo ni jam sub fine laborum
Vela traham, et terris festinem advertere
proram;
Forsitan et pingues hortos quæ cura colendi
Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Pæsti.
VIRGIL. *Georg.* IV. 116.

Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Pæsti.
OVID. *Metam.* XV. 708.

Propertius mentions them in a beautiful passage, as an instance of mortality :—

Vidi ego odorati victura rosaria Pæsti
Sub matutino cocta jacere noto.
Eleg. IV. 5, 59.

Ausonius records their freshness at sunrise from personal observation :—

Vidi Pæstano gaudere rosaria cultu
Exoriente novo roscida Lucifero.
Idyll. XIV.

These roses have disappeared ; though a few plants may be found near the ruins of the temples, flowering regularly in May, which Mr. Hogg states agree best with the *Rosa Borreri*. (Linn. Tr. vol. xii.) The violets of Pæstum were also as celebrated as its roses. Martial commemorates them in the same passage with the honey of Hybla :—

Audet facundo qui carmina mittere Nervæ,
Pallia donavit glaucina Cosme tibi.
Pæstano violas, et cana ligustra colono,
Hyblæis apibus Corsica mella dabit.
Epigr. Lib. IX. 27.

The acanthus grows luxuriantly within the precincts of the temples and around them.

It has been frequently stated that the ruins of Pæstum remained unknown until late in the last cent. The absurdity of such a story may be estimated by the fact that the town of Capaccio, where the bishop and his clergy resided, looks down upon the Temples ; and that the only road affording a communication between Salerno and the town of *Vallo* and the district

of the *Cilento*, always passed by Pæstum and close to the ruins.

The spot where Mr. Hunt and his wife were murdered in 1824, is on the road to Eboli. They had slept at that town, and his servant had placed on a table near the window the contents of a dressing-case, which were mounted in silver, and Mrs. Hunt's jewels. A girl belonging to the inn saw them, and spread the report that an Englishman, carrying with him enormous treasures, was going to Pæstum, upon which 18 men set out from Eboli, to intercept the spoil. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, after visiting the Temples, were returning in an open calèche, when they were stopped about 3 m. from Pæstum. Mr. Hunt at first showed some resistance, but his wife having implored of him to surrender at once, he stooped to take the dressing-case lying at the bottom of the carriage. One of the brigands, who was at the window of the carriage, fancying that Mr. Hunt was going to seize the pistols, instantly fired ; the ball mortally wounded Mr. Hunt and his wife. Another of the brigands exclaimed, "What have you done?" and the murderer coolly answered, "*Ciò ch'è fatto è fatto.*" These facts were brought out by the judicial investigation, the result of which was that 17 out of the 18 robbers were identified by a shepherd boy, who witnessed the whole affair while concealed in a thicket. These men were executed, and the 18th confessed on his death-bed.

Near the *Portus Alburnus*, at the mouth of the Silarus, was the celebrated Temple erected in honour of Juno Argiva, by Jason and the Argonauts : its situation is placed by Strabo on the l. bank of the river, and on the rt. by Pliny ; the best topographers coincide in the position assigned to it by Strabo.

THE LUCANIAN COAST.

Travellers desirous of extending their researches further S., along the shores of ancient Lucania, will find a new road, connecting Salerno with Vallo,

which will enable them to prolong their journey from Pæstum.

This road leaves Pæstum, and proceeds inland to the village of *Prignano*. Beyond it is *Torchiarà*, where a horse-path diverges from the main road to *Agropoli*, a fishing town picturesquely situated in one of the last inlets of the Gulf of Salerno. It was the retreat of the Saracens after they were defeated at the *Garigliano*. S. of it, beyond *Castellabate* (2300 Inhab.), is the *Punta di Licosa*, the S. promontory of the Gulf of Salerno, the *Promontorium Posidium* of the ancients, on which the Romans had several villas. The island off this point still retains in the name of *Licosa* its ancient name, *Leucosia*, so called from one of the Syrens. The country between *Prignano* and *Vallo* is thickly interspersed with villages, and clothed with oak and chestnut-trees.

The road, after leaving *Torchiarà*, passes through the small village of *Rotino*, and crosses the *Alento*, the ancient *Heles*, called a *nobilis amnis* by *Cicero*; it follows its l. bank for a short distance, and passes below the village of *Sala di Gioi*. Near this is the *Monte della Stella*, supposed to mark the site of *Petilia*, the capital of *Lucania*: on the summit several ruins are still visible.

VALLO, about 20 m. from *Pæstum*, the capital of a district, is an agricultural town of 8000 Inhab.; it contains little to interest the traveller except its scenery, and the places of classical interest in the neighbourhood. About 2 m. from the mouth of the *Alento*, and 8 m. from *Vallo*, is a lofty insulated hill, called *Castellammare della Bruca*, supposed to mark the site of

VELIA, a colony founded by the *Phocæans* after their evacuation of *Cor-sica* (B.C. 540). It was famous for the *Eleatic school* of philosophy, founded by *Zeno* the disciple of *Parmenides*. After it became a Roman colony, *Paulus Æmilius* was ordered there by his physicians, and derived great benefit from the air. *Cicero* frequently resided in it with his friends *Trabatius* and *Talna*; and *Horace* tells his friend *Numenius Vala*, that he was recommended by his

physician to visit it or *Salerno* for a disorder in his eyes:—

Quæ sit hyems *Velia*, quod cælum, *Vala*,
Salerni,
Quorum hominum regio, et qualis via;
nam mihi *Baias*
Musa supervacuas *Antonius*.

Epist. l. xv.

On the summit of the hill are extensive remains of walls, built of polygonal masses of stone at the base, and covered with more recent superstructures of brick: many of the bricks bear Greek characters. About 15 m. further down the coast is the promontory which still retains, as the *Punta di Palinuro*, the name of the pilot of *Æneas*, which the *Cumæan Sibyl* promised that it should eternally preserve. A ruin between *Pisciotta* and the promontory still bears the name of the *Sepolero di Palinuro*:—

Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo solemniam
mittent:

Æternumque locus *Palinuri* nomen habebit.

Æn. vi. 380.

The rivers *Molpa* and *Mingardo* fall into the sea on the E. side of this promontory. Not far from the *Molpa*, the *Melfes* of *Pliny*, are some ruins which are supposed to mark the site of a city founded by the Roman emigrants before they removed to *Amalfi* (page 224). Near it is a cavern called *La Grotta delle Osse*, from the number of bones which it contains, and which *Antonini*, in his work on *Lucania*, regards as those of the seamen of the Roman fleet wrecked here on its return from *Africa* during the consulate of *Cnæus Servilius Cæpio* and *Sempronius Blæsus*, B.C. 254, a disaster which compelled *Rome* to renounce for a time the sovereignty of the seas. Recent researches have shown that these bones belong chiefly to ruminating animals.

Beyond the *Mingardo* is the small village of *Camerota*, and 10 m. E. of it, the town of *POLICASTRO*, which gives the name to the Gulf. It has never recovered the sack it sustained from *Barbarossa* in 1544. It is supposed to stand upon the site of the ancient *Pyrus* or *Buxentum*, a colony from *Rhegium*, whose name is preserved by

the *Busento*, a river that flows into the sea $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Policastro. 8 m. S.E. of the latter town is *Sapri*, where several ruins and vestiges of a port are supposed to mark the site of the *Scidrus* of Herodotus, where the Sybarites settled after the destruction of their city.

From *Sapri* a path of 12 m. falls into the high road to Calabria, near Lagonegro (Rte. 155).

III.

SARNO, PALMA, NOLA.

A branch of the Caserta Rly., starting from the Cancellò Stat., leads direct to Nola, which can therefore be easily visited from Naples. But the traveller who spends the summer at Castellammare or at Sorrento, by following a different rte., may visit at the same time Sarno and Palma. From Scafati or from Pagani, to either of which he may go by rly., a road traverses the plain to Sarno through the village of S. Valentino, whose ch., with its clustered cupolas, resembles a Turkish mosque.

7 m. *Sarno* (from Scafati), a fine but rather unhealthy town, with 11,000 Inhab., is crowned by the picturesque ruin of its mediæval castle, once the principal stronghold of its Count Francesco Coppola, during the conspiracy of the barons against Ferdinand of Aragon, and now a favourite subject for the pencil of the artist. It takes its name from the river Sarno, which gushes from the rock on the N. of the town in a clear and abundant stream. Here Walter de Brienne, the son-in-law of Tancred, died a prisoner in 1205, from the wounds received in his expedition against Frederick II. Between Sarno and Palma are the remains of the Roman aqueduct which supplied Naples and Misenum with the waters of the Sabato (page 70).

4 m. *Palma*, prettily situated on a hill opposite to Ottaiano, on the lower slopes of the hills that encircle Vesuvius. There is a large feudal mansion belonging to the King of Naples, situated at the foot of a wooded hill,

on which are the ruins of an extensive castle.

The route from Torre dell' Annunziata through the village of Poggiomarino, though shorter than the former, is less agreeable, in consequence of the deep sand which covers the plain of this side of Vesuvius; it joins the former road at Palma, about 10 m. from Torre.

4 m. *NOLA*, an episcopal city, of 12,000 Inhab., in the open plain, still retains the name and site of one of the most ancient cities of Campania, famous for the resistance offered by its fortress to Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ:—

. . . Pœno non pervia Nola.

Sil. It. viii. 536.

It was the place where Augustus died, A.D. 14. This event took place, according to Tacitus, in the same house and chamber in which his father Octavius had expired. Nola has supplied the museums of Europe with one of the most valuable classes of Fictile Vases of the Archaic period. These vases, known by the name of Nolano-Egyptian, and of which there are three magnificent examples in the Museo Borbonico, resemble those of Corinth in their general character, and are supposed to have been introduced by the Corinthian potters, Eucheir and Eupigrammos, who were brought into Italy by Demaratus about 600 years B.C. The material of the Nolan vases is a pale yellow clay; the figures are painted in maroon, some of the accessories are marked with a crimson pigment, the inner markings and details being frequently picked out with the point of a graver. Nola has also enriched the cabinets of numismatists with an immense quantity of coins, most of which bear the epigraph ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ, a sufficient proof that the city was founded by a Greek colony. The interesting inscription in the Oscan language, known as the *Cippus Abellanus*, which was found near Atella, is preserved in the Museum of the Seminary at Nola. In the 5th centy. Nola became celebrated for the discovery of church bells, which are said by Polydore Virgil and others to have been invented by

Paulinus, bishop of the city. From this circumstance the church bell is supposed to have been called *Campana* in low Latinity, a name derived from the province of Campania, in which the city is situated. Nola was the birthplace of *Giordano Bruno*, the Dominican philosopher, who fled to England after he had become dissatisfied with his own church, and afterwards to Helmstadt, where he was protected by the Duke of Brunswick. On his return to Italy he was arrested at Padua, and burnt at the stake at Rome, in 1600, on the charge of heresy and atheism. Two of his works, including his very rare *Satire on Mythology*, entitled *Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante*, were dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney. *Merliano*, the sculptor, better known as *Giovanni da Nola*, was also born at Nola in 1478.

THE DISTRICT WEST OF NAPLES.

I.

POZZUOLI, BAÏÆ, MISENUM, CUMÆ, LITERNUM, PHLEGRÆAN FIELDS, ASTRONI, LAKE OF AGNANO, ETC.

The volcanic region which lies between the Gulf of Naples and the Bay of Gaeta, bounded on the E. by the promontory of Posilipo, is one of the most hallowed grounds of classical Italy. There is scarcely a spot in the whole district which is not identified with the poetical mythology of Greece, or associated with some name familiar in the history of Rome.

In every part of the district, as in that which surrounds Vesuvius, some of the local antiquaries, especially Martorelli and Mazzocchi, see a permanent record of the Phœnician colonisation of these coasts, in the names of the cities, the lakes, the hills, the headlands, and the islands which lie beyond them; names which commemorate some local peculiarity. Thus, according to them, Puteoli is derived from the Syriac *פתולי* *Petuli*, "contention" (rendered by the term "wrestlings" in the 8th verse of the 30th chapter of Genesis);

confirming the statement of Strabo that the fertility of the soil caused frequent struggles for its possession. Avernus is derived from *עורון* *Evoron*, "blindness, or darkness." Lucrinus, from *לקרן* *Lēkeren*, "at the horn," or *port*, a term which explains the expression *κέρας Ὠκεανῶς*, applied to it by Hesiod. Phlegra, and Phlegræus, from *פלא גרה* *Phle Gēroh*, "wonderful strife," a name appropriate to a tract which was the scene of the wars of the giants and the gods, which Polybius and Strabo have recorded as one of the ancient traditions of the country. Cumæ, from *קומה* *Komoh*, "an elevated place;" a word constantly used in the Scriptures in the same sense. Baia, from *בויה* *Boiah* or *Bo-Jah*, a compound word, signifying, literally, "in it, God," or the "seat of deity." Bauli, from *בועל* *Boal*, "the height." Misenum, from *משן* *Meshen*, a "pointed rock." Elysium, from *עלם* *Eles*, "joy," or "rejoicing." Acheron, from *עכור* *Achor*, "trouble," a word which occurs in the same sense in the 7th chapter of Joshua. Liternum, from *לחרנה* *Liternoh*, "wild fowl," for which the neighbouring woods were so famous that the Romans called them the *Sylva Gallinaria*. Prochyta, from *פרחת* *Per-rochoth*, "eruptions." Pithecusa, from *אש פתח* *Pethah-aish*, "open fire." Epomeus, from *הפחם* *Epechom*, "burning coal." Typhæus, from *תאפה* *Ty-ophe*, "what is baked by fire." Arimos, the *ἐν Ἀρίμοις* of Homer, from which Virgil derived his *Inarime*, from *הרים* *Airim*, "breaking forth." Vesuvius, from *בו שוביב* *Vo Seveev*, the place of flame; or, more literally, "in it, flame." Herculaneum, from *הרה קליא* *Horoh Kalie*, "pregnant with fire." Pompeii, from *פום פיה* *Pum Peeah*, "the mouth of a burning furnace." Summanus, one of the surnames of Jupiter, perpetuated by the present Monte Somma, from *שמן* *Somman*, "the obscure," or "the shady." Stabia, from *שטף* *Seteph* or *Sheteph*, "the overflow," or the "inundated." Surrentum, from *שירנהים* *Shyr Nehym*, or "the Song of La-

mentation," in allusion to the plaintive song which the early poets assigned to the three daughters of the Achelous. Capri, from כפרים *Cephorim*, or "the villages," a record of the two villages mentioned by Strabo as having existed in times anterior to his own. This supposed Phœnician colonisation, however, supported only by vague etymological derivations, is now generally discarded by antiquaries.

The priesthood of the earliest Greek colonists took advantage of the mysterious terrors inspired by the volcanic phenomena, to engraft upon them the popular features of their mythology. Nothing was so calculated to excite the imagination of a poetical people as the craters of the Phlegrean Fields. It was natural that the priests of Cumæ should invest them with a superstitious character, and that the poets should borrow their imagery from them. Regarding the subject in this light, we may recognise the sources of many of the fables enshrined in the poetry of Greece and Rome. The priests of Avernus, pronouncing their oracles from the caves and secret passages of the woods which clothed its banks, became the Cimmerians dwelling among the darkness of a sunless region. The contests of the first colonists for the possession of the soil, amidst the constant manifestations of volcanic action, suggested the idea of the giants warring against the gods. The convulsions of Ischia typified the struggles of Typhæus under the rocks of Inarime; the lakes, the forests, the caverns, the mephitic vapours, the nocturnal fires, and the subterranean murmurs of the continent supplied, in all their variety, the well-known features of the Grecian Hades. The craters of the district were peculiarly calculated to suggest the minuter features of the Greek Inferno. The fountains of heated water would suggest the idea of the ever burning Phlegethon; the smouldering fires of the semi-extinct craters would suggest the horrors of Tartarus; the caves and tunnels of the mountains would represent the avenues of Orcus; while the brighter scenes of natural

beauty, made more beautiful by contrast, would inspire the idea of Elysium. Thus the external features of the country engrafted on historical traditions, became the source of the most popular fables of antiquity.

The Italian antiquaries have endeavoured to define the actual scenes of the demonology of Homer, and to map the progress of Æneas through the mystic regions of the dead. But Homer in all his mythological descriptions left the localities purposely undefined; and although Virgil, blending the creations of his great master with the tradition of the Cumæan Sibyl and other local superstitions, makes Æneas travel in person through the world of spirits, it is impossible to suppose that he intended to describe the actual features or topography of the scene. The localities have retained their ancient names with scarcely any change, and will retain them for ever, associated with the legends of mythology, and the most glorious poetry which ever touched the heart of man.

Independently of the charm with which fable and poetry have thus invested the district, every bay and promontory on the coast is crowded with reminiscences of the greatest names in Roman history. The masters of the world were here content to share the possession of a single acre; the orators and philosophers sought the luxuries of a residence in scenes which combined the beauties of nature with the refinements of aristocratic life; and the patrician matrons of the empire did not disdain to share in the dissipations of Baïæ. What reflections are evoked by the mere mention of Hannibal, Scipio, Lucullus, Marius, Sylla, Pompey, Cæsar, Brutus, Antony, Augustus, and Agrippa! What pictures crowd upon the memory by the recollection of Tiberius, Nero, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius! And if we add to these the names of the men of letters whose memories still linger on the shores of Misenum and Posilipo, we shall have to associate with Homer and with Virgil, the names of Pindar, Cicero, Horace, Lucretius, Livy, the two Plinys, Martial, Seneca, Phædrus,

Athenæus, Silius Italicus, and Statius. Last, but dearest to the Christian traveller, of all the personal reminiscences we shall mention, is that of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, who finished at Puteoli his long and perilous voyage from Cæsarea, accompanied by St. Luke, by Aristarchus of Thessalonica, and by other prisoners whom Agrippa had sent with them to Rome under the care of the centurion Julius. At Puteoli, St. Paul was hospitably received by his countrymen belonging to the Tyrian quarter in that city, and remained with them a week before he went onwards to Rome.

Carriages.—The hire of a carriage from Naples to the Lake of Fusaro, returning by Baiæ, is 4 piastres. The best plan is, after reaching Bagnoli by either of the Posilipo roads, to drive through Pozzuoli to the Arco Felice, Cumæ, and the Lake of Fusaro; thence descend to Baiæ, and drive to the Piscina Mirabilis and to Miniscola; and after taking some refreshment in a small house commanding a fine view of the opposite promontory of Misenum, return to Baiæ, drive along the Lucrine Lake to the Sibyl's Cave near Lake Avernus, and return along the sea shore to Pozzuoli, whence, if there is time, the Solfatara may also be visited. To effect this it will be necessary to start early. If a *cicerone* be taken from Naples, his fee is 12 carlini. Competent persons may always be obtained at the great hotels, who will save the traveller from all trouble with the local guides.

The old Roman road from Naples to Puteoli, called the *Via Puteolana*, or *Via Antiniana*, proceeded through Antignano and Il Vomero, to the point where the hill is pierced by the Grotta di Posilipo. When it reached that point it descended to Fuorigrotta, and proceeded thence over the Monti Leucogei and Monte Olibano to Pozzuoli, where it joined the consular road called the *Via Campana*, a branch of the Domitian Way from Rome to Misenum. The ancient pavement can still be seen in some places.

Between Bagnoli and Pozzuoli there

are many evidences of the changes in the relative level of the sea and land on the shores of this bay. The ancient cliff, which is of the older stratified volcanic tufa, is now separated from the sea by a low strip of cultivated land, composed of submarine deposits, containing an abundance of shells, of species which still exist in the Mediterranean. This deposit consists of horizontal beds of tufa containing imbedded fragments of pumice, obsidian, and trachyte, alternating with beds of sea-rolled fragments and ferruginous sand, containing the marine shells. In these beds are also fragments of mosaic pavements, and bones of animals, showing that they have been raised since the Roman times. In some places the surface of the deposit is 20 ft. above the present level of the sea; in others it is so low that it is necessary to protect it by a wall, as the sea is now encroaching upon it. Mr. Babbage observed the wave-mark in the ancient cliff at the height of 32 ft. above the present sea-level, and found the cliff itself, along the line of that wave-mark, bored by lithodomi, the shells of which are still visible in the perforations they have drilled.

The road to Pozzuoli is very interesting. Beyond Bagnoli it cuts through the Monte Olibano, the *Opos Bávos* or the trachytic lava ejected by the ancient eruptions of the Solfatara, which recalls the lost city of *Allibæ*, of which so many silver coins have been discovered in the neighbourhood, and the site of which is supposed to be covered by the eruption of 1198. The lava of Olibano entered the sea with a front not less than a quarter of a mile broad, and upwards of 70 ft. high. It rests upon a stratum of scorïa and pumice. On the summit of the hill may be seen the specus or water-course of the Julian Aqueduct, which traversed the mountain in its passage from Capodimonte to Misenum.

POZZUOLI.

Ciceroni.—On entering Pozzuoli, the traveller will be beset by *ciceroni* and

by dealers in antiquities. For years the town has enjoyed the reputation of manufacturing these articles, which are made with considerable skill, and are buried in damp earth to give them the stains of age. The traveller should avoid making any purchases on the spot, however real the objects may appear. The *Cicerone* for Pozzuoli and its neighbourhood expects from 8 to 10 carlini, according to the number of the party; but if the traveller has brought a competent person from Naples, he had better let him pay the established fees to the different custodi, and thus protect himself from the importunities of the local guides. 2 carlini is the usual fee for a party, at all the places in this district which have separate custodi.

POZZUOLI is situated on a point of land formed by the older tufa of the district, on the N. shore of the gulf. The earliest Cumæan colonists called it Puteoli, a name subsequently changed into that of *Dicæarchia*, in testimony, as Festus tells us, of the just principles of its government: *quod ea civitas quondam iustissime regebatur*. About 500 years before the Christian era, this Cumæan colony was augmented by one from Samos. Three centuries later, the Romans made it the emporium of their eastern commerce, and restored the name of *Puteoli*. In the Second Punic War, the city was fortified by the Consul Fabius, whom the Roman Senate had sent with 6000 men to defend it against Hannibal, which he did with success. After the Social War it became a Roman municipium. Cicero describes it as a little Rome, *pusilla Roma*, and in one of his epistles to Atticus, calls the neighbouring coast *Puteolana et Cumana regna*. Augustus made it a Roman colony. Nero gave it the title of *Puteoli Augusta*; Vespasian added to this the epithet *Flavia*, and restored the roads of the district as an acknowledgment of the support the city had given him against Capua, which had embraced the cause of Vitellius. Strabo describes it as being, in his time, a place of extensive commerce with Alexandria,

a statement confirmed by numerous inscriptions discovered in the town, and relating to the merchants trading with Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. Two of these inscriptions are among the most important historical monuments found in Southern Italy. They are written in Greek capitals on two slabs, and are supposed to date from the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The first is a letter from "the Tyrians dwelling in Puteoli" to the senate and people of "Tyre, the metropolis of Phœnicia." The second is the senate's answer. The letter reminds the senate of the ancient superiority of the Tyrian station, or as we should now say the Tyrian *Factory* at Puteoli, to the other stations in the city, both in magnificence and magnitude. It represents the diminished number of its members, the tax imposed by the Roman government for permission to reside, the necessary expense of maintaining the sacrifices and worship of the paternal deities in the Temples, the cessation of fees from navigators and merchants, the neglect of the station at Rome to contribute its share to the cost of the Puteoli establishment, and the heavy tax recently laid upon it by the city in requiring the station to defray the expenses of the games of the Buthysia. The answer of the senate requires the Roman station to pay the accustomed contribution. A fact which may be gathered from this Tyrian correspondence is that the Phœnicians had only two stations in Italy, one at Puteoli and one at Rome. St. Luke, therefore, in his narrative of St. Paul's voyage, could truly say that they found "brethren" in both cities.

During the period of the Roman rule the city was frequented by the patricians of the capital on account of its mineral waters. The existing ruins prove that the city must have extended at that period nearly to the Solfatara. This prosperity was arrested by the fall of the Roman Empire. With the loss of its commerce the city rapidly declined. In the 5th cent. it was plundered by Alaric, Genseric and Totila; and what they spared was destroyed

by earthquakes or submerged by the subsidence of the land. In the 9th cent. the Dukes of Benevento reduced the city once more to ruins; in the 10th it was seized by the Saracens; in the 11th, it suffered from the eruption of the Solfatara; in the 15th it was damaged by the earthquake of 1456; in the 16th it was attacked by the Turks. But shortly before this last invasion, a more fatal enemy, the eruption which formed the Monte Nuovo, had desolated the entire district, and the city, long infected with malaria in the summer season, had been abandoned by the bulk of its inhabitants. From this disaster Pozzuoli has never recovered. After the terror caused by the upheaval of Monte Nuovo had somewhat subsided, Don Pedro de Toledo, in order to encourage the inhabitants to return to the deserted site, built the fortified palace now used as the barracks, and employed the pupils of Raphael to decorate it with frescoes, in imitation of those which had just been discovered in the tombs of the Via Consularis. The viceroy also induced his friend, the great Andrea Doria, to occupy a villa in the town. But the results of these efforts were merely temporary, and the unhealthiness of the site, which had so fatally decimated the French army under D'Aubigny and Montpensier, deterred any attempt to revive Pozzuoli as a summer watering-place. At the present time it presents few indications of its ancient prosperity. Although still an episcopal see, and the chief town of a distretto, its pop. is under 8000. Pozzuoli was the scene of the last debaucheries and miserable death of Sylla. Cicero in his Oration *pro Plancius*, tells us that, on landing at Puteoli flushed with the success of his Sicilian quæstorship, the idlers at the baths, instead of congratulating him on the brilliancy of his administration, were so ignorant of his honours that one of them asked him when he had left Rome? and what was the news there? *Cui cum respondissem, me a provincia decedere; etiam mehercules, in-*

quit, ut opinor ex Africa. In the 12th centy. King Roger, and in the 13th Frederick II. resided here for the benefit of the waters. In the 15th centy. the Duke de Montpensier, the viceroy of Charles VIII., died here after the capitulation of Aversa, a prisoner on parole to Gonsalvo de Cordova (Oct. 5, 1495); and a few years afterwards his son was so overcome with grief at the sight of the tomb, that he fell dead upon the spot.

The Cathedral, dedicated to S. Proculus, is the Roman Temple erected and dedicated by L. Calpurnius to Augustus. The architect, as an inscription records, was L. Cocceius. The building still retains abundant evidence of its origin in its massive masonry of white marble, and in the 6 Corinthian columns built into the lateral wall. The bodies of S. Proculus, and of two other saints, are here preserved, and are the objects of especial veneration. Besides the Duke de Montpensier and his son, *Pergolesi*, the eminent composer, lies buried within its walls.

The Piazza Maggiore contains a consular statue, bearing the name of Q. *Flavius Mavortius Lollianus*; it was found in 1704, without the head: the present one, although antique, is a recent addition. The modern statue records the public services of the Bishop de Leon y Cardenas, viceroy of Sicily under Philip III. *The Piazza della Malva* is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient quay. In it was found, during Addison's visit in 1693, the marble pedestal with bas-reliefs of the 14 cities of Asia, now in the Museo Borbonico, where are also the 5 Arabic inscriptions found in the walls of some houses, recording the gratitude of the Saracens for the peaceful home which they enjoyed here in the 11th and 12th cents.

The Temple of Jupiter Serapis or Serapeon. Falconi, in his account of the formation of Monte Nuovo in 1538, mentions, among the effects of the eruption, the retirement of the sea from the shores of the Bay of Baiæ, and the appearance of two springs "in the

ruins recently uncovered, the one of hot salt water in front of the house which was the queen's, the other of cold and tasteless water, on the shore nearer to the mountain." These ruins are those now known as the Serapeon. Don Pedro de Toledo, who built a palace after the eruption, on what was probably the site of "the queen's house," made no attempt to uncover the ruins, which after his death were forgotten. The site became overgrown with trees and brushwood, so that in the last cent. the building was no longer to be seen. In 1750, when the Toledo Palace was converted into barracks, the upper part of three columns were observed projecting above the soil, amidst the bushes which had so long concealed them. Charles III. gave orders that they should be disinterred. The result was the discovery of an edifice rich in costly marbles, and filled with such quantities of broken sculpture as to suggest the idea that it had been the general depository for the fragments and ruins of all the temples in the city when the heathen edifices were suppressed. This building, which has excited more interest among men of science than any other ruin in Italy, consists of a quadrilateral atrium surrounded with chambers, and a circular temple in the centre. The court is 140 ft. long and 122 ft. wide; the main entrance is in the S.W. side, which is next the sea, by a doorway of a central and two lateral passages, forming a sort of vestibule supported by six pilasters. The court was surrounded internally by a portico of 48 columns, partly of marble and partly granite, beneath which were 32 small chambers, of which 16 were entered from the court, and 16 from the outside, without any apparent communication with the interior. The remains of stairs prove that they had an upper story. The chambers in the angles of the N.E. side, are twice the size of the others; they have channels in their walls for the passage of water, and are surrounded by marble seats supported by dolphins. When first discovered they were lined with marble. Be-

tween the two large chambers the wall of the building is recessed, so as to form a semicircular niche. In front of this was a pronaos of 6 Corinthian columns and 2 pilasters, which appear, from the broken sculpture found near them, to have supported a richly decorated frieze, and to have been the loftiest portion of the edifice. Three of these columns are still erect, though slightly out of the perpendicular; they are cut out of a single block of cipolino, 40 ft. 3 in. high; one of them is cracked nearly in the centre, the other two are entire. The three other columns now fallen lie in fragments on the ground. The court itself was paved with marble. Beneath it, at the depth of 6 ft., a more ancient pavement of mosaic has been discovered, with a channel underneath it for carrying off the water of the springs. In the middle of the court was a circular temple, elevated 3 ft. above the floor of the court, and surrounded by a peristyle of 16 Corinthian columns of African marble, which were removed to decorate the theatre of the Palace at Caserta. Between the pedestals, which still remain, are small cylindrical vases, with spiral flutings, which are supposed to have been used to hold the lustral waters or the blood of the victims. It was entered by four flights of steps, facing the four sides of the building; two of them have bronze rings, for the purpose, it is supposed, of holding the bulls for the sacrifices. The pavement inclined towards the centre, where there was a perforated stone for carrying off the blood. In this area was found a rectangular altar, with a channel in the side for the same purpose. In front of the large columns of the pronaos were pedestals for statues, and smaller pedestals were placed between the columns of the portico. The building, in all essential points, has an identity of arrangement with the Iscon at Pompeii, and with the Serapeon at Alexandria, as it is described in the *Historia Ecclesiastica* of Rufinus. In two inscriptions found on the pedestals in front of the two central columns of

the pronaos, and relating to the restorations by Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus, the building is mentioned as the *Ædes* of Serapis, a term which occurs also in the Iseon at Pompeii. Other inscriptions were seen by Martorelli and Paolini on the pilasters at the entrance, with the words *Dusari sacrum*, Dusaris being the Phœnician Bacchus, the Osiris or Serapis of the Egyptians. In the semicircular niche was found the statue of Serapis now in the Museum. The Greek inscriptions in which the Tyrian merchants refer to the expense of maintaining their "paternal worship in the Temples," supply authentic evidence that the worship of the Egyptian divinity existed here as late as the 2nd centy. In spite of these facts, and of the existence of the Iseon at Pompeii, some antiquaries have questioned whether the Egyptian worship was tolerated at this period, and have argued, from the channels for conveying water, that the building was a mere establishment of Baths, forgetting the statements of Apuleius and Arnobius, that water was as necessary as fire in the service of the Egyptian temples.

The *Physical Changes* of which the ruin presents so remarkable a memorial, have been the subject of even more disputes than the architectural character of the edifice. The three cipollino columns of the pronaos of the cella present a history of these changes in characters which every one may read, and which no controversy can alter. This history comprises two distinct epochs, one of subsidence and submersion beneath the water of the sea, the other of elevation above its level. The lower portion of the columns, for about 12 ft. above the pedestals, has a smooth surface, but exhibiting at different heights distinct traces of ancient water marks. Above this portion, the columns for about 9 ft. are perforated with holes, drilled deep into their substance by the *lithodomus* (the *modiola lithophaga* of Lamarck), a species of boring bivalve shell still existing in the neighbouring sea. The upper half of

the columns is uninjured, except by exposure to the weather and by the action of the waves. These appearances were at first attributed to an elevation of the sea above its present level, an hypothesis now known to be untenable, since all the changes on the shores of the Gulf of Naples have been proved to be local. There is no doubt that the coast of the Bay of Baiæ has undergone alternate changes of subsidence and elevation from the date of the foundation of this building. When the mosaic pavement we have mentioned as existing 6 ft. beneath the present floor of the court was first formed, it is obvious that it must have been some feet above the level of the sea, a fact of which the existence of a channel beneath it for carrying off the water of the springs is an evidence. A subsidence must then have taken place, which rendered it necessary to lay down the existing pavement at a higher level. The inscriptions we have noticed prove that the building was in use in the reign of Septimius Severus. In less than 100 years after the death of this emperor, the heathen temples were suppressed on the conversion of Constantine, and there is little doubt that it was then entirely abandoned. After this event, the subsidence must have continued by successive movements until the lower part of the columns was submerged, for the water marks belong evidently to different levels. In the 12th cent. the eruption of the Solfatara appears to have filled the court to the height of 12 ft. with scorïæ and other ejected matter, which, as the ground sunk lower beneath the sea, preserved that portion of the columns from the action of the lithodomus. The subsidence continued until the columns were submerged to the height of 9 ft. above this volcanic deposit, and in that state they must have remained exposed to the action of the sea-water for nearly three centuries and a half, while the upper half of the columns projected above the water. This is proved by the immense number, the large size, and the depth of the perfo-

rations bored by the lithodomi, the shells of which are still to be found at the bottom of many of the cavities, together with others of existing species (chiefly the *arca*), which have concealed themselves in the same hollows. The Canonico Jorio has shown, by the evidence of municipal charters, that an elevation had commenced on the shores of Pozzuoli early in the 16th cent. This change appears to have been local, for Ferrante Loffredo, in his "*Antichità di Pozzuolo*," published in 1580, asserts that in 1530 a person could fish from the site now called the Circus or Stadium. From this statement, as Professor Forbes has shown, we may infer that, immediately before the appearance of Monte Nuovo, the sea washed the ancient cliffs which are now inland, on both sides of Pozzuoli, from the Punta di Coroglio to the Lucrine Lake. We may therefore assign the date of the elevation which upheaved this building and the low tract of submarine deposit on the west of Pozzuoli, called La Starza, to the earthquakes which preceded and accompanied the formation of Monte Nuovo in 1538. From the middle of the last cent., or at least from 1780, the building has been again slowly sinking. Niccolini, in his "*Rapporto*," states that in 1807, the pavement was perfectly dry in calm weather, and was never overflowed except during the prevalence of a strong gale from the south; in 1822 it was covered twice a-day by the slight tides which exist in the Gulf of Naples; in 1838 the depth of water at high tide had increased 4 inches. From these observations, carefully made during a period of 16 years, he calculated that the ground was sinking at the rate of about a quarter of an inch annually. In 1847 Mr. Smith calculated the rate of subsidence at 1 in. a year. At the present time the floor is always covered with sea-water, which is affecting the sources of the mineral springs. On the whole, therefore, there is little doubt that the ground has sunk upwards of 2 ft. during the last half cent. This gradual subsidence confirms Mr. Bab-

bage's conclusions—drawn from the calcareous incrustations formed by the hot springs on the walls of the building, and from the ancient lines of the water-level at the base of the three columns,—that the original subsidence was not sudden, but slow and by successive movements. Sir Charles Lyell considers that when the mosaic pavement was constructed, the floor of the building must have stood about 12 ft. above the level of 1838 (or about $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the level of the sea), and that it had sunk about 19 ft. below that level before it was elevated by the eruption of Monte Nuovo. The *Mineral Waters*, which we have mentioned, are supposed to have their sources in the Solfatara. They are three in number; one of them is hot, the others cold. The hot spring is called the *Acqua dell' Antro*, because it issues from a small cavern. It is a bright, clear, and copious stream. The temperature is about 106° Fahr., but it varies slightly with the season. It contains carbonates of soda, lime, magnesia, and iron, sulphates of soda and lime, and muriates of soda, lime, magnesia, and alumina; carbonate of soda is in excess, as in the springs of Töplitz. It is in great repute, both for internal and external maladies. Internally it is used with advantage in dyspepsia, gout, and visceral obstructions; externally, in rheumatic affections, scrofula, and diseases of the skin. The cold springs, called the *Acqua de' Lipposi*, and the *Acqua Media*, contain very nearly the same materials as the *Acqua dell' Antro*, with carbonic acid gas; but in consequence of their low temperature, they are not so much used. The *Acqua de' Lipposi* is used in affections of the eyes. The *Acqua Media* has some analogy with that of Seltzer.

The *Mole*, called by Seneca *Pila*, and by Suetonius *Moles Puteolana*, is an interesting example of a pier built on what was called the Greek principle,—a series of piles of massive masonry, connected by arches which sufficed to break the force of the waves, while they prevented the accumulation of sand in-

side. It is supposed that there were originally 25 piles, sustaining 24 arches, with a pharos at the extremity. Only 13 piles are now above water; 3 others are visible beneath the surface. They are built of brick faced with stone, and are firmly held together by a cement made of the volcanic sand, extolled by Vitruvius and by Strabo for its power of hardening under water, and known under the modern name of *pozzolana*. The date of the construction of this mole is not known, but it was certainly anterior to the 2nd cent., as an inscription recovered from the sea in 1575, and preserved over the city gate, records its restoration by Antoninus Pius, in accordance with a promise made by Hadrian—*Opus pilarum vi maris conlapsum a divo patre suo promissum Antoninus restituit*. This mole has been frequently called the Bridge of Caligula, a structure which the historians describe as a bridge of boats, attached, as Suetonius expresses it, *ad Puteolanas Moles*, for the purpose of forming a continuation of the Appian across the bay to Baiæ, or as Dion Cassius asserts, to Bauli. To construct this bridge Caligula seized every vessel he could find in all the ports of Italy, so that the peninsula was thereby reduced to a state of famine for want of ships to import corn for the sustenance of the people. Suetonius describes the drunken orgies, the cruelty, and the pomp with which the bridge was inaugurated:—the ludicrous processions in which Caligula traversed it, one day on horseback, wearing the cuirass of Alexander, and the next day in a biga, bearing before him the young Darius, whom the Parthians had placed in his power as a hostage;—the shops and taverns which were erected at intervals on the bridge for the entertainment of the passengers, and the illuminations on the hills at night, which lit up the whole gulf as in open day. In spite, however, of this display, the bridge appears to have been a temporary structure, which probably did not survive the tyrant who constructed it. The piles of the Mole

exhibit also alternations of subsidence beneath the level of the sea and of subsequent elevation above it. The springing of some of the arches is still under water, and yet, as Mr. Babbage pointed out, the last pile but one towards the shore is covered with barnacles and perforated by lithodomi at the height of 10 ft. above the present level of the sea; while similar perforations are visible on the sixth pile at less than 4 ft. above it.

Temple of Neptune,—a mass of building on the shore N.W. of the Serapeon, now under water, with the upper portions of the columns just visible at the surface. If the name be correctly given to this ruin, it was the Temple in which Augustus sacrificed B.C. 31, before he sailed on the expedition to Greece, which ended in the battle of Actium; it was also the building under whose portico Cicero's friend, Avianus, was accustomed to promenade. *O præclarum prospectum! Puteolos videmus: at familiarem nostrum Avianum, fortasse in porticu Neptuni ambulantem non videmus.*—*Cic. Lucullus, Acad. 2.*

Temple of the Nymphs,—another building under water, but the name is conjectural. Several columns of granite, giallo antico, and African marble, statues, lustral vases, and other sculptured remains, have been recovered from the ruins. Near this is the supposed site of the *Temple of Juno Pronuba*. The Temple of the Nymphs is described by Philostratus as the scene of the interview between Apollonius Thyaneus and his pupil Demetrius, the Cynic philosopher.

Villa of Cicero.—At a short distance beyond the Temple of the Nymphs, on the seashore, are the ruins which there are good reasons for regarding as those of Cicero's *Villa Puteolana*. The position corresponds perfectly with the description of Pliny and with the frequent indications which Cicero himself has given of it in his Letters to Atticus. Pliny tells us that the villa was situated on the sea shore between Puteoli and Avernus, that it was admired for its portico and its woods, that Cicero called it the Academy, after the example

of that at Athens, and wrote the *Aca-*
demica and the *De Fato* within its
walls. He says that at Cicero's death
it became the property of Antistius
Vetus, and that shortly afterwards a
warm spring burst forth in the base-
ment of the building, the waters of
which possessed extraordinary virtues
in diseases of the eye. Cicero in several
of his letters speaks with delight of
his two villas, the Cumæan situated on
the hills, and the Puteolan with its
promenade along the shore. In one of
his letters to Atticus, he says the
amenity of both is such that he hesi-
tates to choose between them, *Est me-*
hercule, ut dicis, utriusque loci tanta
amœnitas, ut dubitem, utra anteponenda
est. In another he says: *Perpaucis*
diebus in Pompeianum: post in hæc
Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro.
O loca cæteroque valde expetenda, in-
terpellantium autem multitudine pœne
fugienda! (xiv. 16.) Ælius Spartianus
tells us that Hadrian, who died at
Baia A.D. 138, was buried in Cicero's
Villa at Puteoli, and that Antoninus
erected a temple on the spot. In this
temporary sepulchre the body is sup-
posed to have remained until the mau-
soleum at Rome was ready for its re-
ception. The ruins which now remain
consist of a few detached masses partly
covered by the sea.

Baths,—a mass of ruins near the
Amphitheatre, of which only enough
remains to show that it was square ex-
ternally and round internally. It has
the appearance of having been the hall
of a bath, though it is commonly mis-
named the *Temple of Diana*. Near it,
and probably forming part of the same
establishment, on a hill overlooking the
bay, are some massive walls of reticu-
lated brick-work, divided into parallel
chambers with niches for statues. This
ruin has been sometimes called the
Temple of *Neptune*. Other baths and
warm springs have been found in the
grounds of the *Villa Cardito*, which is
celebrated for the beauty of its site.
The *Piscina*, commonly called the La-
byrinth, situated in the *Villa Lusciano*,
is supposed to have been used either

for collecting the rain water from the
Amphitheatre, or for holding the water
for the Naumachia. The *Piscina*
Grande, with a vaulted roof resting on
three rows of pilasters, 10 in each, is of
great size and solidity, and is still used
as a reservoir. Near it are seen the
remains of the branch which diverged
to Puteoli from the Julian aqueduct in
its passage from Posilipo to Misenum.
The ancient tunnel in the mountain, by
which the town derives its present
supply of water, was restored by Don
Pedro de Toledo. The hills in the
neighbourhood are covered with ruins
of baths and minor edifices, to which
various names have been given, but
which it would be an unprofitable task
to describe.

Temple of Antinous.—In the *Villa*
Licastro some beautiful columns were
discovered in 1838, with capitals of
elaborate workmanship, and fragments
of marble arches. A statue of Anti-
nous, found among the ruins, gave them
a name.

Amphitheatre, situated on the hill
behind the town, the most perfect of
the existing ruins, though much injured
by time and spoliation. It is built on
three rows of arches, the first composed
of large blocks of masonry, the others
of reticulated brickwork. An external
portico surrounded the entire building.
There were two large entrances at the
extremities, and two smaller ones at the
sides, leading to the arena and the sub-
structions. The large entrances were
approached by a triple row of arcaded
porticos covered with marble. Large
broad staircases led to the different
floors. Internally the caeca had 4
ranges of seats, divided by flights of
stairs into several cunei. The appro-
priation of these ranges of seats to the
different classes of spectators is sup-
posed to have been first introduced in
this building, for Suetonius states that
it was in consequence of an insult
offered to a Roman senator, whose rank
was not recognised in the crowd at the
Puteolan games, that Augustus pub-
lished a law regulating the seats in the
theatres. The seat for the emperor

has large Corinthian columns of black marble. The arena, filled with earth, had been planted with vines, fig-trees, and pomegranates. The researches begun in 1838, and continued to this day, have cleared it and brought to light subterranean works of vast extent under the arena itself. These substructions are lighted by apertures at regular distances along the whole circuit. Connected with them are the dens for the animals, built of the most solid masonry. In the podium or parapet of the arena are several doors communicating by stairs with the subterranean chambers. Numerous lamps, fragments of columns, and architectural ornaments of considerable taste were discovered during the excavations. The dimensions of the amphitheatre are 480 ft. in the major axis of the ellipse, and 382 in the minor. The length of the arena is 336 ft., the width is 138 ft. The building is therefore larger than that of Pompeii, and smaller than that of Capua, which it resembles in its substructions. In early times it was celebrated for the games of the Buthysia, a sort of bull-fight, which was maintained by a tax levied on the Tyrian merchants. We know from Suetonius, that it was famous for its gladiatorial combats. Nero entertained Tiridates, king of Armenia, with a display of both spectacles within its walls; and Dion Cassius relates how the emperor astonished the Asiatic monarch by descending himself into the arena, where he killed several wild beasts, and transfixed two bulls with the same javelin. In the reign of Diocletian, S. Januarius and his companions are said to have been exposed here, without injury, to the fury of the wild animals, and to have been afterwards imprisoned in the building, before they were removed to the scene of their martyrdom near the Solfatara. Two of the chambers under the arcade are supposed to have been their prison, and have been consecrated as a chapel under the name of the *Carceri di S. Gennaro*.

Theatre, a ruin covered with trees

and vines, and occupying an extensive space. The principal portions now visible are the rows of arches which mark the two stories of the building, some corridors, the entrances below the vaults which sustained the seats, and a portico.

Proceeding along the *Via Cumana* we find an extensive ruin, which has been the subject of much controversy. Some antiquaries called it Cicero's villa; whilst others supposed it to mark the site of the *Circus*, in which the games instituted by Antoninus Pius in honour of Hadrian were celebrated. Now it is generally supposed to be the ancient *Stadium*.

Tombs.—The 3 Roman roads which connected Puteoli with Capua, Naples, and Cumæ, are bordered with tombs of interest. The 1st and most important of these roads is the *Via Consularis* or the *Via Campana*, which led direct to Capua, along the valley which lies between Monte Barbaro and Astroni. The 2nd is the *Via Puteolana* or *Antiniana*, which led to Naples. The 3rd is the *Via Cumana*, a branch of the *Via Domitiana*, and led to Cumæ. The tombs on the *Via Consularis* commence near the ch. of the Nunziata. They are chiefly columbaria, and are remarkable for their interior decorations, and for the objects which have been found in them. At present some are externally little more than masses of brickwork; others are in the form of temples or towers, others are simple columns. One of them, opposite the little ch. of San Vito, is a large rectangular chamber, with a semicircular roof supported by two rows of pilasters in stucco, the lowest of which rests upon a horizontal band or moulding about 8 or 9 ft. from the floor. Below this moulding is a row of niches running round the entire chamber; above it there are three similar rows at the sides, and four rows at the ends. At the end and at the sides are massive tombs supported by heavy columns at the angles, with a closed arch between them to sustain the mass which formed the superstructure. Over the one at the

end is a window formed by a long slit in the thickness of the wall, which is sloped away on the inside like the loopholes of the archers in a mediæval fortress. When first opened in the 15th cent., the interior was decorated with stuccos and paintings of great beauty, representing arabesques, foliage, &c. So great was the interest excited by this discovery that *Morto da Feltro*, the pupil of *Giorgione*, made a pilgrimage from Rome to Pozzuoli, as Vasari tells us, for the purpose of copying the reliefs and grottesche. Another tomb is remarkable as having stairs leading to an upper floor, and vaulted roofs to each; the walls of the lower floor have large recesses, as if intended for the reception of sarcophagi, those of the upper floor have a double row of niches for cinerary urns. Another is a cylindrical tomb, on a square basement, and though injured and overgrown with shrubs, it still indicates its general design. Beyond it are numerous columbaria, inscribed with the names of the inmates. The inscription on that of *Sestia* records that it was erected by the people to commemorate her munificence to the colony. In the columbarium of the *Lacena* family the ashes were found in glass urns, wrapt in cloth of gold, and deposited in small marble chests. Two coins of Antoninus and Faustina which were found with them fix the date of the monument at about the middle of the 2nd cent. In the adjoining columbarium the ashes of the *liberti* were found preserved in marble or glass urns; those of the slaves were in earthen vessels. The principal niche of this sepulchre and its spiral columns were richly decorated with mosaics of birds, shells, and plants. Recent excavations along this road have brought to light other interesting tombs, in which many valuable objects, including lamps, lachrymatories and tazze, of great beauty, have been found. The ancient pavement of the road, still perfect in some places, is composed of massive rectangular blocks of lava, furrowed transversely, and the marks of chariot-wheels are still traceable. It is impos-

sible to walk over this road without feelings of deep and solemn interest. It carries us back twenty centuries, conveying the impression that we are treading the very pavement which was travelled over by the greatest names in Roman history, and by St. Paul and St. Luke.

The tombs of the *Via Puteolana*, which may be examined on our way to the Solfatara, though less numerous, have supplied the Museum at Naples with some very interesting objects. At the spot called *La Vigna* is the tomb of the *Calpurnia* family, in which several sarcophagi were found, with an inscription recording its erection by the merchants trading with Asia, Syria, and Alexandria. On the other side of the road is a pedestal which bore an inscription recording its erection by the *Decurions*, at the public expense, to *Gavia*, a young girl of the *Marcian* family. Near it is a large sepulchral chamber, richly decorated internally; the walls are faced with marble, the vaulted roof and floor covered with mosaics of considerable elegance and grace, among which we recognise the ship, the Nereid, and the sea-horse carrying the deceased to the regions of the blessed. Four large sarcophagi, with bas-reliefs of inferior workmanship, representing the genius of death, the fates, and other divinities, were found in this tomb. Beyond it, a general Cemetery has been discovered, buried under the stream of lava which flowed from the Solfatara in 1198. The ground was filled with cinerary urns, and with skeletons buried in the earth beneath coverings of tiles,—a mode of interment which has suggested the probability that this was a cemetery of the plebeians. With these remains were found vast quantities of personal ornaments in glass and bone, with a collection of lamps more varied in form and more richly decorated with bas-reliefs than have ever been discovered in one spot of the same extent.

The road to Cumæ is also bordered by tombs.

The Cappuccini.—Between Pozzuoli

and the Solfatara is the Monastery of the Cappuccini with its ch. erected in 1580 by the Neapolitans to S. Januarius, who is said to have suffered martyrdom on the hill of the Solfatara, A.D. 305. The stone on which he is said to have been beheaded, is preserved in the chapel which bears his name. In the garden is the cistern, supported by arches resting on pilasters, to preserve the water from being contaminated by the gases emitted by the soil. The view from the convent over the hills which bound the Gulf of Pozzuoli is very fine. Near the monastery is a tunnel, supposed to have led from Pozzuoli to the Lake of Agnano. It is now closed.

THE SOLFATARA,

A semi-extinct volcano, about midway between Pozzuoli and the Lake of Agnano. It is an oval but irregular plain, surrounded by broken hills of pumiceous tufa, the ancient walls of the crater. In the centre is a mass of trachyte, protruding through the stratified tufa. From the hollow sound which the surface gives out when it is struck, the crater is supposed to form a large vaulted chasm below the present floor. From some of the crevices of its rocks it is perpetually exhaling steam and noxious gases. These crevices are known by the name of *fumaroli*. The gases are chiefly sulphuretted hydrogen, mixed, as Dr. Daubeny has ascertained, with a minute portion of muriatic acid and muriate of ammonia. Sulphur, alum, and sulphate of iron abound in the cracks and apertures of the rocks. At the suggestion of Breislak, Baron Brentano in the last cent. established an alum manufactory, and obtained the necessary water by condensing the steam of the *fumaroli*; but the works have been carried on in too desultory a manner to produce any profitable results. Strabo, who describes the Solfatara under the name of the Ἡφαίστου Ἀγορὰ, the *Forum Vulcani*, mentions, on the authority of Pindar and Timæus, that in ancient times a communication was believed to exist

between Ischia and the Phlegrean Fields; and it has frequently been observed that when Vesuvius is quiet, the Solfatara gives signs of activity by the emission of unusual volumes of smoke and vapour, and by internal noises. The only eruption from this crater of which we have any record, occurred in 1198. It poured forth the stream of lava which may be traced from the opening in the S.E. side of the crater to the sea, covering in its passage the ancient cemetery on the Via Puteolana. This lava decomposes into a kind of ochreous earth, which derives its yellow colour from oxide of iron, but becomes red on being burnt, and is then used as a pigment. It appears from an inscription found near the crater, that there was a temple to Hercules on some part of the hill; but as no trace of it exists, it was probably destroyed by the eruption of 1198.

Monti Leucogei.—The hills on the E. of the Solfatara retain their ancient name of *Colles Leucogæi*, derived from the white colour of the aluminous efflorescence on their surface. Pliny says that this powder was highly prized by the Romans, who used it to give a colour to their *alica*, a preparation of grain which appears to have corresponded with our groats. He gives a remarkable proof of its value in the statement that Augustus issued a decree ordering the payment of 20,000 sesterces (160*l.*) annually to the city of Naples for the regular supply of the powder.

The Pisciarelli, called by Pliny the *Fontes Leucogæi*, are aluminous waters of a peculiar character, issuing from the foot of the Monte Siccio, which formed part of the ancient cone of the Solfatara. They gush out of the rock at the base of this hill in a ravine which lies between the Lake of Agnano and the Solfatara, from whose fiery abyss they evidently have their source. On approaching the rock, a noise of boiling water is heard deep-seated within the mountain, as if proceeding from the hollow caverns beneath. The general aspect of the valley bears a

strong resemblance to that crater; the soil is hot, and abounds in fumaroles. The water issues at a boiling heat, and is appropriately called by the peasantry the *Acqua della Bolla*. It contains sulphates of alum and of lime in excess, some sulphate of iron, sulphureous acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Pliny describes it as beneficial in diseases of the eye. In modern times it has obtained a high reputation among the lower orders of Neapolitans as a remedy for diseases of the skin.

MONTE NUOVO.

Between Pozzuoli and the Monte Nuovo the coast forms a long and regular curve, in which the traveller will have a good opportunity of examining the recent submarine deposits which separate the ancient line of coast from the sea. This tract, called *La Starza*, is broader and at a higher level than that on the coast of Bagnoli, but it is of the same character, consisting of vegetable soil of great fertility, resting on horizontal beds of pumice, scoriæ, lapilli, and argillaceous tufa, containing marine shells and fragments of masonry, and varying in height from 12 to 20 ft. Behind this level tract is the ancient cliff, now inland; but if the sea continues to encroach upon the Starza as it has done in recent years, at no distant period it will again wash the ancient shore.

Monte Nuovo is situated on the coast $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Pozzuoli. The history of its formation has been recorded by four witnesses of the eruption, Marcantonio delli Falconi, Pietro Giacomo di Toledo, Simone Porzio, and Francesco di Nero. The accounts of the two former, now among the rarities of Italian literature, may be seen in the library of the British Museum. That of the third is scarce in its separate form under the title of *De Conflagratione Agri Puteolani*, but is included in the general collection of his works. That of the fourth will be found translated in the Quarterly Journal of the Geolo-

gical Society. They confirm each other on all the material points of the eruption, with very slight discrepancy in the minuter details. It appears that from 1536 to 1538, the district W. of Naples was subject to frequent earthquakes. In September, 1538, they succeeded each other with alarming rapidity; and on the day and night of the 28th of the month, the district was convulsed by upwards of 20 shocks, which elevated the whole coast from Misenum to Coroglio so considerably that the sea is described as having retired to a distance of about 200 paces from the ancient coast-line, leaving large quantities of dead fish upon the strip of land thus upraised above the level of the sea. At the same time the ancient trachytic lava which forms the fundamental rock of the district, sank down to a depth of 14 ft., forming a gulf from which cold, and afterwards hot water issued. This was followed, on the 29th, by dense volumes of steam, charged with pumiceous ashes and lapilli, which condensed in the atmosphere and fell upon the surrounding country in showers of black mud, some of which was carried as far as Naples, deluging Pozzuoli as it passed. Early in the morning of the 30th, the character of the eruption suddenly changed. The discharge of heated water and mud ceased; and the mouth of the new crater ejected with a noise like thunder volleys of masses of ashes and red-hot pumice. Two of the observers state that these stones were "larger than an ox," and that they were projected to the height of a mile and a half above the orifice, into which most of them fell back. The lighter ashes were thrown out in such quantities that they covered the whole country, and some were carried by the wind as far as parts of Calabria, more than 150 m. distant. The atmosphere was filled with such noxious gases that quantities of birds fell dead upon the ground, and "animals of various kinds gave themselves up a prey to man." On the 3rd day the eruption ceased, having formed, by the accumulated ejections, a moun-

tain about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, and 440 ft. above the level of the sea; completely covering the village of *Tripergola*, containing a villa of the Anjou kings, an hospital and baths erected by Charles II., the ruins of the villa of Agrippina in its vicinity, the canal constructed by Agrippa as a communication between Avernus and the Lucrine, and filling up more than half of the latter lake. During this day Toledo ascended the mountain, and found a circular crater $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in circumference, "in the middle of which the stones that had fallen were boiling up as in a great cauldron." On the 4th day the crater again began to throw up ashes and stones, as it did again on the 7th day, when many persons who were on the mountain were killed. With this discharge the activity of the crater expended itself, and the volcano has ever since remained quiescent. At the present time the mountain presents the appearance of a truncated cone, with a depression in the southern lip disclosing the upper part of the crater. Its external surface, which till the end of the last cent. was covered with scorïæ without a trace of vegetation, is now sufficiently decomposed to afford a lodgment to trees as well as underwood. Internally the crater is a continuous cavity, free from fissures and dykes, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in circumference, and 419 ft. deep, almost as deep as the cone is high, the difference being only 21 ft. It has two or three small caverns at the bottom. In its sides are seen beds of tufa, sloping outwards at an angle of 20° , and containing masses of imbedded pumice and trachytic tufa of more ancient date. Von Buch supposed that these beds were of an age anterior to the eruption, that they were upheaved by the explosive gases so as to dip away from the centre, and that it is only the superficial covering of the cone which is composed of ejected scorïæ. In support of this view he adduced the fact that the rocks contain marine shells, similar to those found in a fossil state in the older tufa of the coast; but those who deny that

Monte Nuovo is a crater of elevation, regard the tufa as nothing more than indurated mud, the product of the eruption, and contend that the masses of rock containing shells are portions of the ancient trachytic tufa in which the eruption occurred, and which, as we are told by eye-witnesses, was blown into the air in fragments of vast size, which fell back afterwards into the crater.

LAKE OF AVERNUS.

Nunc age, Averno tibi quæ sint loca cumque
lacusque,
Expeditam; quali natura prædita constant.
Principio, quod Averno vocantur, nomen id
ab re
Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria
cunctis,
E regione ea quod loca cum advenere volantes,
Remigii oblata pennarum vela remittunt,
Præcipientesque cadunt molli cervice profusæ
In terram, si forte ita fert natura locorum;
Aut in aquam, si forte lacus substratus Averno
est.
Qualis apud Cumas locus est montemque Vese-
vum,
Opplati calidis ubi fumant fontibus auctus.
Lucret. VI. 738.

On the W. of Monte Nuovo is the beautiful lake which still retains the name made familiar to us by the poetry of Greece and Rome. It is a circular basin, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, embosomed among hills on all sides except the S., where it is open to the Lucrine. These hills are clothed with chestnut trees, interspersed with vineyards and orange plantations. It appears that from the earliest period of the Greek colonisation down to the time of Augustus, the basin of Avernus, though filled with water, still served as a channel for the escape of noxious gases. The dense forests, also, which are described as overhanging it, must have increased the gloom of the spot, and served to check the escape of the mephitic vapours, which were said to be so strong as to render it impossible for birds to fly across it. Hence its Greek name Ἀόρνως was supposed to have been derived from ἀ and ὄρνις; a

circumstance thus commemorated by Virgil:—

Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis. Talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens, supra ad convexa ferebat;
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Avernus.
Æn. vi. 239.

At present wild ducks are seen upon it in winter, and its waters abound in fish.

The woods, the caverns, the passages excavated in the mountains by the earliest inhabitants, and the volcanic action continually at work in the surrounding district, were all calculated to make the lake a scene of superstition, and to invest it with a supernatural character. We are told, also, that amidst these sunless retreats there lived a people called *Cimmerii*, a race which it is impossible to regard as a mere creation of the poets. Pliny, indeed, speaks of the *Cimmerium Opidum* as “formerly” situated near the lake, and Strabo quotes a passage of the lost work of Ephorus, the Cumæan historian, as an authority for the statement that the numerous caverns around Avernus and Cumæ were occupied by the earliest inhabitants as dwellings, and that they afterwards became famous as the scene where the oracles of the infernal deities were pronounced. That Homer was familiar with the natural phenomena of the locality, and with the superstitious use which was made of them by the Cumæan priests, is evident from the concluding portion of the 10th and the commencement of the 11th book of the *Odyssey*. Although the site is left undefined, yet it is evident that the imagery of these passages was derived from Avernus and its traditional associations.

Soon shalt thou reach old Ocean's utmost ends,
Where to the main the shelving shore descends;
The barren trees of Proserpine's black woods,
Poplars and willows trembling o'er the floods:
There fix thy vessel in the lovely bay,
And enter then the kingdoms void of day;
Where Phlegethon's loud torrents, rushing down,
Hiss in the flowing gulf of Acheron;
And where, slow rolling from the Stygian bed,
Cocytus' lamentable waters spread;
Where the dark rock o'erhangs the infernal lake,
And mingling streams eternal murmurs wake.
Odys. Book x. (Pope's translation).

Virgil represents Æneas as entering by a cavern on this lake, under the guidance of the Sibyl, in his descent into the realm of spirits:—

Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu,
Srupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris;
Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis. Talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens, supra ad convexa ferebat;
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine Avernus.
Æn. vi. 237.

Hannibal, in B.C. 214, proceeded to the lake of Avernus to sacrifice to Pluto, or, as Livy insinuates, pretended to respect the *religio dira loci* while he reconnoitred the defences of, and tried to make an attempt upon, Puteoli. The engineering works of Agrippa, undertaken for the purpose of uniting Avernus and the Lucrine with the sea, dispelled the terrors with which poetry and fable had so long invested the lake. The forests were cut down and the ground was cleared. 20,000 slaves were employed to cut a canal through the tract which separated Avernus from the Lucrine, and another through the narrow space which separated the Lucrine from the Bay of Baïæ. By these canals the waters of Avernus were reduced to the level of the sea, and the two lakes were converted into a port (*Portus Julius*), while the climate was made salubrious by the clearing of the woods.

An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claus-
tra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor;
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso;
Tyrrhenusque fretis immititur æstus Avernus?
Georg. ii. 161.

The port was so large that the whole Roman fleet could manœuvre in its double basin. Strabo, however, says that Avernus was not much used, as the Lucrine was found large enough for the purposes of the fleet, and was more convenient from its proximity to the sea. On these lakes Agrippa gave a representation of the battle of Actium, in the presence of Augustus. The canals and the piers at the entrance from the sea were in a perfect state at the commencement of

the 16th cent.; but the eruption of Monte Nuovo in 1538 destroyed the communication, filled up half the Lucrine, and caused so great an alteration in the relative level of the sea and land that the port disappeared. The tract between the lakes is now overgrown with myrtles and brushwood; but in some places not covered with earth and sand, masses of masonry are visible, in which we still see the holes for the rings by which the ships were moored. Nero projected a canal for ships from Avernus to the Tiber, a distance exceeding 150 m. The engineers of the work were Celer and Severus, but the only portion which they completed was that now called the *Lago di Licola*, and there, as Tacitus remarks, *manent vestigia irritæ spei*. The Lake of Avernus was considered by the ancients to be unfathomable. Aristotle describes it as of immense depth, and Vibius Sequester says that it was impossible to find the bottom. In the last cent. Rear-Admiral Mann sounded it, and is said to have found that the depth was 500 ft. in the centre.

Grotta Giulia, commonly called the *Cave of the Sibyl*.—(Torches are necessary for the examination of this grotto: the local guides will supply them for 2 carlini.) When Agrippa constructed the Portus Julius, he employed *Cocceius* to excavate two tunnels, to communicate between the new port and the cities of Cumæ and Baia. Virgil speaks of three caverns; the first, by which he makes the Sibyl conduct Æneas from Cumæ to the spot where he has to offer his sacrifice to the infernal deities; the second, which they traverse to reach the borders of the Acheron; the third, with its "hundred mouths," where the Sibyl pronounced her oracles. It is possible that the first two may have been suggested to the poet by the tunnels of Agrippa, the one leading from Cumæ to Avernus, the other from Avernus to the Lucrine. There is no doubt that many of the objects now around us suggested to the poet the general features of the scene as he ima-

gined it to have been a thousand years before he wrote; but it is surely destructive of all poetry to attempt to make the supernatural creations of the 6th Æneid a topographical description of the district. After these remarks we shall briefly describe the excavations, leaving it to the traveller to determine how far they correspond with the descriptions of Virgil. The tunnel called *Grotta della Sibilla* is that which led from Avernus to Baia, or rather to the Lucrine Lake, on whose banks it opens. The entrance is in the cliff on the S. margin of the lake, under a brick arch, leading into a long damp passage which was lighted by vertical spiracula or air-holes. The tunnel is cut through a hill of tufa, and the sides and roof in many places have been strengthened with reticulated brick-work. About midway between the two lakes is a narrow passage on the rt. leading to a small square apartment, in which, if we are to believe the local antiquaries, were the *Fauces Orci*. Near this is a chamber with traces of a mosaic pavement, some vestiges of mosaics on the wall, and two recesses, the whole arrangement of the apartment clearly proving that it was a warm bath. The floor is covered to the depth of a foot with tepid water which springs in one of the adjoining chambers. This is called by the antiquaries the *Bath of the Sibyl*; the traveller is carried into it on the back of the guide. An opening near this, now closed up with earth and ruins, has been called one of the secret doors of the Sibyl; in all probability it led into another chamber. The other tunnel is in the cliff on the W. side of the lake; it is accessible only for a short distance, and as it presents no features of interest it is seldom explored. Its direction, however, leaves no doubt that it was the ancient communication between the lake and Cumæ.

Baths, commonly called the *Temple of Apollo*. This ruin forms a conspicuous object on the E. of the lake, nearly opposite the grotto. It is an extensive ruin, octangular externally

and circular within, and about 100 ft. in diameter. It has windows for an upper story, several chambers in the rear, and others at the side, one of which has a vaulted roof with a large aperture in the centre. The form of this chamber and the arrangement of the whole building show that it was a bath of considerable magnificence. Yet it has been called, at various times, the Temple of Hecate, of Mercury, of Pluto, of Juno, of Neptune, and at last of Apollo. In one of the rooms there is still a mineral spring called the *Acqua Capona*.

LAKE LUCRINUS, from which the Roman epicures derived their chief supplies of oysters, situated between Avernus and the sea, and between Monte Nuovo and the hills of Baiæ, was half filled up by the eruption of Monte Nuovo. It was protected from the sea by a broad mole or dyke of so remote antiquity that Hercules was said to have constructed it for the purpose of carrying the oxen of Gerion across the marsh which in ancient times lay between it and the sea. It appears from Diodorus to have borne in his time the name of the *Via Herculeæ*; the epithet *vendibilis* given to it by Cicero was applied in reference to the parties who farmed the lucrative oyster-fisheries of the lake. From a very early period the dyke appears to have suffered from the encroachments of the sea. Servius, in the passages of the *Georgics*, already quoted, states that the oyster-merchants induced Julius Cæsar to strengthen it by piles; and Strabo tells us that Agrippa repaired it when he constructed the port. Cassiodorus records that it was again repaired by Theodoric in the 6th cent. The eruption of Monte Nuovo destroyed a considerable part of it, but it may be traced under water at the present time for nearly 250 paces. Near this submerged road may be seen also beneath the sea considerable remains of the quays built by Agrippa at the entrance of the port. In the ecclesiastical records of Pozzuoli of the middle ages these remains are called *Saxa Famosa*,
[*S. Italy.*]

whence their present name of *Fumose* is derived. The lake is now a small marsh, filled with reeds. The oysters commemorated by Cicero under the name of *Lucrinenses*, and the mussels which Horace preferred to the *Murex* of Baiæ, have lost their celebrity.

Sed non omne mare est generosæ fertile testæ:
Murice Baiano melior Lucrina peloris,
Ostrea Circaeis, Miseno oriuntur echini.

Sat. II. IV. 31.

Bagni di Tritoli.—Following the road along the sea-shore, just beyond the Lucrine Lake, we arrive at these baths; one of those described by Pliny under the name of *Posideanæ*, derived it from Posides, a freedman of Claudius. Their present name is supposed to commemorate the reputation of the waters in the cure of tertian ague, *τριταῖος*. Only a part of the existing building is ancient. The principal hall has a vaulted roof 15 ft. high, with stucco ornaments. Close by this building, higher up the side of the hill, approached by a path, are the

Stufe di Nerone.—A long, narrow, and dark passage, at least as ancient as Roman times, leads down to these springs, which rise from several deep wells at a temperature of 182° Fahr. That they were in great repute with the Romans, Martial's remark is a proof:—

Quid Nerone pejus?

Quid thermis melius Neronianis?

It is a common practice for visitors to send down to the springs to boil eggs a poor man who is always there ready to go for 2 carlini, and who returns melting and panting. In the 17th cent. rooms were erected on the hill for the purpose of employing the steam from these wells in the cure of rheumatic cases from the hospitals.

BAIÆ.

Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis præluet amœnis.

HOR. *Ep.* I. I. 83.

After the lapse of more than 18 centuries, the praise bestowed by Horace on the Bay of Baiæ is still justified. Nothing can be more beautiful than

the approach to it from the side of the Lucrine Lake. The hills which bound the gulf on the W., and terminate in the promontory of Misenum, descend into the sea in escarpments, on the extreme point of one of which the Castle of Don Pedro de Toledo towers above the beach. The shore of the bay, narrowed by these precipices into a mere strip of soil, exhibits the effects of volcanic action in changing the relative level of sea and land. When the patricians of Rome crowded to these shores, and every nook had been appropriated for the erection of their villas, it became necessary to supply the deficiency of room upon the land by building into the sea itself.

Tu secunda marmora
 Locas sub ipsum funus, et sepulchri
 Immemor, struis domos;
 Marisque Baiis obrepentis urges
 Summovere littora,
 Parum locuples continente ripa.

HOR. *Od.* II. XVII. 17.

These substructions are now under water, filling the shores with ruins, which have impaired the safety of the anchorage. Examining the coast from a boat, we will see many beneath the water; and in one place we pass over a paved road which advances more than 200 ft. into the sea.

The whole range of hills enclosing the bay, to their very summit, are covered with crumbling walls, subterranean passages and chambers, masses of bricks, mosaic pavements, and ruins of every variety and description, which are partly overgrown by brushwood that conceals them from the superficial observer, but which evidence the ancient magnificence and luxury of a place which historians and poets have delighted to record with praise. We find no mention of Baïæ in early times, but its port, which was celebrated from a remote period, is said to have derived its name from Baius, the pilot of Ulysses, who was buried there. Baïæ had increased so much in the reign of Tiberius, that it was the most flourishing watering-place in Italy; but at every period of its connexion with Rome, from the time of the Republic

to the fall of the Empire, it was pre-eminent among the Italian cities for the dissoluteness of its morals. Claudius reproved Cicero for his attachment to so depraved a spot; and Cicero himself, in his oration for Cælius, describes it in terms which attest the sincerity of the reproof, *Accusatores quidem libidines, amores, adulteria, Baias actas, convivias, comissationes, cantus, symphonias, navigia jactant*. Seneca calls it the *diversorium* of vices, and gives us an idea of what one saw in his times:—*Habitaturum tu putas unquam fuisse in Utica Catonem, ut praternavigantes adulteras dinumeraret, et adspiceret tot genera cymbarum variis coloribus picta, et fluitantem toto lacu (Lucrinus) rosam, ut audiret canentium nocturna convitia?* Propertius warns Cinthia of the perils which it presents, and urges her to fly from the temptation:—

Tu modo quam primum corruptas desere Bajas;
 Multis ista dabunt litora dissidium,
 Litora, quæ fuerant castis inimica puellis:
 Ah pereant Bajæ, crimen amoris, aquæ.

Lib. I. XI.

Suetonius, in his Life of Nero, gives an account of the dancing-girls, who derived from the city the name of *Ambubajæ*, and of whose midnight orgies the caves along the shore were the unhal- lowed scenes. Martial describes the Roman matrons as arriving at Baïæ with the reputation of Penelope and leaving it with that of Helen—*Penelope venit, abit Helene*. Cassiodorus has preserved a letter of Alaric, which proves that Baïæ maintained this character in the 5th cent.; and even in the 15th Pontanus tells us that when the ladies of Naples resorted to it as a watering-place, it was the ruin of old and young.

The climate of the city does not appear to have been healthy during the whole year. A passage in one of Cicero's letters to Atticus, expressing surprise at the long sojourn made by Dolabella in the city, leaves little doubt that it was unhealthy in the summer. But after Avernus and the Lucrine had been cleared of wood and opened to the sea, it is possible that the climate

of the coast may have improved; and the praise bestowed on the place by later poets may be regarded as a confirmation of this conjecture. Of the villas of Caesar, Crassus, Cato of Utica, Lucullus, Pompey, Sylla, Domitian, and other great names of antiquity, not a trace remains. There are masses of ruins in abundance to which illustrious names have been applied, but neither inscriptions nor coins have been found to justify this nomenclature of the antiquaries. The *Villa of Piso* was the scene of the celebrated conspiracy against Nero in which Seneca and Lucan took part. Nero was a frequent guest at Piso's villa, and the conspirators were anxious to assassinate him at table, but Piso refused to allow such a violation of the laws of hospitality. Before any other plan had been arranged, Piso was betrayed by one of his own freedmen, and, to save himself from a worse fate, he put himself to death by opening his veins in a bath. Hadrian had taken up his residence at Baiæ for the mineral waters, but as they failed to give him any relief, he starved himself to death, and desired to have it recorded on his tomb that the doctors had killed him! His Adieu to his Soul—*Animula vagula, blandula*—is familiar to the scholar. After the fall of the Roman empire, Baiæ rapidly declined. In the 8th cent. it was ravaged by the Saracens, but yet it was still inhabited in the time of Petrarch and Boccaccio, and was the favourite watering-place of Queen Joanna, of Ladislaus, and of Ferdinand I. of Aragon. At the commencement of the 16th cent., during the wars between Louis XII. of France and Ferdinand the Catholic, Baiæ was finally deserted by its inhabitants, who migrated to Naples. Don Pedro de Toledo, in building a castle on the promontory, on the foundations of one previously erected by Alfonso II., destroyed everything in the deserted city which he could make available as materials. For the convenience of the shipping there is a small lighthouse on the point below the castle.

Baths.—In the 17th cent., before the

true character of Roman ruins was understood, every building of any size was called a temple. Thus the three larger ruins at Baiæ, which evidently formed the halls of magnificent baths belonging to some of the numerous villas on this coast, have been designated by the names of three divinities. The first of these halls, called the *Temple of Venus*, is octagonal externally, having at the angles coupled pilasters, which still contain the terra-cotta tubes for the passage of the water. The interior is circular, with eight windows and niches, like those we have noticed in the similar structure on the banks of Avernus. The roof was vaulted. Three chambers beneath the floor were probably the bath-rooms; the stucco reliefs, formerly visible on the walls, are said to have been of an obscene character. One of these apartments is lighted by a square aperture in the roof. In the rear of the building are the remains of a stair, showing that it had a second story, the rooms for the stoves, the covered reservoirs for water, &c. The second hall, which bears the name of the *Temple of Mercury*, and is called by the peasantry the *Truglio*, is a large circular chamber with a vaulted roof, having a circular aperture in the centre for the admission of light, and square holes in other parts of the vault for the regulation of the temperature. In the walls are four large arched niches. The remains of conduits and channels for water found among the foundations leave little doubt that it was a cold bath. From the peculiar construction of the building it is a regular whispering chamber. The third hall, called the *Temple of Diana*, is an octagonal building of great size, of which a considerable portion of the walls and vaulted roof have disappeared. The interior was circular, with four niches in the sides. The remains of an aqueduct, a caldarium, and subterranean galleries, sufficiently prove the character of the ruin.

Near the Castle of Baiæ an inscription was discovered in 1785, containing a decree of the Decurions of Cumæ,

appointing Licinius Secundus to be the priest of the *Temple of Cybele* at Baiæ, and another decree of the Roman College confirming the appointment.

Bacoli, a miserable little village beyond the Castle of Baiæ, facing Misenum, is interesting only as having preserved its Roman name of *Bauli*, which, however, must have been lower down, and close to the sea-shore, judging from the expression used by Silius Italicus:—

Et Herculeos videt ipso in litore Baulos.

XII. 156.

On the coast below this village, called the Bay of Baoli, separated by the castle from that of Baiæ, are some ruins.

Theatre, formerly called the *Tomb of Julia Agrippina*, a semicircular corridor with a vaulted roof and four large niches in its outer wall, and a long passage which runs back into the hill. Beautiful stucco reliefs and other ornaments, and fragments of paintings and inscriptions were visible before the wall was blackened by the torches of the guides. The remains of steps and the outer wall in the ground above the corridor, for the support of the seats, prove that the building is a portion of a small theatre. Further evidence against its being the tomb of Agrippina is supplied by Tacitus, *Cremata est nocte eadem, conviviali lecto, et exequiis vilibus, neque, dum Nero rerum potiebatur, congesta aut clausa humus. Mox domesticorum cura levem tumultum accepit, viam Miseni propter, et villam Caesaris Dictatoris, quæ subjectos sinus editissima prospectat*. The words *via Miseni* prove that the site of the tomb must be sought for in the cemetery which lined the road leading to that city, and of which we still see numerous remains at the spot called *Mercato di Sabato*, though the principal tombs are now so covered by the hovels of fishermen, that it is impossible to examine them satisfactorily.

Villa of Hortensius.—The most extensive ruins on the Bay of Baoli have been identified, with considerable probability, with the villa of Hortensius.

They must be examined in a boat, being now for the most part under water, as are also the spacious chambers supposed to be the ponds of his *murænæ* which are celebrated by Cicero, Pliny the naturalist, and Varro. The attachment of Hortensius to these fish, of which we have a proof in his remark that he would rather lose two *muli* from his chariot than two *mulli* from his ponds, appears to have descended to the subsequent possessor of the villa, Antonia, the wife of Drusus. Pliny tells us that she was so fond of one of the *murænæ*, that she had gold earrings made for it, a sight, he adds, which brought many visitors to Bauli, *cujus propter famam nonnulli Baulos videre concupiverunt*. In this villa Nero is supposed to have plotted the death of his mother. When the attempt to drown her, in her passage from Bauli to Baiæ, failed by her having been rescued by a small boat, she retired to her own villa near the Lucrine lake, where the matricide was committed on the same night as she lay in her bed.

The *Villa of Cæsar*, according to Seneca and Tacitus, had the appearance of a castle, and was situated on a hill commanding an extensive view. It became the property of Augustus, and was the residence of Octavia after the death of her second husband Mark Antony, and the scene of the death of her son, the young Marcellus. It was here also that Virgil recited the memorable lines of the 6th Book of the *Æneid*, ending with *Tu Marcellus eris*, which have invested the memory of the young prince with eternal interest. It is impossible to identify the precise spot of this villa, but Chaupy and some recent antiquaries suppose it to be pointed out by the ruins now called

Cento Camerelle, or *Carceri di Nerone*, an extensive subterranean building of reticulated masonry, the use of which has not been satisfactorily determined. It consists of a number of vaulted chambers, separated by pilasters, which, from their intricacy, have sometimes

been called the *Labyrinth*. The two largest pilasters at the end are built obliquely on one side. Behind them is a stair leading to the ground-floor, which consists of long narrow passages in the form of the letter H, with the intersecting line prolonged on one side. Some calcareous deposits on the walls, and their sloping from the sides towards the centre, prove that they were reservoirs for water; which served, perhaps, as substructions of Cæsar's villa.

Piscina Mirabilis, on the summit of the hill between the Bay of Bacoli and the Mare Morto, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Mercato di Sabato, is a Roman reservoir, excavated beneath the surface of the hill, for the preservation of the water brought by the Julian aqueduct, which we have often mentioned, from Serino in the Principato Ultra, a distance of about 50 m. It is in good preservation, firm and massive as on the day when it first supplied water to the Roman fleet 18 centuries ago. It is 220 ft. long and 83 ft. broad, with a vaulted roof of massive masonry, supported by 48 large cruciform pilasters, arranged in regular lines of 12 each, and forming 5 distinct compartments. It is entered at the two extremities by stairs of 40 steps each, one of which has been repaired and made accessible. At the foot of this stair is an inclined causeway leading to the bottom. In the middle of the piscina is a depression, or sink, extending nearly from wall to wall, for collecting the sediment of the water. The roof is perforated by 13 square apertures, which probably served the double purpose of ventilating the interior, and of affording the means of drawing up the water. The walls are covered with a thick calcareous deposit. It is remarkable that a work of so much labour and ingenuity has not been mentioned by any Roman writer. We are, therefore, left entirely in doubt as to the period of its construction. Winckelmann regarded it as the work of Agrippa. It was probably placed on this hill at a distance from the Portus Julius in order to be near Misenum, which was

another favourite rendezvous of the Roman fleet.

Villa of Cornelia.—Some ruins on the narrow tongue of tufa called the *Punta di Pennata*, which formed the N. point of the *Portus Miseni* of Augustus, are supposed by some antiquaries to mark the site of the Villa of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio Africanus, and the mother of the Gracchi. Scotti and De Jorio, however, are inclined to place it on the Monte di Procida (on the W. side of the Mare Morto), where there are several ruins and ancient substructions. This villa had belonged to Marius, whose heirs sold it to Cornelia for 75,000 denarii (2422*l.*). She retired to it in her old age, to die, like her father, in voluntary exile. At her death it was purchased by Lucullus, who had another villa on the hill of Misenum. The *Punta di Pennata* was perforated by Augustus, or more probably by Agrippa, with two tunnels extending below the level of the sea, in order to create a current, and so prevent accumulations of sand at the mouth of the port. The entrance was protected by an open mole which rested on 5 piers, and was thrown out from the Punta di Miseno opposite the Punta di Pennata, the entrance being between the latter point and the last of these piers. Three piers may still be seen under water on the Misenum side of the opening into the Mare Morto.

MISENO.

Mare Morto.—The Port of Misenum, of which we have just described the entrance, was constructed by Augustus, on the plans of Agrippa. It was designed to be the station of the Roman fleet in the Tyrrhenian Sea, as Ravenna was that in the Adriatic. It consisted of a triple basin, the first and second of which were separated by the point of land on the Misenum shore, called the *Forno*, which is perforated by tunnels for the passage of the currents; the third or inner basin is that which is now known as the *Mare Morto*. This basin

is probably the crater of an extinct volcano, the walls of which may be traced in the promontory of Misenum, the Monte di Procida, and the hill on which Bacoli is situated. It is now separated from the outer basins by a causeway of recent construction, which has supplanted the bridge thrown across the strait by Flavius Marianus, the prefect, in the reign of Antoninus Pius. This unscientific contrivance has destroyed the harbour by causing it to shallow, and has reduced the basin itself to a mere marsh. It was in the *Portus Miseni* that the conference took place between Augustus, Antony, and the younger Pompey. Plutarch tells us that when the two triumvirs went unarmed on board Pompey's ship to arrange the partition of the empire, Menas, the admiral of the fleet, asked Pompey if he should cut the cables and make him master, "not only of Sardinia and Sicily, but of the whole Roman empire." "You should have done it, Menas," was the answer, "without asking me. Let us now be content with our present fortune, for I know not what it is to violate my pledged word." The port continued to be the principal naval arsenal of Rome down to the time of Titus, when the elder Pliny was admiral of the fleet.

MISENUM.—Crossing the causeway which separates the present harbour of Miseno from the Mare Morto, we reach the lofty promontory which forms the W. boundary of the Gulf of Naples, and whose pyramidal form makes it so conspicuous an object from all parts of its shores. The promontory itself still justifies the prophecy of Virgil, in the passage which describes it as the burial place of the trumpeter of Hector and Æneas:—

At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, snaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque

Monte sub æreo, qui nunc Misenus ab illo
Dicitur, æternumque tenet per sæcula nomen.

Æn. VI. 232.

The city of Misenum, although made a Roman colony by Augustus, must have been very small. The narrow limits of the ground, and the patrician

villas which occupied so considerable a portion of the surface, must have barred its extension. It is probable that the city was occupied chiefly by the officers of the fleet, and consisted of the establishments of a naval arsenal. The little village of Miseno, or Casaluze, probably occupies the site of the naval suburb. De Jorio and Scotti, and a few other local antiquaries, maintain that the ancient promontory of Misenum is the modern *Monte di Procida*, and that the considerable ruins which are still visible at the *Torre di Cappella*, on the road from the Mare Morto to Lake Fusaro, mark the situation of the principal edifices of the city. Wherever the city of Misenum was, it appears from ecclesiastical records to have been tolerably perfect as late as the 9th centy., when it was the seat of a bishopric in connexion with Cumæ; in 836 it was sacked by the Lombards, and in 890 was utterly destroyed by the Saracens. The first of the existing ruins is

The *Theatre*, near the little point of land called the *Forno*. Of this building the greater part is buried beneath the soil, the only portions now visible being the corridor and the subterranean passage which communicated with the port, in order, perhaps, to give the sailors an easy access to the interior.

The *Villa of Lucullus*, placed by some antiquaries on a high ground facing the promontory of Misenum, where travellers often go to enjoy the fine view and take refreshments, after having seen the *Piscina Mirabilis*; and by others on the promontory itself, where some ruins are still visible on the summit, is described by Phædrus as occupying so commanding a position on the promontory that it enjoyed a view of both seas:—

Cæsar Tiberius quum, petens Neapolin,
In Misenensem villam venisset suam,
Quæ monte summo posita Luculli manu
Prospectat Siculum, et prospicit Tuscum mare.

II. V.

It became subsequently the *Villa Misenensis* of Tiberius, who died within its walls, suffocated by Macro, the

captain of his prætorians. It was afterwards the property and residence of Nero.

The *Grotta Dragonara*, in the side of the promontory which faces the island of Procida, is a long subterranean and intricate passage, with a vaulted roof resting on 12 pilasters, and containing 5 gallerics. The object of its construction has not been satisfactorily determined. By some it is supposed to have been a reservoir for water; and by others a magazine for the fleet. In one part of it is a stream of fresh water, supposed to come from some subterranean aqueduct, or to have been connected with the Temple of the Nymphs which Domitian is recorded as having erected in its neighbourhood. On the extremity of the promontory is a lighthouse recently erected.

The *Miliscola*.—The long narrow strip of beach, which connects the promontory with the Monte di Procida, and separates the *Mare Morto* from the sea, still bears, in an abbreviated form, the ancient name of *Militis Schola*, the parade ground of the soldiers and marines of the Roman fleet, as we know from an inscription found upon the spot and now preserved in the Museo Borbonico. The beach is now used as the place of embarkation for Ischia by those who prefer the short passage across the channel called the Canale di Procida, to the voyage from Naples.

The *Monte di Procida*, at the extremity of this beach, is a noble headland of tufa, covered with the ruins of Roman villas, and clothed with vineyards which produce a delicious wine. The extreme point of the headland on the S.W. is called the Punta di Fumo. Off the W. point of the promontory is the rock called S. Martino.

The *Elysian Fields*.—The flat tract lying between the Mare Morto and the Lago del Fusaro, bounded on the N.E. by the Monte Selvaticchi, and on the S.W. by the Monte di Procida, is the spot with which the antiquaries have identified the *Amplum Elysum* of the 6th Æneid.

It is now a richly cultivated plain, covered with vineyards and gardens. Along the line of the ancient road which traversed the plain from Cumæ to Misenum (the termination of the *Via Domitiana*), are the remains of numerous tombs of the Roman period, some of which are proved by the inscriptions to be those of the sailors of the fleet. Some of the names which they record are Egyptian, some Greek, and some Pannonian. The names of the ships are also given. The place is now called the *Mercato di Sabato*; some of the tombs still retain their stucco ornaments.

The *Lake of Fusaro* is the *Palus Acherusia* of the poets. It is supposed to have been the port of Cumæ. Numerous remains of massive buildings, villas, and tombs, are still visible in its neighbourhood. At its S. extremity is a canal of Roman construction communicating with the sea, now known as the *Foce del Fusaro*, and beyond it is a smaller basin called the *Acqua Morta*. The lake is now famous for its oysters. In the middle of the lake is a Casino, built by Ferdinand I., where the traveller may test their merits on the spot. The lake is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano, which, in 1838, gave proof of the fact by emitting such quantities of mephitic gases that the oysters were destroyed by them. The tombs in the neighbourhood have contributed some very interesting objects to the Museum, including specimens of gold jewellery, coins, glass vessels, and trinkets of various kinds. In one which was opened a few years since, bearing the name of Julia Procula, the skeleton was found entire, with massive gold ear-rings and other precious ornaments.

Villa of Servilius Vatia.—The *Torre di Gaveta*, on the point of land which runs into the sea, on the N. side of the *Foce del Fusaro*, marks the site of this villa. Vatia secluded himself in this spot to escape the perils which beset public life in Rome during the reign of Nero, whereupon people used to exclaim, "You only, Vatia, know how to live," *O Vatia, solus scis*

vivere. At ille, adds Seneca, latere sciebat, non vivere. The villa was celebrated for its caverns and fishponds. Its ruins attest the magnificence of its proportions, and the tranquil beauty of its site.

Cumæan Villa of Cicero.—On the hills between the Lago del Fusaro and Avernus, and between the Arco Felice and Baïæ, at a spot called *Scalandrone*, are some ruined arches which are supposed to mark the site of the *Villa Cumana*, so often mentioned in the Letters to Atticus. It was in this villa that Hirtius and Pansa presented to Cicero the young Octavius, on his arrival from the school in Macedonia, which he had hastily quitted on the assassination of Cæsar. His mother Accia was living with her second husband, Lucius Philippus, in a neighbouring villa, to which the youth, then in his 19th year, was conducted by Balbus. Cicero, in describing the arrival of “the boy,” as he calls him in a letter to Atticus, says he was “entirely devoted” to him (*mihi totus deditus*). In a subsequent letter he tells the same friend that the stepfather of Octavius “thinks he is not to be trusted.”

The *Villas of Seneca and Varro*, which were situated near Cicero’s villa, as we know from the descriptions which these writers have left to us, have disappeared; and no ruins now exist with which even their names can be connected.

CUMÆ.

The road from the Lago del Fusaro to Cumæ follows the *Via Domitiana*. At the S. angle of the city walls it is joined by the *Via Cumana* from Puteoli. This road passes along the crest of hills which form the N. margin of the Lake of Avernus; it enters Cumæ by the *Arco Felice*. It is the direct road to the city from Naples and Pozzuoli.

CUMÆ occupies the summit of an isolated hill of trachytic tufa, which rises above the long line of level shore

from the Monte di Procida to the mouth of the Volturno. This hill and the range of which it forms a part are the “sea-girt cliffs” of Pindar,—

Ταὶ θ' ὑπὲρ Κύμας ἀλιερκέες ὄχθαι.

Pylh. E. á.

So far as the walls have been traced, the form of the city appears to have been that of an equilateral triangle. Its remote antiquity is proved by the testimony of the geographers and historians of the Augustan age. Strabo describes it as the most ancient of all the Italian and Sicilian cities. Dionysius of Halicarnassus says that it was celebrated for its riches, power, and possessions; and Livy records its impregnable position by sea and land. There is considerable discrepancy with regard to its founders; according to Strabo, it was the joint colony of the Chalcidians of Eubœa under Megasthenes, and the Cymæans of Æolis under Hippocles of Cyme. Hence Cumæ was always called a Chalcidic or Eubœan city. Livy states that the colonists first settled at Ischia, but finding themselves disturbed by earthquakes, removed to the mainland. The wealth and possessions of the city may be inferred from the fact that its territory included both Puteoli and Misenum, the Gulf of Puteoli was called *Sinus Cumanus*, the shore of the Bay of Gaeta was called *Littus Chalcidicum*, the hills of the district were called *Colles Euboici*, and Naples and other cities in the South of Italy, and even Messina in Sicily, were reinforced by Cumæan colonies. Its government was aristocratical till it was overthrown by Aristodemus, a successful general, who rose to power in a popular revolution, but was afterwards expelled by the valour of Xenocrita, commemorated by Plutarch as one of the first examples of female heroism. Cumæ was the scene of the exile and death of Tarquinius Superbus, who here purchased of the Sibyl the three Sibylline books which the Romans cherished for so many ages in the Capitol. He died here, according to Livy, B.C. 509. In the year 474 B.C. the Cumæans were at war with the Etruscans, who, with

the assistance of their Umbrian allies, besieged the city by sea and land. The Cumæans obtained the aid of Hiero of Syracuse, who strengthened their fleet by a squadron of triremes. The hostile armaments met in the Gulf of Puteoli, where the Etruscan fleet was utterly defeated. This naval victory is immortalised by Pindar in one of the finest passages of the first Pythian Ode:—

Λίσσομαι, νῆυσον, Κρονίων, ἄμερον
 *Ὅφρα κατ' οἶκον ὁ Φοῖ-
 νις, ὁ Τυρσανῶν τ' ἀλαλατὸς ἔχη,
 Ναυσίστονον ὕβριν ἰδῶν,
 Τὰν πρὸ Κύμας.

Cumæ was besieged by the Samnites 3 years after they had taken Capua (B.C. 427), who made themselves masters of the city, and settled here in large numbers, producing that mixture of Greek and Campanian customs which Velleius Paterculus has commemorated in the expression *Cumanos Osca mutavit vicinia*. When Capua fell under the power of Rome, Cumæ became subject to the same authority. It was raised to the rank of a Roman municipium, B.C. 337. In the second Punic War it was attacked by Hannibal, and was successfully defended by Sempronius Tiberius Gracchus. The city became a prefecture B.C. 210, and was made a Roman colony by Augustus. Under the Empire it declined rapidly. At the time of Athenæus it had a reputation for its painted vases and silks; but in the reign of Nero it had become so unfashionable, that when Umbricius the poet resolved to retire from Rome to a country solitude, Juvenal congratulated his friend that he was about to give one more citizen to the Sibyl by fixing his residence in the *vacuæ Cumæ*:—

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
 Laudo tamen vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
 Destinet, atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ.

Sat. III. 1.

In the same reign it was the scene of the voluntary death of Petronius Arbiter. Virgil describes Cumæ as the place where Æneas had his first interview with the Sibyl Deiphobe, the priestess of the temple which had been erected by Dædalus to Apollo, on the

“Arx” or Acropolis from whose rocky caverns she pronounced the oracles:—

Sic satur lacrymans, classique immitit habenas;

Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum allabitur oris.

Obvertunt pelago proras: tum dente tenaci

Anchora fundabat naves, et littora curvæ

Prætexunt puppes: juvenum manus emicat ardens

Littus in Hesperium: quarit pars semina flammæ

Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum

Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.

At pius Æneas arces, quibus altus Apollo

Præsidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ,

Antrum immaue, petit: magnam cui mentem animumque

Delius inspirat vates, aperitque futura.

Jam subeunt Triviæ lucos atque aurea tecta.

Æn. VI. 1.

After the fall of the Roman empire, Cumæ was occupied by Totila, who repaired its walls. Teias was elected king here; and after his defeat and death in the battle of the Sarno, his followers, headed by his brother Aligern, threw themselves into the citadel. Narses, unable to reduce it, filled the Sibyl's Cave with combustible materials, and destroying its roof by fire, penetrated to the centre of the fortress, which he reduced to ruin. In the 8th cent. Romoaldo, Duke of Benevento, made himself master of the city. In the 9th it was sacked and burnt by the Saracens. In the 13th, having become a nest of pirates and robbers, the citizens of Naples and Aversa fitted out an expedition against them, and razed what then remained of the ancient city to the ground.

The *Citadel*, which commands a view reaching in fine weather as far as Gaeta and Ponza, occupies the peak of a volcanic cone, of which all the sides have been broken down except that on the S., by which we now ascend to it. The foundations of the walls may still be traced through their whole extent, with the situation of the only doorway which gave access to the fortress.

The *Sibyl's Cave*.—The hill of the Acropolis is perforated in all directions with caverns excavated in the tufa, many of which it would now be impossible thoroughly to explore. One of them has several lateral apertures and subterranean passages, in which the

local antiquaries have recognised the hundred mouths of the 6th Æneid:—

... Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos :
Excisum Euboicæ latus ingens rupis in antrum,
Quò lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum,
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllæ.
Æn. VI. 41.

The principal entrance is in the side of the hill facing the sea; but the passages to which it leads are mostly filled up. A flight of steps on the l. leads from what is now the largest cavern up to a dark small recess, which has no communication whatever with the upper part of the rock. At the commencement of the present cent., Paolini, accompanied by an English traveller, examined one of the largest passages, and found that it led into a vast dark cave in the direction of the Lake of Fusaro; but it was dangerous to explore it further. He considered it to be the tunnel mentioned by Strabo as leading from Cumæ to Avernus. In Justin Martyr is a passage describing his visit to Cumæ and to the scene of the Sibyl's prophecies. He says: "Being at Cumæ, we saw a large basilica dug out of the rock, where they said the Sibyl had pronounced her oracles. It had in the middle three large basins, also hollowed out of the rock, which had served for the lustrations of the Sibyl, who afterwards retired into the innermost part of the basilica (ἐνδότερον τῆς βασιλικῆς οἶκον), and there gave her predictions of futurity from an elevated throne." This passage, written about the year 150, has sometimes been supposed to indicate the Temple of Apollo; but it is more probable that it was a temple on the side of the hill, adjacent to the cave which Narses destroyed.

Tomb of the Sibyl.—A further proof of the late period at which the traditions of the Sibyl lingered upon the spot is found in another passage of Justin Martyr, in which he describes a round cinerary urn, worked in brass (φакόν τινα ἐκ χαλκοῦ κατασκευασμένον), in which they said the ashes of the Sibyl were preserved. Pausanias, who was a contemporary of Justin Martyr, says

that the Cumæans showed as the Sibyl's tomb a small stone urn, λίθινον ὑδρίαν οὐ μεγάλην. None of the Roman writers make any mention of such a monument. In modern times, a ruined house near the Temple of the Giant has been shown to travellers as the tomb, and evidently upon no better authority than that which identified the vases shown to the two Greek orators.

Temples and Amphitheatre.—The Temple of Apollo, occupying the highest peak of the Acropolis, still presents some fragments to mark its site. They are a portion of a fluted column and a single capital, both in the oldest style of Doric architecture. The position of the temple must have made it a conspicuous object from all parts of the coast. The confused and scattered ruins now visible within the line of the city walls have suffered so much from depredations and neglect, that they are interesting chiefly on account of their associations. The Temple of the Giants (Tempio dei Giganti), in which the colossal sitting statue of Jupiter Stator in the Museo-Borbonico was found in the cella, has been almost entirely destroyed. The Temple of Serapis, discovered in 1839, is a Roman ruin of imperial times, remarkable chiefly for the objects found in it, among which were some Egyptian statues of colossal size. Of the Temple of Augustus, discovered in 1606 by Cardinal Acquaviva, who obtained many statues from its ruins, not even the site is now known. The Temple of Diana, discovered in 1852 by the Count of Siracusa, on the site of what is supposed to have been the Forum, has been entirely dismantled. It was upwards of 100 ft. in length, semicircular at one of the extremities; the columns of the portico were of cipollino, of the Corinthian order, and, like the cornices, were remarkable for their high finish and beautiful workmanship. A statue of Diana with her dogs, and a Latin inscription recording the erection of the Temple at the cost of Lucceius, were found among the ruins. There would have been no difficulty in restoring the Temple, but

the Count removed the columns and sculptures to Naples as soon as they were excavated. The *Amphitheatre*, now covered with earth and trees, is an oval building, with remains of 21 rows of seats leading down to the arena.

The *Arco Felice* is situated in a deep cutting in the tufa hills on the E. side, on the road from Puteoli to Cumæ. It is a massive brick structure, 60 ft. high to the summit, and is pierced by a single arch 18 ft. in breadth. The walls are also of brick. On each side of the arch are 3 niches, 2 above, and 1 of a larger size in the basement of each front. Above are the remains of a channel supposed to be that of an aqueduct which was carried over it. The arch served as a bridge uniting the two heights which were separated by the formation of the road. On either side of this road, which still retains many traces of its ancient pavement, are the remains of tombs, in many of which were found sarcophagi and stucco ornaments of great beauty. Near the Arch, in the hill which forms the S. wall of the road, is a tunnel called the *Grotta di Pietro della Pace*, from a Spaniard of that name who was allowed to explore it in the 16th cent. It is supposed to be the opening of a tunnel which communicated between the Forest of Hamæ and the Temple of Apollo.

The *Necropolis* of Cumæ is the most interesting cemetery discovered in Southern Italy. The tombs were constructed one above the other, forming three several stories, each being the work of a different age; and in the earth which covers all these are the cinerary urns of the Romans. The lower tombs were excavated simply in the earth. When first opened they were found still to contain skeletons, which fell to dust on exposure to the air. At the head and feet were vases of an Egyptian character, rings and fibulæ of bronze, scarabæi, glass beads, and fragments of burnt wood. The tombs built upon them were formed of four large slabs of tufa or piperno, covered often with three flat stones; but some have been found with sloping

roofs, the stones meeting in the middle and giving the tomb the appearance of a small house. Some of these sepulchral chambers contained two skeletons, but generally they contained only one, with black painted vases of an archaic character, and occasionally vases with black figures on a yellow ground, in which we trace Pelasgic art to its Egyptian origin. The Italo-Greek tombs, which formed the upper tier, were of the same character, but were distinguished by their superior manufacture and greater elegance, by the richness of the funeral furniture, and by the use of gold and silver instead of bronze in the personal ornaments, thus confirming the statement of their own poetic historian, *Hyperochus*, as we read in *Athenæus*, that "the (Cumæan) citizens wore embroidered robes and much gold in their dresses, and never went beyond the walls of the city but in a coach drawn by two horses." In the earth of the *Necropolis* were found urns and vases containing the ashes of the Romans. Many of these vases showed by their style and manufacture that they had been removed from the more ancient tombs and appropriated by the Romans; the tombs themselves afforded ample evidence of this fact, for many of them bore marks of having been plundered. The first excavations were made by Charles III., when the numerous sepulchral objects now in the Museo at Naples were discovered. Paderni communicated an account of these researches to the Royal Society of London in 1755. He describes the first tomb opened as that of the Papiria family, and states that there were three skeletons on the floor, each inclosed in an oblong coffin, formed of four slabs of piperno. One of the skeletons was covered with a cloth of asbestos, with the remains of a robe embroidered with gold, the threads of which were perfect, and with fragments of papyrus, one side of which was covered with red lead, the other black. Among the objects found in the tomb were a metal mirror, three tesserae or dice, an iron lectisternium or pul-

vinar with ivory ornaments, two heads of horses of the same material, and pieces of the confection of myrrh and spices which was placed on dead bodies by the Greeks. Under one of the skeletons was a padlock through which three iron strigils were passed. Adjoining this tomb was another for the freedmen of the same family. Two glasses, resembling our modern wine-glasses, and two earthen lamps, were also found in it, which still rank among the most beautiful objects of their class in the Museum. In other tombs of the same period an immense number of valuable objects have been discovered, such as necklaces of gold beads and of terra cotta gilt, gold rings with intaglios, gold astragali, cloth of gold, silver fibulæ, circular mirrors of silver, vessels of blue glass, ointment-pots, strigils, &c. In another tomb was found the beautiful suit of Greek armour which passed from the collection of the Conte Milano into that of the Tower of London, and is now seen in the hall of the horse-armoury there. In those excavated by the Count of Siracusa vases, cinerary urns, and skeletons were found; in two instances artificial heads, made of a composition in which wax was a principal ingredient, were found lying by the side of the skeletons. One of these heads had glass eyes. The features, which were those of young men, were so perfectly defined as to give probability to the conjecture of the Neapolitan antiquaries that the heads were formed from casts taken after death. Near the Lago di Licola a Greek tomb has been excavated which contained stucco bas-reliefs of the Judgment of Minos, and the Delights of Elysium.

The *Forest of Hamæ*, the *Triviale Lucus* of Virgil, is identified with a wood about 8 m. N. of Cumæ towards Litternum. Livy mentions it as celebrated for its nocturnal sacrifices, and for the treachery and subsequent massacre of the Campanians, who endeavoured to gain possession of Cumæ under the pretence of attending the solemnities of this sacred grove.

LITERNUM.

The road from Cumæ to Litternum (6 m.) follows the *Via Domitiana*. It is bordered by tombs for a short distance after leaving the city, and in one place are the remains of a hemicycle, with seats, which was decorated with paintings. The ancient pavement of massive blocks of piperno is still perfect in many parts.

The *Lago di Licola*, which the road passes soon after it leaves Cumæ, is not mentioned by any ancient writer; but there is little doubt that it was formerly the canal begun by Nero for the purpose of connecting Avernus with the Tiber, which made Tacitus describe its author as the *incredibilium cupitor*. The lake is one of the sources of the malaria which afflicts this coast in the summer and autumn. The forests around Licola were the royal chase of Frederick II. The mountain on the rt., called Monte Gaudo, is mentioned by Pliny for its intoxicating water.

The city of LITTERNUM, a name imperishably associated with that of Scipio Africanus, is now represented by the Tower of *Patria*, situated near the bridge by which the Domitian Way crossed the canal connecting the ancient port, now called the *Lago di Patria*, with the sea. Litternum, about 200 B.C., during the consulate of Scipio Africanus and T. Sempronius Longus, was occupied by a Roman colony, subsequently increased by Augustus, in whose reign Agrippa enlarged and restored the port and its canal, now converted into a marshy lake. The city was destroyed by Genseric in 455, and not a trace remains of its ancient greatness. Scipio Africanus had here a villa, to which he retired when accused of extortion in the war against Antiochus. Here he died in voluntary exile, B.C. 184. Valerius Maximus tells us that in his dying moments, in the bitterness of his heart at the ingratitude of his countrymen, he ordered to be inscribed upon his tomb—*INGRATA PATRIA, NE OSSA QUIDEM MEA HABES*. After his death the Romans were

anxious to obliterate the remembrance of their past injustice by loading his name and memory with honours. A tomb, surmounted by a statue, had been erected at Liternum on the spot where he was buried, and a mausoleum had been built at Rome outside of the Porta Capena. It appears that the Romans were anxious to have it believed that the body had been removed from Liternum, and deposited in this Roman mausoleum, and this feeling was carried so far that Scipio was even reported to have died at Rome. Livy tells us:—"Some say that he died and was buried at Rome, others that he died and was buried at Liternum; and at both places there are monuments and statues: for there is a monument at Liternum surmounted by a statue which I myself lately saw there after it had been thrown down by a tempest. *Nam et Literni monumentum monimentoque statua superimposita fuit, quam tempestate disiectam nuper vidimus ipsi.*" And beyond the Capena gate at Rome, in the monument of the Scipios, there are 3 statues, 2 of which are said to be those of Publius and Lucius Scipio; the third, that of the poet Ennius." This description is supposed to apply to the tomb of the Scipios inside and near to the modern Porta San Sebastiano at Rome. But no inscription bearing the name of Scipio Africanus was discovered in that tomb; and, though the laurelled bust which was found there was once believed to be that of Ennius, a subsequent comparison of authenticated memorials has not confirmed the supposition. We may also presume that no member of the Scipio family would have removed his body to Rome in spite of his injunctions to the contrary. Livy himself in a subsequent book says that Scipio died at Liternum, where, by his own command, he was buried, and where a monument was erected, "lest his funeral should be solemnized in his ungrateful country." "*Vitam Literno egit sine desiderio Urbis. Morientem rure eo ipso loco sepeliri se jussisse ferunt, monumentumque ibi adi-*

ficari, ne funus sibi in ingrata patria fieret."—Lib. xxxviii. 53. This statement is confirmed by the evidence of Seneca and of Pliny. Seneca, in his 86th Epistle, gives an interesting description of the villa. "Living," he says, "in the very town of Scipio Africanus, I have adored his spirit and the altar which I suppose to be the tomb of so great a man. . . . I saw his villa, built of squared stone; a wall surrounding the wood, and towers erected on both sides for its defence; a cistern under the house and gardens, large enough for the use even of an army; a small, narrow, and very dark bath after the ancient custom; for a bath did not appear hot to our ancestors unless it was gloomy. I felt therefore a great delight while contemplating Scipio's habits and our own." He then proceeds to say that the bath was lighted by chinks rather than by windows, *rimæ magis quam fenestræ*, and compares these simple habits with the luxury of the modern Romans. Pliny the naturalist, in his account of the Longevity of Trees, describes, among those which the memory of man carefully cherishes, the "olive-trees still existing at Liternum, planted by the hand of Africanus the Elder, and a myrtle of conspicuous size." As the death of Scipio occurred 184 B.C., and that of Pliny in 79 A.D., the olive-trees and the myrtle must have been 250 years old. A constant tradition has lingered on the spot that the tower now called the *Torre di Patria* was built of the materials of the villa, and on the exact site of the tomb. The celebrated bust of Scipio, which bears the mark of his wound on the bald head, was found beneath the tower, and an ancient inscription with the word PATRIA, built into its wall. Three marble statues, larger than life, have recently been discovered near the lake; one was a female draped figure, the others were males wearing the Roman toga. Before these discoveries were made, some of the local antiquaries were disposed to place the site of the villa 6 m. inland, at a place called Vico di Pantano.

The *Lago di Patria* derives its waters from the *Clanuis*, a small sluggish stream now called the *Regj Lagni*, which drains the plain of the Terra di Lavoro as far inland as Maddaloni, and falls into the sea between the Lake and the Volturno. A further proof of the changes which have taken place upon this coast is seen in the deposits of marine shells along the low cliffs which extend from the Lake of Fusaro to the mouth of the Volturno.

Beyond Patria the road traverses the Bosco di Varcatureo, the ancient *Sylva Gallinaria*, which still abounds with game as in ancient times. The whole of the flat sandy plain is covered with lentiscus and pine forests, which supplied the Roman fleet at Misenum with timber for their masts. The *Via Domitiana* crossed the Volturno near its mouth, and proceeding along the coast fell into the Applan near *Sinuessa*, the modern Mondragone (p. 17). The ancient pavement is still to be traced nearly the whole way from the Volturno to Mondragone.

THE NORTHERN CRATERS.

The traveller who is disposed to visit the extinct volcanic craters which form the N. boundary of the Phlegrean Fields, extending from Monte Rosso, near Cumæ, to the entrance of the Grotta di Posilipo, will do well to make them the object of a separate excursion, combined with Cumæ and Liternum. In that case he will reverse the order which we adopt in describing them.

MONTE BARBARO, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Cumæ, the *Mons Gaurus* of the ancients, is the loftiest volcanic cone of the district. It has a deep and nearly oval crater, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, with an opening in the E. side, apparently made by art. In this cutting we see that the mountain, like Monte Nuovo, is composed partly of beds of loose scoriæ and partly of beds of pumiceous tufa. Some of these strata abound in pisolitic globules, and some have decomposed into pozzolana. Not a trace of lava is

to be seen. The plain which forms the floor of the crater, now called Campiglione, is of extraordinary fertility, and is entered by a break in the walls of the crater called *Porta di Campiglione*. Externally the cone is covered with vineyards. The wine which they produced is mentioned by many writers under the name of *Gauramus*; and Athenæus has commemorated its body and its tonic properties, as well as its scarcity and delicious flavour: *ὀλίγος καὶ κάλλιστος, προσέτι τὲ εὐτὸνος καὶ παχύς*. The wine now produced by these vineyards, when carefully prepared, is a strong red wine and keeps well. Before the formation of Monte Nuovo, *Gaurus inanis*, as Juvenal calls it, must have been a striking object from all parts of the bay, to which, indeed, Statius gives the name of *Sinus Gauranus*. The plain at the foot of this mountain was the scene of the first great victory gained by the Romans over the Samnites, B.C. 340. It has been sung in Latin verse by our poet Gray, who attributes the scanty vegetation on its surface to the *sæva vicinia* of Monte Nuovo, and thus pictures the slow return of its fertility:

Raro per clivos haud secius ordine vidi
Canescentem oleam: longum post tempus amicti
Vite virent tumuli; patriamque revisere gaudens
Bacchus in assuetis tenerum caput exerit arvis
Vix tandem, infidoque audet se credere cælo.

Monte Cigliano, between Monte Barbaro and Astroni, and *Monte Campana*, further inland, on the N.E., are two small craters of the same kind, and with the same geological features.

LAKE OF AGNANO.—Two roads lead from Naples to this lake: the first, which is the one by which it is usually visited, starts from the village of Fuorigrotta (p. 143), and is 2 m. long; the second starts from Capo di Monte, and is a beautiful drive of about 6 m. (p. 146). The lake is nearly 3 m. in circumference, but more irregular in its outline than the other volcanic craters in its neighbourhood. Though its banks are diversified with hills and verdure, and the surface generally alive with water-birds, the lake is a constant

source of malaria, caused partly by the exhalations of warm vapour impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, and partly by the flax steeped in it. Neither the lake nor the crater which contains it is mentioned by any ancient writer. From this silence it has been inferred that it has undergone considerable changes since the Roman period; and many conjectures have been started with regard to its ancient state and the origin of its present name. The geological structure is similar to that of the other craters of the district.

Stufe di San Gremano.—On the S.E. bank of the lake are some old and dirty chambers in which the hot sulphurous vapour which issues from the soil at the temperature of 180° Fahr. is collected for the cure of gouty and rheumatic cases from the hospitals of Naples. The name of the Stufe commemorates the vision of S. Germano, Bishop of Capua, in the 6th cent., which S. Gregory the Great has recorded in his Dialogues. Behind the Stufe are some ruins of Roman construction, supposed to be the remains of baths.

Grotta del Cane.—This celebrated cave is a small aperture, resembling a cellar, at the base of the rocky hill, about 100 paces from the Stufe. It is closed by a door, the key of which is kept by the custode of the Stufe, who expects 2 carlini for showing the experiment with the dog, from which it derives its name. The cavern was known to Pliny, who describes it among the *spiracula, et seribes charoneæ, mortiferum spiritum exhalantes*. It is continually exhaling from its sides and floor volumes of steam mixed with carbonic acid gas; but the latter, from its greater specific gravity, accumulates at the bottom and flows over the step of the door, which is slightly elevated above it. The upper part of the cave, therefore, is free from the gas, while the floor is completely covered by it. Cluverius says that the grotto was once used as a place of execution for Turkish captives, who were shut up within its walls and left to die of suffocation. It is said that

Don Pedro de Toledo tried the same experiment upon two galley slaves, with fatal effect. Addison, on his visit, made a series of experiments which anticipated all those performed by subsequent observers. He found that a pistol could not be fired at the bottom, and that, on laying a train of gunpowder and igniting it on the outside of the cavern, the carbonic acid gas "could not intercept the train of fire when it once began flashing, nor hinder it from running to the very end." He found that a viper was 9 minutes in dying on the first trial, and 10 minutes on the second, this increased vitality being attributable, in his opinion, to the large stock of air which it had inhaled after the first trial. He found that the dog was not longer in expiring on the first experiment than on the second. Dr. Daubeny found that phosphorus would continue lighted at about 2 ft. above the bottom, that a sulphur match went out a few inches above it, and a wax taper at a still higher level. It has been asserted that the dog, upon whom this *sic sine morte mori* experiment is usually performed, is so accustomed to die that he has become indifferent to his fate; but no dog who has been long the subject of the exhibition is to be seen in perfect health. The effects of the gas are seen quite as well in a torch, a lighted candle, or a pistol.

From the W. shore of the Lake of Agnano an interesting path leads across the hills to Pozzuoli, passing by the Pisciarelli and the Solfatara (p. 260).

ASTRONI.—A road of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads from the shores of the Lake of Agnano to Astroni, which can only be visited by an order from the Royal Chamberlain: the fee to the custode is from 2 to 4 carlini, according to the number of the party. This is the largest and most perfect of the volcanic craters of this district. For many years it has been used as the preserve of the wild boars and deer for the royal chase; and a wall has been built upon its margin to prevent the escape of the animals. The rim of the crater, which is more than 4 m. in circuit, is entirely unbroken, except by the arti-

ficial cutting for the entrance. The ascent is steep, but quite practicable in a carriage. The interior of the crater is covered with magnificent ilexes and other forest-trees, presenting a very beautiful scene, especially in the early spring. A descent of about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. leads to the plain, the floor of the ancient crater, which is encircled by a carriage drive. At the S.E. end are three small lakes, one of which is very deep. In 1452 Alfonso I. gave a festival in this crater in honour of the marriage between his niece Eleanor of Aragon and the Emperor Frederick III. Pontanus tells us that 30,000 persons were present, that the gold and silver vessels used on the occasion were valued at 150,000 golden ducats, and that cascades and rivulets of wine were constantly flowing. The last scene of the celebration was a hunt by torchlight. The hill of Astroni offers one of the finest examples of the craters called of elevation by the celebrated geologist Von Buch; its sides are formed of beds of pre-existing volcanic tufa, which have been upheaved at a period long subsequent to their first deposition by subterranean forces, similar to those that presided within the historical period at the formation of the Monte Nuovo. In the centre of the crater is a monticule of trachyte protruding, and another mass of the same rock on the N. side of it, which has probably been the produce of the last upheaving eruption, to which the mountain owes its present form.

II.

ISLANDS OF PROCIDA AND ISCHIA.

The shortest and most agreeable mode of reaching Procida and Ischia is to take a carriage from Naples to the beach of Miliscola (p. 271), and there to hire a boat for the passage of the Strait, which is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. across. From the Mole at Naples to the Punta di Rocciola, the N.E. promontory of the island, the distance is $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. From the Capo di Miseno

the distance is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. During the summer months a steamer makes frequent excursions from Naples to the islands; and during the whole year, except in severe weather, there is a daily market boat, by which a passage may be obtained for 2 carlini; but the voyage from Naples is seldom performed under 2 hours with a fair wind, and when it is necessary to row the whole distance, the time is prolonged from 4 to 6 hours. As Procida may be examined in an hour, the traveller may land at the beach called the Marina di Santa Maria, and proceed by the road which traverses the island from N. to S., to the little Bay of Chiaiolella, where he will find boats to convey him across to Ischia.

PROCIDA, the ancient *Prochyta*, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and is broken into numerous bays and coves, which give it a picturesque outline. Strabo's statement that it had been torn asunder from its neighbour—*ἤστος ἡ Προχύτη, Πιθηνουσῶν δ' ἴσται ἀπὸ σπασμα*—is affirmed by Pliny the Naturalist, in opposition to the fable which derived its name from the nurse of Æneas:—*Non ab Æneæ nutrice, sed quia profusa ab Ænaria erat.* (Lib. iii. c. 12.) The geological structure confirms the tradition of antiquity. The island is composed, like Ischia, of pumiceous tufa, separated by beds of pumice and of fragments of cellular lava, which dip outwards as if they had proceeded from a crater situated on the N.W. Breislak and Spallanzani, from an examination of both islands, arrived at the conclusion that they were once united, and formed part of an immense crater.

The N. extremity of Procida is loftier and more picturesque than the S. The bold promontory of *Rocciola*, on whose S. spur the castle is built, justifies the epithet of Virgil:—

Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit.
Æn. ix. 715.

The position of the castle, now a royal palace, is very fine, commanding from its terrace the bay of Naples on the one side, and the bay of Gaeta on the

other. The town of Procida stretches up the slopes of the castle-hill from the sea-shore in the form of an amphitheatre, backed and interspersed with vineyards, orange-groves, and fruit-gardens. The houses, with their flat terraced roofs and their out-door staircases, remind the traveller of many towns in modern Greece. On the E. the coast is broken into two creeks, formed by the Punta Pizzaca and Punta Socciaro. On the N.W. point, called the *Punta di Chiupeto*, at the entrance of the channel, is a lighthouse with a fixed light. Beyond the Punta Serra, on the W. side, there is a straight beach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, at the extremity of which is a small semicircular island called the *Isola Vivara*. The whole of this S. tract is rocky, recalling the epithet of Statius:—

Hæc videt Inarimen, illi *aspera* Prochyta paret.
Sylv. II. 2.

The island is richly cultivated with vineyards and fruit-gardens, which supply the markets of the capital, and constitute the chief source of the prosperity of the inhab. (9000). The Greek dresses of the women are seen to great advantage at the festa of San Michele (29 Sept.), when the traveller will also have an opportunity of witnessing the Grecian dance, the *Tarantella*, performed, as of old, to the sound of the timbrel.

Juvenal preferred the solitude of this island to the dissipations of the Suburra:—

. . . Ego vel Prochyta præpono Suburræ.
III. 5.

In the 13th cent. it was the property of John of Procida, the principal actor in the 'Sicilian Vespers,' whose possessions were confiscated by Charles I.; but were returned on the conclusion of peace between his son Charles II. and James of Aragon.

ISCHIA (*Pitheculus*, *Ænaria*, *Inarime*). The remarks made in regard to the best mode of reaching Procida from Naples apply equally to Ischia, making allowance for the extra distance.

The place where travellers usually

land is Lacco, where villas may be hired during the bathing season. Lodgings are also to be met with at the town of Ischia, at Casamicciola, and at Foria; the place which travellers who make an excursion through the island usually make their head-quarters during their stay of two or three days, is the boarding-house called *La Sentinella*, near Casamicciola. There is also good accommodation in the *Villa Sauvé* at Casamicciola, built by a French merchant, supplied with baths, and near the principal springs.

Ischia is the largest island in the Bay of Naples. It is separated from Procida by a channel of 2 m. in breadth. The Castle, on the N.E. shore, is 20 m. from the Mole of Naples. The circumference of the island is more than 20 m., exclusive of the sinuosities of the coast. The length is 7 m.; the breadth, in the narrowest part, is 4. The total population of the island is about 25,000.

Before Vesuvius resumed its activity Ischia was the principal scene of volcanic action in South Italy. It is composed of pumiceous tufa, which assumes in many parts a trachytic character, and is frequently separated by beds of pumice and obsidian. The *Monte Epomeo*, the *Epopos* of the Greeks, the *Epopeus* of the Latin poets, which rises grandly near the centre of the island, appears to have acted chiefly by lateral eruptions, for there is not a trace of lava near its summit, while no less than 12 cones may be distinctly traced on its flanks and on various parts of the plain which forms its base. On the N. and W. the island slopes gradually down to the sea, and terminates in a beach, while on the S. and E. it plunges into it forming abrupt and often lofty precipices.

The volcanic action of Ischia is intimately associated with its early history; and the connexion of the volcanic phenomena with the mythology of antiquity has invested the island with a charm peculiarly its own.

The earliest periods of its history refer distinctly to the volcanic action of which it was the scene. A Greek

colony from Chalcis and Eretria settled in the island previous to, or simultaneous with, the foundation of Cumæ. The settlers attained great prosperity, but are said to have been afterwards compelled by constant earthquakes and volcanic agency to leave the island, and settle on the opposite coast at Cumæ (p. 272). These outbursts are probably the same that are mentioned by Timæus, who flourished about 262 B.C., and recorded a tradition that shortly before his time Mt. Epomeus vomited fire and ashes, and that the land between it and the coast was thrown forcibly into the sea, which receded 3 stadia, and then returned, overflowed the land, and extinguished the fire. These events are also related, with some variation, by Pliny, who mentions a tradition that Epomeo emitted flames; that a village was swallowed up, "*oppidum haustum profundo*;" that a marsh was created by one of the earthquakes which accompanied the eruption, and that Procida was detached by another. A colony established by Hieron, the tyrant of Syracuse, no doubt after his great naval victory over the Etruscans in B.C. 474, was also driven away from the island by volcanic outbursts. The Neapolitans subsequently colonised the island, and remained till the Romans, at an unknown period, took possession of it. Julius Obsequens mentions an eruption in B.C. 92; and the Neapolitan historians assert that other volcanic convulsions occurred in the reigns of Titus, Antoninus, and Diocletian. The last eruption took place in 1302, when Mt. Epomeus threw out from its N.E. flank a stream of lava which ran into the sea near the town of Ischia.

The old volcanic outbursts in the island were poetically ascribed to the struggles of the imprisoned giant Typhœus (Pind. *Pyth.* i. 18). Homer's description of the struggles of Typhœus in Arimi is a perfect picture of volcanic phenomena:—

Γαῖα δ' ὑπεστενάχιζε, Διὶ ὡς περικεράυνῳ
Χωομένη, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφωεὶ γαίαν ἱμάσση
Εἶν' Ἀρήμοις, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφωέος ἔμμεναι ἐνθάς.
Il. ii. 781.

Virgil, adopting Homer's tradition, gave Typhœus to Ischia, and Enceladus to Ætna,

Durumque cubile
Inarime Jovis imperiis imposita Typhœo.
Æn. ix. 715.

The ancient name, *Pithecusa*, was particularly derived by the Romans from *πίθηκος*, because the island was said to be inhabited by monkeys.

Inarimem Prochytaque legit, sterilique locatas
Celle Pithecasas, *habitantum nomine*, dictas.
OVID. *Met.* xiv. 89.

But Pliny the Naturalist derived it from the pottery (*πίθαι*) manufactured in the island. *Pithecusa non a simiarum multitudine (ut aliqui existimavere) sed a figlinis doliorum* (iii. 12). The name *Ænaria*, according to Pliny, was given by the poets as the station of the fleet of Æneas. The name *Ischia* is a corruption of the word *Iscla*, under which name the island is mentioned in ecclesiastical records of the 8th cent.

After the fall of the Roman empire, Ischia followed the fortunes of the capital. In 813, and again in 847, it was attacked by the Saracens; in 1135 it was sacked by the Pisans, while on their way to Amalfi. In 1191 Henry VI. took possession of it. In the reign of his son, Frederick II., Caracciolo, his general, allowed himself to be burnt alive in the Castle, rather than surrender it to the Guelph troops of Otho IV. In 1282, Ischia joined Sicily in the revolt against Charles I. In 1299 Charles II. recovered the island, and punished the inhabitants for their rebellion by sending 400 soldiers to cut down their trees and vineyards. In 1389 Ladislaus defeated Louis II. of Anjou in a battle fought near the crater of Monte Rotaro. In the 15th centy. Alfonso I. seized and fortified it in the war against Joanna II. He expelled the male inhabitants, and forced their wives and daughters to marry his soldiers. At his death in 1458, Giovanni Toreglia, the cousin of Lucrezia d'Alagni, proclaimed himself an adherent of King Renato, and held the island against Ferdinand I. till 1463, when he sold it to the crown for 50,000 ducats.

In 1495 Ferdinand II. retired to Ischia with his aunt Joanna, who had just become his bride in her 14th year, abandoning Naples to his rival Charles VIII. The king arrived before the castle of Ischia, with his retinue in 14 galleys; but the castellan, Giusto della Caudina, a Catalanian, refused to admit him. He consented at last to admit the king and queen alone. Ferdinand then lauded, but he had no sooner set his foot within the castle than he drew his sword and killed the faithless castellan on the spot, an act which so astonished the garrison that they offered no opposition to the landing of the whole retinue. In 1501, his uncle and successor Frederick retired to Ischia with his queen and children, accompanied by his sisters Beatrice, the widow of Mattheus Corvinus, King of Hungary, and Isabella, the widow of Gian Galeazzo Visconti. They remained in the castle till the king proceeded to France, and surrendered himself to Louis in person, so that the castle of Ischia may be said to have witnessed the extinction of the Aragonese dynasty. The island was pillaged in 1544 by Barbarossa, who carried away 4000 inhabitants; was captured by the Duke de Guise in 1647; was occupied by Lord Nelson in the present cent.; and afforded brief refuge to Murat on his flight to France in 1815.

The Marquis of Pescara, the conqueror of Francis I., was born in the castle of Ischia, in 1489. His sister, Costanza, defended the castle during the war which preceded the partition treaty of Granada, and refused to capitulate to the forces of Louis XII., although commanded to do so by her king, to whom she afterwards afforded a shelter in the same castle, the only spot in the kingdom which her heroism had enabled him to call his own. As an acknowledgment of her services, the government of the island was settled on her family, who retained it till 1734.

In 1525 Vittoria Colonna, the widow of the hero of Pavia, retired to Ischia

to mourn her loss. Her genius, her virtues, her piety, her beauty are immortalised by Michael Angelo, by Cardinal Bembo, by Annibal Caro, and by Ariosto.

Vittoria è 'l nome; e ben conviensi a nata
Fra le vittorie, ed a chi, o vada, o stanzi,
Di trofei sempre, e di trionfi ornata,
La Vittoria abbia seco, o dietro, o innanzi.
Questa è un' altra Artemisia, che lodata
Fu di pietà verso il suo Mausolo; anzi
Tanto maggior, quanto è più assai bell' opra,
Che por sotterra un uom, trarlo di sopra.

Orl. XXXVII. 18.

In 1548 Mary of Aragon, the widow of the Marchese del Vasto, cousin of the great Pescara, followed the example of Vittoria, and sought a home in Ischia in the eventide of a life which seemed never to grow old. Her autumn, says Pierre de Brantome, surpassed the spring of the most beautiful of other women; and when she had reached her 60th year, her charms were still so irresistible that the grand Prior of France fell in love with her.

Bishop Berkeley frequently declared that one of the happiest summers he ever enjoyed was passed in Ischia in 1717; and in a letter, written probably to Pope, he says, "The island Inarime is an *epitome of the whole earth*, containing within the compass of 18 miles a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rugged rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all thrown together in a most romantic confusion. The air is, in the hottest season, constantly refreshed by cool breezes from the sea; the vales produce excellent wheat and Indian corn, but are mostly covered with vineyards interspersed with fruit-trees. Besides the common kinds, as cherries, apricots, peaches, &c., they produce oranges, limes, almonds, pomegranates, figs, water-melons, and many other fruits unknown to our climates, which lie everywhere open to the passenger. The hills are the greater part covered to the top with vines, some with chesnut groves, and others with thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. . . . But that which crowns the scene is . . . Mons Epomeus. Its lower parts are adorned with vines and

other fruits; the middle affords pasture to flocks of goats and sheep; and the top is a sandy pointed rock, from which you have the finest prospect in the world, surveying at one view, besides several pleasant islands lying at your feet, a tract of Italy about 300 miles in length, from the promontory of Antium to the Cape of Palinurus." The aloe and the prickly pear (*cactus opuntia*) grow luxuriantly in the hedges; many rare ferns and orchids are found in the woods, the caper grows wild on the walls, and the flora of the island generally will enable the botanist to add many interesting objects to his herbarium.

Mineral Waters.—No spot of the same extent contains such a number of hot mineral waters. The island is so rich in springs that many valuable waters which would make the fortune of any town in continental Europe, are here allowed to run to waste. The principal characteristics of the Ischia waters are the large quantities of the muriates, sulphates, and carbonates of soda which they contain, combined with the salts of magnesia, of lime, and occasionally of potash, and with a considerable volume of carbonic acid gas. With a few exceptions, they issue from the earth at so high a temperature, that it is necessary to mix them with cold water before they can be used. Besides the waters, there are sand-baths of great power, and hot-air and vapour baths varying in temperature from 140° to 180°.

Some of the waters now in use were well known to the ancients, as Strabo, Pliny, and other writers describe the qualities for which they are still remarkable; and several bas-reliefs and inscriptions recording them have been found in the island. The first description of the Ischia waters and their medicinal powers was published by Giulio Jasolino, in 1588. This curious work describes nearly 40 springs, including all the principal ones now in use. The works of Siano and D'Aloysio, and the poetical descriptions of De Quintiis (*Inarime, sive de bal-*

neis Pithecusarum), were contributions to the literature of the Baths in the last cent. Professor Lancellotti, in our own time, gave the first scientific analysis of the waters, in the reports which he drew up for the Naples Academy of Sciences. In 1830 Mr. de Rivaz, a Swiss physician resident at Naples, published a Description of the Waters, in which he incorporated Lancellotti's analyses with the results of his own experience. Our countryman Dr. Cox, in his work on the medical topography of Naples, 1841, has contributed to bring the Ischia waters under the notice of English travellers. He has combined in his work the labours of his predecessors with his own observations during his long practice at Naples, and has shown the analogies of the several waters to the more familiar springs of Northern Europe. Such powerful agents as the waters of Ischia require much discrimination in their use, and should not be used without competent advice. We shall proceed to make a circuit of the island from

CASAMICCIOLA, a picturesque village of 3500 Inhab., on the high ground behind Lacco, is near the most important springs. They rise in the *Valle Ombrasco*, a beautiful ravine at the base of *Monte Epomeo*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village. The most celebrated is the *Gurgitello*, containing considerable proportions of carbonate and muriate of soda, and 9 cubic inches per cent. of free carbonic acid gas. The temperature is 158° Fahr. The *Gurgitello* possesses great efficacy in diseases of nervous irritability, in sciatica, paralysis, gout, chronic rheumatism, scrofulous swellings, internal diseases caused by local atony, and in external ulcers and gun-shot wounds. Opposite the springs is a public hospital, founded in 1601 by the *Monte della Misericordia* of Naples for the poor patients of the city hospitals. There are also numerous private baths for the use of visitors. Near the *Gurgitello* is the *Acqua di Cappone*, so called from its possessing the smell of chicken broth. It is in repute in visceral affections. It differs from the *Gurgitello* in

the strength of its mineral ingredients and in its temperature, which is only 98° F. It supplies the new baths erected by Signor Monti. The *Acqua di Bagno Fresco*, called also *A. del Occhio*, which rises near the Cappone, is an alkaline water of the same class, used in diseases of the eyes. It is also in favour with the Ischia ladies for its property of whitening the hands. Opening into the *Valle Ombrasco* are the picturesque ravines called the *Val di Tamburo* and the *Val di Sinigalla*. The former derives its name from the noise produced by the *Acqua di Tamburo*, which contains such quantities of carbonic acid gas that its escape is accompanied by a sound resembling a drum. This water varies in temperature from 155° to 210° F. At the entrance of the same valley is the *Acqua Ferrata*, which is now neglected. The *Acqua Aurifera-Argentea* is a very ancient water, commemorating by its name the belief of the early colonists that it contained gold and silver. The *Acqua di Rivaz* has a temperature of 176°, and a smell of naphtha. In the *Val di Sinigalla*, rising in the bed of the *Ruscello della Pera*, is the *Acqua Spenna-pollastro*, a water with a temperature varying from 167° to 180°. It derives its name from its singular property of softening the skin of fowls, and so rendering easy the operation of plucking. The *Acqua Colata*, with a temperature of 178°, is a strongly alkaline water, which the peasantry use for bleaching linen. The *Acqua Cociva*, with a temperature varying from 178° to 190°, derives its name from its use in cooking, for which purpose the peasantry collect it in holes excavated in the earth. The *Acqua della Sciatica* gushes from the top of a rock at the entrance of the valley. It has a temperature of 144°, but it is now superseded by waters of greater power. In another ravine on the W. of Casamicciola, in which we trace the remains of one of the ancient craters, is the *Acqua della Rete*, which had great celebrity in the 16th cent. Its temperature at the source varies with the season from 149°

to 158°. It is employed externally in local weakness arising from sprains and fractures; the peasantry use it in washing and cooking. In the higher part of the ravine are the *Fumaroli de' Frassi* and *di Monticeto*, the former emitting vapour at the temperature of 126°, the latter at that of 203°.

The *Ventarolo* is a cavern in the tufa, from which a blast of cold air is constantly issuing. It is used to cool liquors and fruit.

LACCO, a pretty village of 1600 Inhab., consisting mostly of persons engaged in the tunny fishery, is beautifully situated in a cove on the sea-shore below Casamicciola. Among the villas with which it is surrounded is that of *Panella*, in which nearly every member of the reigning royal family has resided, as have also the ex-King of Bavaria, the late King of Sardinia, the King of Wurtemberg, and the King of the Belgians. The village contains the ch. and convent of Santa Restituta, the patron saint of the island. At her festa, on the 17th of May, the traveller will have an opportunity of observing the Greek costumes which still linger in Ischia and Procida, and of seeing the *tarantella* danced. The principal spring at Lacco, the *Acqua di S. Restituta*, rises near the convent, and is collected for use in a convenient building, where the sand baths, for which Lacco is celebrated, may also be taken. It contains a larger proportion of muriate of soda and muriate of potash than any other water in the island, and consequently requires to be used with caution. It is a powerful agent in the cure of obstructions, rheumatic affections, paralysis, and diseases of the joints. The *Acqua Regina Isabella* rises at the temperature of 106° in the garden of the convent. It contains a larger quantity of free carbonic acid gas than any water in the island, except the *Gurgitelto*, with a large proportion of carbonate, sulphate, and muriate of soda. It is valuable in all affections arising from a want of tone of the system, in scrofulous diseases, and in dyspepsia. The *Stufa di S. Lorenzo*, on the E. ridge

which bounds the beautiful valley of *S. Montano*, is the most celebrated stufa in the island. It is a natural vapour bath, heated by the steam of pure aqueous vapour, issuing from crevices at a temperature of 135° . Not far from it, on the E. side of *Monte Vico*, is a large block of lava, bearing a Greek inscription recording the construction of a fortified wall by the Syracusan colonists, before they were driven out by the eruptions. Some doubt has arisen as to the meaning of this inscription, but it appears to state that "Pacius, Nympsiis, and Maius Pacullus, the Archons, and the soldiers, constructed the wall." The *Acqua di S. Montano* rises at the foot of a lava current which has flowed from the crater of *Monte Vico*. Its temperature is 131° , and its medicinal properties correspond with those of *S. Restituta*. The ground around its source is so hot that it raises the thermometer in a few seconds to 122° . On the shore of *Lacco*, also, the sand, which is black and shining, is at all times so hot, that a hole made in it becomes instantly filled with water at the temperature of 112° . Near the mass of lava called *Capitello*, and at *Mezzavia*, it is sufficiently hot to raise the thermometer to 171° .

FORIA (6000 Inhab.), the favourite residence of the Ischia proprietors, occupies a picturesque position on the W. coast, and has a thriving little port. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from *Casamicciola*, and 2 from *Lacco*. The road to it traverses the lava current of *Cacavelle*, which forms the promontories of *Zara* and *Caruso*. The Hermitage of *Monte Vergine*, on the S. ridge of the current, commands an extensive view of the plain of Foria; but the views in the S. half of the island are much less picturesque than those in the N., partly from the absence of timber, and partly from the stone walls and terraces, which the inequality of the ground renders necessary for the construction of the vineyards. At *Ceriglio*, in the suburbs of Foria, in the *Villa Paolone*, is the *Acqua di Francesco I.*, rising at a

temperature of 113° , and resembling the A. Cappone in its smell of chicken broth. It is used in dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, in visceral obstructions of a chronic character, and in hysterical affections. The *Acqua di Citara* rises 1 m. S. of Foria, in a sandy bay near the *Capo dell' Imperatore*. It varies in temperature, according to the season, from 115° to 124° ; in some years it rises to 140° . Its name, derived, as Dr. Ziccardi suggests, from *κυρήπιον*, indicates its ancient celebrity, justified by modern experience, in the cure of sterility and in various forms of uterine disease. It is strongly aperient. Near its source are hot wells and ancient stufe, which date probably from the time of the Greek colonists; but they are now disused. *Monte Epomeo* may be ascended from Foria, as it may also from *Casamicciola*; but the ascent is easier by the route of Pansa.

PANSA, 1000 Inhab., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Foria, is situated on the W. slopes of *Epomeo*. It was a fashionable resort when the Aragonese kings had their villa in its neighbourhood, but it is now inhabited chiefly by agriculturists. The *Ascent of Monte Epomeo*, called also *Monte di S. Nicola*, is usually made from Pansa, because the hermitage of *San Nicola* is only 4 m. from the village. The road passes through the villages of *Serrara* (2 m.) and *Fontana* (1 m.). The latter place is 1 m. from the summit, which is 2610 ft. above the sea. "To me," says Sir Richard Colt Hoare, "it seemed an *Ætna* in miniature; and like that mountain, it may be divided into three regions, the lower cultivated, the middle clothed with rich groves of oaks and chesnuts, and the upper bleak and barren, producing only a few low shrubs and dwarf trees. It is not, however, without inhabitants; for on this aerial summit some hermits have fixed their abode." The view from the summit of the mountain embraces a panorama extending from the *Punta di Licosa* to the *Circæan Promontory*, and bounded on the N. by the snowy mountains of

the Abruzzi. A descent of 2 m. brings us to

MOROPANO, which, with *Barano* 1 m. further, has 3000 Inhab., chiefly engaged in the manufacture of straw hats. On the W. is the promontory of Sant' Angelo, crowned by the ruins of a tower, which was destroyed by the British troops when they evacuated the island in 1809. Near the head of the ravine at a short distance from the bridge of Moropano, is the *Acqua di Nitroli*. Numerous Latin inscriptions dedicated to the *Nympha Nitrodes*, have been found in the neighbourhood. It issues from the lava at a temperature of 86° and contains a considerable quantity of bicarbonate of iron. It is much valued in diseases of the kidneys and in hypochondriasis, and is supposed by Jasolino to be the cause of the longevity of the peasantry of the district, who resort to it as a remedy for all kinds of maladies. In a ravine 1 m. from the coast of Marontes, is the *Acqua d'Olmittello*, which contains a large proportion of the carbonates of soda, magnesia, and lime, the sulphate and muriate of soda, and a quantity of free carbonic acid gas. It is very useful in visceral obstructions, in renal and urinary affections, and in cutaneous and other diseases dependent on a disordered state of the liver. The peasantry use it in injections in cases of deafness. In the adjoining ravine of *Cavascura* is the *Acqua di Petrelles*, which bears a strong analogy to the Gurgitello at Casamicciola; it rises at a temperature of 203° , and is used by the peasantry in chronic rheumatism. In the shore near the Punta di S. Angelo are several *Fumaroles* of such power that the sand in which they occur raises the thermometer to 212° . At the little village from which they derive their name are the *Stufe di Testaccio*. In one of the fissures from which the hot air issues the temperature is 196° , but that of the other sources, when closed, is not more than 122° . Beyond Barano, on the E., is the cone of *Monte Jezza*, and between that and the town of Ischia is the large crater of *Monte Campagnano*, from

which an ancient stream of lava may be traced, the castle of Ischia standing near its extremity.

ISCHIA (6000 Inhab.), the capital of the island, is 3 m. from Barano and 4 E. of Casamicciola. It is the see of a bishopric, but it has never recovered its prosperity since the eruption of 1302. Its *Castle*, built by Alfonso I. of Aragon, stands on a lofty isolated rock of the lava which flowed from the crater of Campagnano. It rises out of the sea opposite the island of Vivara, and is connected with the mainland by a mole constructed on a narrow isthmus. The town stretches along the coast from this mole as far as the Punta Molina. Mr. Stanfield has made the picturesque beauty of this castle familiar to us by one of the most characteristic productions of his pencil. The road to the baths crosses the lava current called the *Lava dell' Arso*, produced by the eruption of 1302. This lava, which contains a large quantity of felspar, is still hard and barren like the recent lavas of Vesuvius. There is no crater; but the point from which it issued is marked by a depression in the surface, and by the vast heaps of scorice which surround it. The distance of this mouth from the sea is 2 m. Francesco Lombardi and Pontanus, who have left a description of the eruption, say that it lasted two months, that many inhabitants were destroyed, and others fled to the continent. Pontanus had here a villa, of which we find a memorial in the *Acqua di Pontano*, situated in a garden supposed to have formed part of the villa. Jasolino, who describes it under the name of the "*A. del Giardino del Pontano*," extols its efficacy in cases of gravel, strangury, &c. Since his time it has fallen into disuse; the temperature is 93° . The *Lake of Ischia*, close to the sea-shore, 1 m. from the town, is an ancient crater filled with brackish water, with a little island of lava in the centre. In the winter season it is the resort of innumerable water-fowl. The hills which surround it on the S., covered with orange groves, vineyards, and olive plantations, in the

midst of which is the Royal Casino, are extremely picturesque. On the shore of the lake are the two ancient springs which constitute the *Bagno d'Ischia*, under the names of the *Acqua della Fontana* and the *Acqua del Fornello*. They rise from different sources, but are identical in their mineral characters, containing muriate of soda combined with the carbonates of soda and magnesia, and free carbonic acid gas. These are the waters to which Strabo is supposed to allude in his description of certain baths at Ischia, which were considered a cure for stone. They are highly stimulating, and are used in diseases which are complicated with atony, in sluggish ulcers, scrofulous swellings, and rheumatic affections of the joints. Their temperature varies from 131° to 138° . A bath-house has recently been erected here for the convenience of visitors. On the high ground above the lake are the extinct craters of *Montagnone* and *Monte Rotaro*; and on the N.W. is a third, called *Monte Taborre*. The two former bear every mark of having been formed by a single eruption. Monte Rotaro, which is supposed to have been the result of the eruption which expelled the Erythrean colony, has thrown out a current of lava from its base, which may be traced to the sea by the masses of pumice and obsidian which encumber the surface. A torrent has broken down the N. of the cone, where its structure may be examined. It is composed of beds of scorix, pumice, and lapilli, in which vast blocks of trachyte are imbedded. The outer surface of the cone is covered with the arbutus, the myrtle, the broom, the lentiscus, and other trees. "Such is the strength of its virgin soil," says Sir Charles Lyell, "that the shrubs have been almost arborescent; and the growth of some of the smaller wild plants has been so vigorous, that botanists have scarcely been able to recognise the species." Monte Taborre, which is nearer the sea, is composed of trachytic tufa, resting on a bed of clay, in which are found marine shells of species still living

in the Mediterranean. On the shore at the E. base of the promontory is the *Acqua di Castiglione*, less brackish than the *Bagno d'Ischia*, but of the same chemical character. Its temperature is 167° at its source, and from 100° to 104° in the reservoir. The sand on the shore near it is so hot that it raises the thermometer in a few minutes to 212° , and there is a hot spring in the sea itself at a short distance from the beach. The water of Castiglione is a tonic aperient, and is much used in stomach complaints caused by a languid state of the intestinal canal. The *Stufe di Castiglione* situated on the hills above the baths, are vapour baths heated by steam, which issues from orifices in the lava, at a temperature of 122° in the lower, and of 133° in the upper stufa. The *Stufa di Cacciuto* occurs in the lava which flowed from Monte Taborre, and is of the same character as those of Castiglione, but much hotter, the temperature being 160° , and the aqueous vapour being entirely free from any saline ingredients. The noise of the water boiling beneath the rocky surface may be distinctly heard. From this point we may return either to Lacco or Casamicciola by different roads. The distance in either case is about 2 m.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

MADDALONI, CASERTA, CAIAZZO, ALIFE,
PIEDIMONTE, SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA,
CARDITELLO.

A straight road from Capodichino leads to Caserta, and at the 10th milestone a branch road turns on the rt. to Maddaloni, both towns 13 m. from Naples. This road is now scarcely ever followed, for the *Caserta Railway* affords better means of visiting this district from Naples, if it has not been already visited in coming from Rome.

Casalnuovo Stat. is a straggling village in the midst of the fertile Campanian plain.

Acerra Stat. (8000 Inhab.), 8 m. from Naples, retains the site as well as the name, but no remains, of *Acerræ*, an ancient town of Campania, which obtained the Roman *civitas* as early as 332 B.C. It was plundered and burnt by Hannibal in B.C. 216. During the Social war it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Samnite general, C. Papius. Acerra is the supposed birthplace of the Neapolitan *Pulcinella*.

Between the two stations the railway proceeds by the side of the *Acqua di Carmignano*, the aqueduct that brings the water from S. Agata to Naples (p. 77); and it crosses the sluggish canals, called the *Regi Lagni*, which divide the provinces of Naples and Terra di Lavoro, constructed for the purpose of draining the *Pantano*, or marsh, of Acerra, the ancient *Clanius*, from which they take their name, and which, rising near Avella, devastated Acerra in ancient times with its floods, and during the middle ages with its unhealthy stagnation:—

Et vacuis Clanius non æquus Acerris.

VIRG. *Georg.* II. 226.

Acerra, and especially Casalnuovo, are still subject to malaria, which is increased by the flax-grounds, where the stalks are left to macerate. The Lagni are carried across the country, and flow into the sea in two branches, the principal one near the mouth of the Volturno, the other through the Lago di Patria.

Cascello Stat., a small village at the base of a hill which advances into the Campanian plain from the ridge of the Apennines, and which is crowned with a large ruined castle flanked with towers. From here the railway to Nola branches off on the rt.

MADDALONI Stat. (16,000 Inhab.) is picturesquely built round the base of a hill whose lower peak is crowned with the round towers of its mediæval castle, and the highest with the large ch. of S. Michele. It is supposed to have sprung up in the 9th centy. It contains many good houses and churches, and

2 indifferent *Inns*. The massive and imposing baronial palace of the Carafas, its former dukes, is in a dilapidated state. Leaving the railway, and following the high road to Campobasso (Rte. 145), 2 m. from Maddaloni, at the upper end of a narrow defile, we reach the

PONTE DELLA VALLE, or *di Maddaloni*, the name commonly given to the *Caroline Aqueduct*, which conveys the water from the skirts of *Mt. Taburno* to the Royal Gardens of Caserta, along a circuitous course of 21 m. The sources of the stream are at Airola and at Fizzo. The latter place was also the source of the *Aqua Julia* carried to ancient Capua. For a great part of the distance the water is conveyed by tunnels excavated through the mountains, but in the hollows aqueducts have been constructed, the most remarkable of which is the *Ponte della Valle*, between Monte Longano and Monte Garzano. This aqueduct is justly the pride of the Neapolitans. It consists of three tiers of arches rising to the height of about 190 ft., and has a length at the summit of about 1820 ft. The lower tier has 19 arches, the middle 28, and the upper one 43. A carriage can drive along the upper tier. The high road to Campobasso passes under the centre arch. This gigantic work, not surpassed by any similar one in Italy, was begun by Charles III. from the designs of *Vanvitelli*, and was completed by his successor Ferdinand I.

From the Ponte della Valle we may either proceed by a new road, of 5 m., which crosses the ridge of *Mt. S. Michele*, and winds its way down to Caserta, passing through fine scenery, and affording a most glorious view of the *Campania Felix* and its numberless towns and town-like villages, or we may resume the railway at Maddaloni and proceed to

CASERTA Stat. (20,000 Inhab.), the capital of the province of Terra di Lavoro, the residence of the Intendente, and the see of a bishop. On the hills behind it, on the N.E., is *Caserta Vecchia*, built by the Lombards, and still surrounded by walls and bastions, which are, probably, as old as

the 8th centy. Its great attraction is the

ROYAL PALACE OF CASERTA.—The railway stat. is just opposite this palace, which is the masterpiece of *Vanvitelli*, and is reputed one of the finest in Europe. In order to see it, as well as the *Gardens* attached to it and *S. Leucio*, the traveller must obtain, through his Minister, three distinct orders from the Chamberlain of the Royal Household.

Charles III. bought, in 1750, the estate of Caserta from the Dukes of Sermoneta, for 81,500*l.*, and began the palace in 1752. From whatever side the palace is approached, we cannot fail to be struck with the singular elegance and harmony of the design. It is a rectangular building, whose four sides nearly face the cardinal points. The length of the front on the S. side is 780 ft.; the height 125 ft.; each floor has 37 windows. It is in the richest style of Italian architecture, and built of travertine from the quarries of S. Iorio, near Capua. The great entrance opens upon a portico which pierces the whole depth of the palace, and through which the cascade is seen in the distance. From the centre of this portico, where the four courts form a cross, springs the grand staircase, built of lumachella of Trapani. At the top of the staircase is the great vestibule, ornamented with rich marbles and Doric columns of Sicilian *breccia*. The interior of the palace is more remarkable for its architecture than for the decorations or furniture of the rooms. The *Chapel*, upon which marbles, lapis lazuli, and gilding have been lavished, contains a Presentation in the Temple by *Mengs*, five pictures by *Seb. Conca*, and an altar-piece by *Bonito*. The *Theatre*, decorated with alabaster columns, has five rows of boxes. The 16 Corinthian columns of African marble were taken from the Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli. There are 40 boxes, besides that for the royal family. The *Gardens* will afford more pleasure than the uninhabited chambers of the palace. The cascades are supplied by the aqueduct, whose waters, after passing through the grounds, are united with those of Carmignano to supply the capital. The

cascades are arranged so as to form a combination of fountains and statues. The grand cascade is made to represent the story of Diana and Actæon. The English garden on the E. side was made by Queen Caroline in 1782. The views from various parts of the grounds, and especially from the terrace above the cascade, are extremely interesting. In the l. of the park still exists a portion of the ancient feudal forest of the princes of Caserta. Adjoining the N. end of the Gardens is the *Royal Casino of S. Leucio*, which can be reached either by walking through the Park, or by a road that runs outside its walls. It is 3 m. from the palace, and enjoys a much more extensive view. The hill rising behind it is covered with an ilex forest, abounding in game.

From Caserta we may either proceed by railway to S. Maria di Capua, or prolong the excursion and visit Caiazzo, Alife, and Piedimonte.

From Caserta the road to Caiazzo follows the park-wall, and, passing through a tunnel under the pleasure-grounds, skirts S. Leucio. Through a wild ravine which divides the mountains Tifata and Callicola, and by a descent called the *Gradillo*, it reaches the Volturno, which is crossed by a ferry-boat, and thence proceeds to

8 m. *Caiazzo* (5000 Inhab.), on a hill commanding a striking view of the surrounding country. It stands on the site, and nearly retains the name, of *Calatia*, an important town of Samnium, often noticed during the Samnite wars. It was still a considerable place under the Empire. In the market-place are several ancient inscriptions, and some remains of its massive walls. A large cistern, of ancient construction, supplies the inhab. with water. From Caiazzo a long descent of 8 m. brings us again to the Volturno, which is crossed by another ferry before we reach

11 m. *Alife* (1500 Inhab.), a deserted-looking village in a swampy hollow. It occupies the site, retains the name, and preserves considerable remains, of *Allifæ*, a city of Samnium, near which Fabius gained a decisive victory over the Sam-

mites in B.C. 307. Remains of its ancient walls and gates, of some large thermæ, and of a theatre and an amphitheatre, still exist. From Alife a road of 9 m., along the l. bank of the Volturno, follows the track of an ancient branch of the *Via Latina*, and skirts the hills below the villages of S. Angelo and Raviscanino until it reaches the ferry of S. Angelo, from whence proceeding E. by Pietravairano (4000 Inhab.), it joins the road from the Abruzzi at the *Taverna di Caianiello* (Rte. 141). Another road, which is a continuous avenue of poplars, leads from Alife to

2 m. **PIEDIMONTE** (9000 Inhab.; *lan*: small, but good), the chief town of a district occupying a commanding position at the foot of the Matese range of mountains. It arose on the ruins of Allifæ, and many of the principal buildings are said to be constructed with the materials of that city. It commands the mountain ranges of the Matese, the Tifatæ, and the Taburno, with the whole valley of the Volturno as far as its junction with the Calore. Its principal building is the Palace of the Duke of Laurenzana, in which is preserved a list of the chiefs of the Gaetani family. The torrent which issues from a cavern in the magnificent ravine called the *Val d'Inferno* is supposed to derive its bright, sparkling, and abundant waters from the Lago del Matese by subterranean channels. It supplies, with the other torrents of the valley, and turns several paper, flour, fulling, and copper mills. There are some cotton manufactures in the town, and the cultivation of the vine and olive supplies an additional source of wealth to its industrious citizens. The oil is held in high repute, and one of the wines has a local celebrity under the name of the *Pellagrello*.

Piedimonte is the best place to make the ascent of the Matese from. This group of mountains is nearly 70 m. in circumference, and its highest peak, *Monte Mi-letto*, is 6745 ft. high. It formed, as it were, the centre of ancient Samnium, five of whose principal cities, *Æsernia*, *Bovinum*, *Sepinum*, *Telesia*, and *Allifæ*, stood at the foot of the group. A path which is practicable for mules leads

over it, and is frequented in summer as the shortest communication between Piedimonte and Boiano. After passing the villages of *Castello* and *S. Gregorio*, the path becomes much steeper till it reaches an elevated plain, surrounded by the highest peaks and clothed in summer with rich pasture. In the middle of this plain is a lake about 3 m. in circuit, in which are delicious trout; in the centre there is a wooded island. The ascent from Piedimonte occupies nearly 5 hrs., and the descent about 3, whether it be to Piedimonte, or on the other side to Boiano.

Resuming the Rly. at Caserta, we arrive at

SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE *Stat.*, or *S. Maria di Capua* (20,000 Inhab.), the seat of the Tribunals of Terra di Lavoro, a thriving town standing on the site of ancient *Capua*. It would be out of place here to enter into any account of the traditions respecting the origin of ancient Capua. It will be sufficient to state that it was founded by the Etruscan settlers in Campania under the name of *Vulturnum*, and that it became known as *Capua* after its occupation by the Samnites. Among the cities of Italy, Capua was second to Rome alone; and even after it had submitted to the protection of the Romans, its celebrity extended not only to every part of Italy, but even to Greece and Sicily. But the natural pride and ambition of the Campanians, says Dr. Cramer, "increasing with these accessions of fame and importance, could not resist the temptation held out to them by the successes of Hannibal, of being raised through his means to the first rank among the Italian cities. The details of the negotiations carried on between that great commander and the Capuans are related at great length in the 23rd book of Livy. It is well known that the alliance which was formed proved fatal to both parties. The Carthaginian forces, enervated by the pleasures of Capua, could no longer obtain the same brilliant successes which had hitherto attended their victorious career, and that city soon saw itself threatened by a powerful Roman army

encamped before its walls. The siege was formed and carried on with that determination which the desire of vengeance inspires. Hannibal, baffled in all his attempts to create a diversion in favour of his unfortunate allies, was compelled to leave them to their fate. Capua was then reduced to the necessity of surrendering to its incensed, and, as the event too surely proved, merciless foe. Those senators who had not by a voluntary death anticipated the sentence of the Roman general fell under the axe of the licitor. The citizens were reduced to slavery. Even the walls and habitations were only spared, as Livy reports, in order that the best lands of Italy might not be destitute of cultivators." It was restored to favour by the Cæsars, and in Strabo's time it had recovered its former magnificence. The last important increase was under Nero; but we know from inscriptions that it continued to flourish till a late period of the Roman empire, when it fell under the repeated attacks and devastations of the Goths, Vandals, and Lombards. Its circumference has been estimated at between 5 and 6 m., and its population at no less than 300,000 Inhab. The ancient city had 7 gates, leading to different parts of Campania. Of these the Porta Casilinenis and Porta Albana were upon the Appian Way. The Porta Jovis, mentioned by Livy, is supposed to have led to the temple of Jupiter on Mons Tifata. The gates called Cumana, Atellana, and Liternina, led in the direction of the towns from which they derived their names. The two principal quarters of the town were called *Seplasia* and *Albana*, the first of which was noted as the abode of perfumers.

The most remarkable ruin is the *Amphitheatre*, which Cicero describes as capable of holding 100,000 persons. It is supposed to have been the oldest amphitheatre in Italy, and to have served as a model for all the others. Three of its corridors still exist in a tolerable state of preservation; and the remains of two more may also be seen beyond them. These corridors were entered by a series of arches, of which only 2 remain, although there could

not have been less than 80. On the key-stone are busts of deities. The walls are composed of blocks of travertine joined together without cement. The arena, which has been recently cleared out, contains many substructions and apartments, resembling those of the amphitheatre at Pozzuoli, which enable us to form a better idea of the internal arrangement of these kinds of buildings than even the Coliseum itself. The steps which the gladiators are supposed to have ascended, the place where they were carried out when killed, the prison, and the dens of the animals are easily recognised. The passages are filled with ruins of the building, forming a little museum, among which are portions of Corinthian columns, and some fine fragments of marble friezes, &c., carved with bas-reliefs of lions, stags, dogs, and other animals. Gladiatorial combats were invented by the Campanians; and the awning, or *velarium*, employed in the Roman theatres, was first used here. The best place for enjoying a full view of the building is the second story. After the city of Capua had been destroyed by the Saracens, in the 9th cent., the amphitheatre was converted into a citadel, and was totally ruined by the defence of the Saracens against Athanasius Bishop of Naples, by whom they were besieged. At a short distance are the remains of a triumphal arch, under which the road to modern Capua passes. The principal ch. contains many marble and granite columns from Roman buildings; and under the modern Barracks the remains of a large crypt and portico are still visible.

From S. Maria we may return to Naples by railway, or by the road through *S. Tammaro*, visiting the *Casino Reale di Carditello*, 2 m. on the rt., a Royal farm with a prettily decorated cottage, extensive stabling for the cattle, and a wood forming a reserved chace of the wild boar. The farm is surrounded by a wall of 6 m. On Ascension-day it is the scene of a popular *Festa*.

ROUTE 145.

NAPLES TO CAMPOBASSO AND TERMOLI,
BY MADDALONI, WITH EXCURSIONS
TO BOIANO AND THE TREMITI
ISLANDS.

	Miles.	Posts.
Naples to Maddaloni . .	13	1½
Maddaloni to Guardia . .	19	1¾
Guardia to Sepino . .	18	1¾
Sepino to Campobasso . .	10	1¼
Campobasso to Termoli . .	40	4½
	100	10¾

The malle-poste leaving Naples on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 p.m. takes 3 passengers, as far as Campobasso, where a conveyance can be hired to proceed to Termoli. The traveller can also reach Maddaloni by railway, and then hire a carriage to Campobasso.

13 m. MADDALONI, described at p. 289. On leaving the town we ascend a narrow valley for 2 m. when it suddenly widens, and the road passes under the centre arch of the *Ponte della Valle*. The line of this watercourse is seen on the rt. skirting the Mt. Taburno, and marked by a wide path with turrets at intervals. 2 m. farther, after passing the village of *Valle* on the l., we leave on the rt. *S. Agata de' Goti* (5000 Inhab.), which stands on a hill of volcanic tufa, surrounded by the Isclero, and is supposed to be situated near the site of *Saticola*. Many ancient coins, and several tombs which contained some

of the finest vases now in the Museo Borbonico, were found in its vicinity. The pass between S. Agata and Moiano is considered by some antiquaries to be the *Caudine Forks*, as it corresponds more closely with Livy's description than the defile near Arpaia. (Rte. 146.)

After crossing the Isclero, Caiazzo is seen in the distance on the l., and the Volturno in the foreground. Passing through the village of *Ducentola* with its ruined castle and stately baronial mansion, the road skirts the foot of Mt. Taburno on the rt., and on the l. the Volturno, till it reaches the banks of the *Calore*. This river falls into the Volturno after the 22nd m. near the village of *Campagnano*, which is seen on the l. At the 27th m. we leave on the rt. *Solipaca* (4000 Inhab.), beautifully situated at the foot of Mt. Taburno; and 1 m. beyond it we cross the Calore by a ferry, the suspension bridge having been carried away by a flood in 1850. Soon after we leave 1 m. off on the l.

[*Telese*, situated near a sulphurous pool, dignified with the name of *Lago di Telese*, which is constantly exhaling sulphuretted hydrogen and rendering the neighbourhood unhealthy. It is a miserable village, frequented in summer by the country people for its mineral waters. Close to it are the ruins of the Samnite town of *Telesia*, which was occupied by Hannibal, and afterwards retaken and destroyed by the Romans. It received a colony under Augustus. It was the birthplace of *Pontius Telesinus*, the Samnite general who joined Marius, and, after defeating Sylla, was routed and slain. In the 9th cent. Telesia suffered severely from earthquakes, and was at last totally destroyed by the Saracens. A branch road, of 3 m. proceeds to *Cerreto* (6000 Inhab.), a flourishing town in the valley of the *Titerno*, from whence by a tolerable road of 8 m. along the foot of the Matese, through the villages of *S. Lorenzello*, *Faicchio*, and *Lauduni*, we reach Piedimonte (p. 291). A bridle-path of 6 m. leads from Cerreto to *Pietraroia*, placed on the slope of Mt. Mutria (5612 feet), one of the highest peaks of the Matese group, composed of limestone of the oolitic period, containing fossil fish at *Pietra Roja*.]

From the bank of the Calore a steep ascent of 4 m. brings us to

19 m. *Guardia Sanframondi*, or *Guardia delle Sole* (4000 Inhab. Inn: *La Posta*, small but tolerable), on a hill commanding a most extensive view of the course of the Calore and the Volturno, of the valley of Faicchio and its Casali, on the rt. above which rise the broken peaks of the Matese; in front is the fine group of *Taburno*, the lower slopes of which are clothed with vineyards and olive plantations, as in the days of Virgil, and the higher regions with rich pastures and vast forests.

Juvat Ismara Baccho
Conserere, atque olea magnum vestire Taburnum.
VIRG. *Geor.* II. 37.

Ac velut ingenti Sila, summove Taburno,
Cum duo conversis inimica in praelia tauri
Frontibus incurrunt, etc.

Æn. XII. 715.

Guardia is the sleeping-place of the vetturini between Naples and Campobasso. The simplest plan for a tourist who does not proceed to Campobasso, but is desirous of seeing Guardia and the beautiful scenery surrounding it, and of returning to Naples the same evening, is to start from Naples by an early train for Maddaloni, and there order a light carriage with three horses to meet him at the station.

On quitting Guardia the road follows the upper side of the mountain to *S. Lupo*, a small village where the province of *Molise*, called also *Sannio*, is entered. After a tedious succession of ascents and descents, as far as the 38½ m., where the village of *Ponte Landolfo* is passed on the rt., and a road branches off, which, when finished, will lead to Troia (*Rte.* 148), a descent brings us to the valley of the *Tamaro*, leaving 1½ m. on the l. the town of *Morcone*. The road follows the course of the *Tamaro* to

18 m. *Sepino*, the post-station. The village 2½ m. off the road on the l. preserves the name of *Sæpinum*, one of the most important towns of Samnium, which offered a determined resistance to the Consul Papirius Cursor, who at last subdued it and put to the sword most of its inhab. Under Nero it received a colony and became a *municipi-*

pium. Its ruins are 1 m. N. of the modern village in the plain below, and are within 1 hr's ride from the post-station; they are now called *Altília*. The outer wall of reticulated masonry is still perfect; its gates are flanked by square towers, and there are remains of a theatre, a subterranean aqueduct, &c. On the E. gate is the inscription given by Gruter and Muratori, and containing an admonition to the magistrates to protect the drovers of the flocks in their annual passage through the town, as great complaints had reached Rome of the conduct of the soldiers and inhab.; it is now illegible, but the road is still followed by the shepherds in their annual migration from the mountains of the Abruzzi to the plains of Apulia.

EXCURSION TO BOIANO.

Soon after passing the post-station of Sepino, a road branches off on the l. to Boiano and Isernia, and connects the road to Campobasso and Termoli with the high-road of the Abruzzi. Another road is being constructed, which, starting from near Ponte Landolfo on the rt., will lead by Troia to Foggia, and open a communication between this mountainous district and the Apulian plains. The road on the l. leads by a winding descent into the valley of Boiano, through wild and gloomy scenes, broken into dark ravines, and thickly clothed with forests, the *Boviania lustra* of Silius Italicus, viii. 566. The Biferno and numerous tributary streams flow through the valley, and give it a damp and chilly atmosphere.

10 m. BOIANO (2000 Inhab.), the ancient *Bovianum*, which played an important part during the Samnite wars, and was the last stronghold of the confederates during the Social War, and the seat of their general council after the fall of Corfinium. It stands on a rocky hill, one of the last off-shoots of the Matese, which overshadows it on the S.W. so completely as to deprive it of the sun for 3 months in the year. Its fortifications, mentioned by Livy, are still traceable in

the scanty remains of its walls of large polygonal blocks, with the smaller interstices nicely filled up. It continued as a municipal town under the Empire. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 853, and has subsequently suffered severely from other earthquakes. The Biferno that flows by it abounds with trout. The ascent of the Matese can be made from Boiano (p. 291). The Bishop of Boiano resides generally at Campobasso.

From Boiano the road ascends the rt. bank of *Il Río*, passes through *Cantalupo* (3000 Inhab.), and proceeds below *Pettorano* to

16 m. *Isernia*. (Rte. 143.)

From the post-station of Sepino the road crosses the Tamaro, passes through S. Giuliano, and by a steep ascent over dull and barren hills proceeds to

10 m. CAMPOBASSO (10,000 Inhab. Inn: *La Posta*, good), the capital of Molise, situated in the most dreary scenery of the province. It is supposed by some geographers to mark the site of ancient *Samnium*. The cathedral is a fine building, and the ch. of St. Antonio Abate contains a picture of St. Benedict, said to be by *Guercino*. The town contains a small theatre, and many palaces of the resident nobility. The ruined castle and the 5 gateways with their antique towers give it a remarkable aspect. Campobasso is the central mart for the corn trade of the province, and has a local reputation for its cutlery.

From Campobasso the road proceeds through *Campolieto* (3000 Inhab.) to

20 m. *Casacalenda* (5000 Inhab.), supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Calela*, where Fabius encamped to watch Hannibal, who had taken up his winter quarters at *Gerunium*, which stood at a spot called *Gerione*, 1½ m. E. It was here that the rashness of Minucius caused an engagement in which the Roman army was nearly defeated.

6 m. *Larino* (5000 Inhab.), the see of a bishop and the chief town of a district, retains the name of LARINUM, whose extensive remains are at a short distance N. of the modern town. Its territory was traversed by the Consul

Claudius on his march to the Metaurus to oppose the progress of Hasdrubal, and by Caesar on his advance to Brundisium in pursuit of Pompey. Larinum was the birthplace of A. Cluentius, known by Cicero's oration in his behalf. The existing remains of a vast amphitheatre, 2 temples, baths, and other public and private buildings, attest its former size and importance.

On leaving Larino the road crosses the Biferno, and, passing near *Guglionesi* (4000 Inhab.) and through *S. Giacomo*, reaches

14 m. *Termoli* (2000 Inhab.; Inn: small and indifferent), placed between Ancona and Brindisi. It is the see of a bishop, and the second port of the kingdom in the Adriatic, but its commerce has gradually declined.

THE TREMITI ISLANDS.

These islands, the *Insulæ Diomedæ*, known in classical mythology for the metamorphosis of the companions of Diomed into birds, are 22 m. N.E. of the promontory of Termoli. The largest of them, now *S. Domenico*, the *Insula Diomedea* of the ancients, called by Tacitus *Trimerum*, from which evidently the present name of the group is derived, was the spot selected by Augustus for the place of exile of his granddaughter Julia, the wife of Lepidus, who lingered for 20 years until her death. This island is remarkable for a forest of Aleppo pines (*Pinus Halepensis*). The next in size is called *Caprara*, from the wild capers which grow luxuriantly upon it. The middle one, which is the smallest, is called *S. Maria* or *S. Nicola*, and is the place where *Paulus Warnefridus*, better known as *Paulus Diaconus*, the secretary of Desiderius the last king of the Longobards, was exiled by Charlemagne. Charles II. erected on this island a fortress, which was so much strengthened afterwards by the Lateran canons as to resist successfully an attack of the Turkish fleet in 1567. The monastery, founded originally by the Benedictines in the 11th centy., was suppressed in 1783, and since 1797 the

island has been a prison for culprits from Naples.

From Termoli, in the summer time, we can proceed to Vasto (Rte. 143) by a *via naturale*. Another *via naturale* of 16 m. leads through *Chicuti*, a village supposed to occupy the site of *Teate Apulum*, and through *Serracapriola* (5000 Inhab.), to the Fortore, the ancient *Frento*, which is crossed by a bridge rebuilt in 1780 upon Roman foundations, and called *Ponte di Civitate*, from a town which stood near it in the middle ages, but which has long disappeared. From the bridge a new road of 11 m. leads to Sansevero (Rte. 148).

It was on the plain near Civitate that the battle between the Normans and the forces of Leo IX. took place on the 18th June, 1053. The Pope, who commanded in person, commenced his campaign by a pilgrimage to Mte. Casino to implore the blessing of heaven upon his arms. After a vain attempt to induce him to treat for peace, the Normans gave battle. The issue was not long doubtful; the populace, who had been induced by the preaching of the monks to join the Pope, fled in utter disorder; 500 Germans, contributed by the Emp. Henry III., alone maintained their ground, and, being surrounded by the Normans, perished almost to a man. The Pope fled to Civitate, but the inhabitants refused to shelter him, and drove him alone from their gates. The Normans immediately advanced apparently to make him their prisoner; but they knelt as they approached, imploring his pardon and benediction. Leo was conducted to their camp, and treated with so much respect that he soon reconciled himself to the race, and granted to the brothers Humphrey and Guiscard that memorable investiture of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily, which was to become so important not only to the Norman rule, but also to the Church itself.

ROUTE 146.

NAPLES TO BENEVENTO.

34 m.

As this is not a post-road, travellers must hire a carriage, or proceed by railway to Maddaloni, and thence in a light conveyance to Benevento. By the latter means a tourist, starting early, will be able to return to Naples the same evening by a late train. Benevento being a part of the Papal States, passports must have the *visa* of the Nuncio, and be countersigned by the police. The road branches off from the great route to Apulia (Rte. 148) at the 4th m., and, after passing through Casalnuovo and Acerra, winds, at the 11th m., round the base of the hill of Cancellò, and enters the valley of Arienzo. The approach to the town is very pleasing, through a richly-cultivated country abounding in elms and walnut-trees. If we start from Maddaloni the road proceeds along the foot of the mountains through the pretty village of S. Maria a Vico, and enters the valley of Arpaia.

16 m. *Arienzo* (6000 Inhab.), one long street, surrounded by gardens and olive and orange trees. The ch. and convent of the Cappuccini is considered to be one of the best works of *Carlo Zoccoli*. There is a tolerable *Inn*.

The road now begins to ascend the hills, to

3 m. *Arpaia* (2000 Inhab.), a miserable village situated at the upper end of the valley, and supposed to stand upon or near the site of *Caudium*, a station on the *Via Appia*. There is a Roman milestone with the number XVI. The hill on the l. of the village, called *Costa Cauda*, is covered with ruins.

Between *Arienzo* and *Arpaia* the

road passes through a narrow defile, considered by most antiquaries to be the *Furculæ Caudinæ*, or *Caudine Forks*, while others place them in the pass between *Sant' Agata de' Goti* and *Moiano* (Rte. 145). The precise scene of that event is still the *rexata questio* of Italian topography. The Caudine Forks are represented by Livy as a narrow valley, shut in on either side by inaccessible mountains, and traversed by a small stream. The approach to it at each extremity was so narrow that a slight obstruction sufficed to impede the passage. The Roman army in their march from *Calatia* to *Luceria* passed through this defile, having been induced to quit their encampment at *Calatia* by an artifice of C. Pontius, the Samnite general, who had ordered ten soldiers, disguised as shepherds, to approach the Roman outposts with their flocks, and induce the Roman army to march forward by the false intelligence that the Samnites were engaged in the siege of *Luceria*. The Romans, on arriving at the extremity of the pass, found it completely closed by trees and stones, while their retreat was cut off by the Samnites, who had in the mean time occupied the heights in the rear. Deprived of the power of resistance, the Roman army, after encamping in the valley for some days, was compelled by famine to surrender and submit to the degradation of passing under the yoke.

The principal point of the argument turns upon the precise position of *Calatia*. There were two towns of this name near Capua: one, *Caiazzo*, being within the frontier of Samnium, on the rt. bank of the Volturno; the other in Campania, on the Appian Way, at a place still called *Le Galazze*, between Caserta and Maddaloni. Most of the Italian antiquaries, followed by Dr. Cramer, whilst admitting that Livy's narrative is not strictly applicable to the Pass of Arpaia, still decide it to be the *Furculæ*. They consider that the Roman army was not encamped on the N. side of the Volturno, for not only there is no mention of their passage of the river, but they need not have crossed it at all, as they would have proceeded along its rt. bank N. of Beneventum;

and, had the army been on the rt. bank, the shepherds who gave them the false intelligence of the siege of *Luceria* must have carried their flocks across the river. Assuming then that the Campanian *Calatia* was the head-quarters of the Roman army, the pass of Arpaia would have been their direct line of march to *Luceria*. In corroboration of this view it is added that tradition has given the valley between Arienzo and Arpaia the name of *Valle Caudina*, and that a village in this valley is still called *Forchia*. It is also added that in a country like that which surrounds Naples, considerable changes must have taken place from natural causes; and drainage and cultivation have probably done more towards altering the aspect of the country during that period than even natural convulsions.

On the other side, in favour of the pass between S. Agata de' Goti and Moiano, it is argued that it corresponds exactly with Livy's description of the locality, being shut in by high mountains, traversed by the *Isdero* stream, and accessible at both sides by narrow defiles. From Livy's account it is clear that *Caudium* itself was not in the pass. If the Romans were in the Samnite *Calatia*, the way through it to Beneventum would be much shorter than through the pass of Arpaia; and even assuming that they were in the Campanian *Calatia*, the route through this pass would be as short, if not shorter, than that through the pass of Arpaia. It is remarkable that there is no mention of the Caudine Forks after this event; had they lain between Arienzo and Arpaia, on the *Via Appia*, the great high road from Capua to Beneventum, they would certainly have been mentioned during the Second Punic War, when such a pass would have been of great strategic importance. The want of any allusion to the *Furculæ* by Horace, who traversed the pass of Arpaia, seems also to prove that they were out of the beaten track:—

Hinc nos Coccei recipit plenissima villa,
Quæ super est Caudi cauponas.—*Sat.* l. 5.

The arguments appear to us to be in favour of the pass of S. Agata de' Goti;

unless we reject altogether Livy's account, and suppose that the Romans, having sustained a defeat, greatly exaggerated the difficulties of the locality. This view of the question is to a certain degree supported by Cicero's double allusion to the *battle and defeat* near Caudium.

After leaving Arpaia, among the hills on the l. is the small town of Airola, remarkable for its picturesque position. The road proceeds through a cultivated valley to

4½ m. *Montesarchio* (6000 Inhab.), surmounted by a castle of large size, once a stronghold of the d'Avalos family, to whom it gives the title of marquis. On the N., forming a conspicuous object in the prospect, is the lofty range of *Mt. Taburno*. From Montesarchio a road of 12 m. leads to Avellino (Rte. 148), along the base of Monte Vergine. The Sarretella is crossed by 3 Roman bridges. The approach to Benevento is through a grove of poplars and richly cultivated gardens; but the first aspect of the town is by no means prepossessing. The *Sabbato* is crossed by the *Ponte S. Maria degli Angeli*, and several mill-streams are passed before we enter

10 m. BENEVENTO (16,000 Inhab.), the capital of a small territory of 45 sq. m., which, though in the heart of the province of Principato Ultra, has been for 8 cent. a possession of the Papal See. Founded, according to tradition, by Diomedes, or by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Circe, it was originally called *Maleventum*, but the name appears to have been changed to *Beneventum* when it was made a Roman colony, B.C. 268. In its neighbourhood Pyrrhus was defeated by the Consul M. Curius, and the Carthaginian general Hanno twice routed. In the 6th centy. Benevento was the first state which assumed the rank of a Lombard duchy, and it gradually increased until it comprehended half the present kingdom of Naples. In the 11th centy. it was granted to Leo IX. by the Emperor Henry III., in exchange for the province of Bamberg, and, although at various times temporarily transferred to other masters, it has always returned to

the Holy See. Napoleon conferred the title of Duke of Benevento on Talleyrand, with an appropriation of a 15th part of its revenues. The city is built on the slopes of a hill, overlooking the valley of the *Calore* on the N., and that of the *Sabbato* on the S., in a position which, though agreeable, is subject to a damp and uncertain climate. It is 2 m. in circuit, is surrounded by walls and has 8 gates. The *Inn* is small and indifferent, but the fare and reception met with by Horace must console the traveller for the slow march of improvement:—

Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus
hospes
Pæne arsit, macros dum turdos versat in igne.

The principal streets, although narrow and steep, contain several fine buildings, among which are the mansions of a few ancient families who still make it their abode. Benevento was an episcopal see in the earliest ages of the church, its first bishop being St. Potimus, said to have been a disciple of St. Peter, A.D. 44. It was made an archbishopric in the 10th cent. by John XIII.

The *Arch of Trajan*, erected in honour of the Emperor by the senate, A.D. 113, is now used as one of the city gates, under the name of *Porta Aurea*. This arch and that of Ancona are the finest now existing. It is a single arch of Parian marble with Corinthian columns, raised on high pedestals, and covered with rich bas-reliefs representing the achievements of the Emperor in the wars on the Danube. The apotheosis of Trajan is considered as one of the finest sculptures of this class which Roman art has handed down to us.

In the yard of the Delegate's palace are several antiquities, among which a beautiful bas-relief representing the Rape of the Sabines, and a torso of black basalt supposed to be a portion of a statue of Apollo. Remains of the amphitheatre, called *I Grottoni di Mappa*, portions of the city walls, foundations of baths and of other public edifices, are still traceable.

The *Cathedral* is a fine specimen of Lombardo-Saracenic architecture, and an interesting memorial of the ancient

fame of the city, as the capital of a duchy. In front of it is a small Egyptian obelisk of red granite, covered with hieroglyphics. Fragments of another are preserved in the archbishop's palace. In the walls of the campanile is a bas-relief in Greek marble, representing the Calydonian boar adorned for sacrifice. The boar still figures in the armorial bearings of Benevento. The central door of the cathedral is of bronze, with bas-reliefs illustrative of the New Testament. It is said to have been cast at Byzantium, in 1150. The interior of the edifice is ornamented with ancient columns—54 of Parian marble, 4 of grey granite, and 2 of verde antique. The tribunes on the sides of the high-altar are also decorated with ancient marbles.

The *Ch. of Santa Sofia* contains 6 columns of oriental granite. The cloisters of the suppressed monastery attached to it, which once rivalled Monte Casino in the riches of its archives, have a peristyle of 47 columns in the Lombard style. The well in the centre is covered with the capital of an Ionic column.

The *Ch. of the SS. Annunziata* contains rich columns and marbles, the spoils doubtless of ancient buildings.

The *Citadel* is outside the gates. It was built by Guglielmo Bilotta, the governor, in the 12th cent. In more recent times it has been used as the residence of the Delegate.

Beyond the walls, towards the W., is the *Ponte Lebroso*, over which the *Via Appia* passed on entering the city. It is constructed without mortar; tradition has placed near it the temporary grave of Manfred. Not far from it is an ancient building, supposed to be a cryptoporticus, and now called *Santi Quaranta*.

The Calore is crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches, built by Pius VI., from the designs of *Vanzitelli*. The ascent from this to the height of Belvedere commands some beautiful views of the valleys of the Sabato and Calore. On the N. side of the river are some remains of the Temple of Hercules, dedicated in the early age of Christianity to S. Marciano. The site is the scene

of the treaty of 1156, by which our countryman Adrian IV. invested William the Bad with the kingdom of Sicily, the duchy of Apulia, the principality of Capua, and the territory of the Marca, within a year after he had conferred the imperial crown on Frederick Barbarossa.

But the memory of a far more interesting historical event is connected with this bank of the Calore—the Battle of Benevento, fought February 26, 1266, in which Manfred was defeated by Charles I. of Anjou. The personal character of MANFRED, his chivalrous courage, his magnanimity, his mental accomplishments, the persecutions by which he was hunted down as a public enemy, his high station, both as the son of Frederick II. and as the champion of the Ghibeline party, all combine to give a romantic interest to his eventful career. As soon as Charles entered the kingdom, Manfred endeavoured to compromise hostilities by negotiation; but Charles dismissed the ambassadors with the haughty message which Giovanni Villani has recorded: *Alles et dit moi a le Sultam de Locere o je metrai lui en enfers, o il metra moi en paradis*. The invading army crossed without opposition the Garigliano at Ceprano, which the treachery of the Count of Caserta had left unguarded, seized the fortress of Rocca d'Arce, and having carried by storm the Castle of S. Germano, advanced by rapid marches to Benevento, where Manfred had collected his forces. The French army was drawn up on the plain of Grandella on the N. bank of the Calore. Manfred, rejecting the advantages of his position within the ramparts of Benevento, and unwilling to await the arrival of the Ghibeline allies, who were marching to his assistance, determined on an immediate attack; although the army of Charles was already suffering from a deficiency of supplies, and by a few days' delay would have been reduced to the utmost necessities. Manfred led his forces across the river. At the first charge his German troops threw the van of the French into confusion. The Saracenic archers crossed the river, and made the most fearful slaughter. The

French cavalry were now brought into the field, and the battle soon became general. The Saracens were driven back; but the German cavalry supported them with such valour that the issue of the battle became doubtful. Manfred ordered his reserve of 1400 cavalry, which had not yet been engaged, to support the Germans by a charge upon the enemy, who, already fatigued, would inevitably have been defeated by their charge. At this critical moment, the Barons of Apulia, the Counts of Caserta and Acerra, and others, deserted him, and left the field with the greater part of the reserve. Manfred at once determined to perish in the battle rather than survive the loss of a kingdom. As he placed his helmet on his head, the silver eagle which formed its crest fell upon his saddle. "*Hoc est signum Dei*," he exclaimed. "I had fastened it on with my own hands, and it is no accident which has detached it." He rushed into the thickest of the battle, without any badge to distinguish him; but his troops were already routed, and, unable to arrest their flight, Manfred fell as became the scion of an heroic race. His body was undiscovered for 3 days, when some attendants recognised it. It was carried on an ass before Charles, who assembled the barons, his prisoners, to attest its identity. The bitter grief of Count Giordano Lancìa is touchingly narrated by the contemporary historians. When the aged count beheld the body, he threw himself upon it with a loud shriek, covered it with kisses and tears, and cried out, *Ohimè, ohimè, Signor mio, Signor buono, Signor savio, chi ti ha così crudelmente tolto la vita?* The French cavaliers were so much affected by the scene that they demanded the honours of a funeral for the royal corpse. Charles refused, on the ground of the excommunication, but allowed the body to be buried in a pit at the foot of the bridge of Benevento, where every soldier of the French army placed a stone upon it. But the Archbishop of Cosenza, Bartolommeo Pignatelli, by virtue of an order from Clement IV., had the body taken up and thrown over the frontier of the kingdom, on the banks

of the Rio Verde; an event commemorated by Dante, who describes also the personal appearance of Manfred:—

Biondo era e bello e di gentile aspetto.

Orribil furon li peccati miei;
Ma la bontà infinita ha sì gran braccia,
Che prende ciò che si rivolge a lei.
Se 'l pastor di Cosenza ch' alla caccia
Di me fu messo per Clemente, allora
Avesse in Dio ben letta questa faccia,
L' ossa del corpo mio sariano ancora
In co' del ponte, presso a Benevento,
Sotto la guardia della grave mora:
Or le bagna la pioggia, e muove 'l vento
Di fuor del regno, quasi lungo 'l Verde,
Ove le trasmutò a lume spento.

Purg. III. 124.

Manfred's favourite dress was green. His chief happiness was in the society of poets and troubadours.

Benevento figures in the history of Italian superstition; and traditions are current of its walnut-tree, situated in some place mysteriously unknown to mortals. Round this tree the witches of Southern Italy were believed to hold their sabbaths.

The Calore and the Sabato unite below Benevento, at the point of a narrow tongue of land formed by the windings of their streams, and under the name of *Calore* join the Volturno near Campagnano (*Rte.* 146).

A bridle-path of 30 m. over steep hills and through the beds of numerous torrents leads from Benevento through Casalboro to Troia (*Rte.* 148).

ROUTE 147.

AVELLINO TO SALERNO, 20 m.

This route passes through one of the most beautiful districts in Southern Italy.

Leaving Avellino, the road ascends for a short distance one of the branches of the Sabato, through a long and narrow valley, shut in by broken mountains of considerable height, clothed with timber to their very summit. It passes through the villages of *Bellizzi*, *Contrada*, and *Celzo*, and by the long descent of *Laura* reaches the valley of Montuoro. Proceeding hence through several other villages the road brings us to

11 m. *Mercato* (1000 Inhab.), where branch off the roads—I. To Avellino, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing at the 1st m. through *Atripalda* (7000 Inhab.), known for its iron-foundries and paper-mills. At the 6th m. through the numerous villages forming the commune of Serino (10,000 Inhab.), supposed to have arisen from the ruins of the ancient *Subatia*. 3 m. from Serino, higher up the side of Mt. Terminio, is *Volturara*, the birthplace of *Alessandro de Meo*, the author of the 'Annali del Regno di Napoli della Mezzana Età;' near which is the Lake of *Dragone*, 2 m. in circuit. At the 8th m. through *Solofra* (7000 Inhab.), containing a Ch. with some good paintings by *Guarini*, a painter of considerable merit, but not known beyond the limits of this his native place.—II. To *Penta*, 2 m. on the l. (2000 Inhab.), where the late Mr. Craven, the author of the 'Tours in the Abruzzi and the Southern Provinces of Naples,' had a villa.—III. To *Nocera*, 6 m. on the rt., through *Materdomini* and other villages (p. 235). It leaves on the rt., at a short distance, *Sanseverino* (500 Inhab.), picturesquely situated at the foot of a hill, crowned with the ruins of its mediæval castle, which still retains sufficient evidence of its strength and size. The ch. contains the tombs of Tommaso Sanseverino, high-constable in 1353, and of many of his successors, who bore the title of Princes of Salerno.

Proceeding on our way to Salerno, we leave on the l., in a commanding situation, the old Franciscan convent of *Sala*, and soon afterwards reach

3 m. *Baronissi* (3000 Inhab.), where Fra Diavolo was captured and executed. Here the road divides: one branch ascending the hills on the rt.,

which command a beautiful view of the whole valley and the distant sea; the other, following the rt. bank of the *Irno*, passes through *Acquamela*, where Queen Margaret, widow of Charles III. and mother of Ladislaus and Joanna II., sought refuge from the plague and died in 1412; and proceeds close by the large cotton-mills and other manufactories erected within the last 30 years on the *Irno*. The two roads join again $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. before they reach

6 m. SALERNO (p. 238).

ROUTE 148.

NAPLES TO FOGGIA, BARI, TARANTO, LECCE, AND OTRANTO, WITH EXCURSIONS.

	Posts.	Miles.
Naples to Marigliano . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 10
[An extra $\frac{1}{2}$ post charged on leaving Naples, for the royal post.]		
Marigliano to Cardinale .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 8
Cardinale to Avellino . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 10
[An extra horse for every pair both ways.]		
Avellino to Dentecane . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 12
[An extra horse for every pair both ways.]		
Dentecane to Grottaminarda	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 8
[An extra horse for every pair, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .]		
Grottaminarda to Ariano .	1	= 6
[An extra horse for every pair, but not <i>vice versâ</i> .]		
Ariano to Montaguto . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 10
Montaguto to Ponte di Bovino	1	= 8
Ponte di Bovino to Pozzo d'Albero	1	= 9

	Posts.	Miles.
Pozzo d'Albero to Foggia	1	= 9
Foggia to Carapella . .	1	= 8
Carapella to Cerignola . .	1½	= 12
Cerignola to Canosa . .	1	= 8
Canosa to Barletta . . .	1½	= 12
Barletta to Bisceglie . .	1	= 10
Bisceglie to Giovenazzo . .	1	= 10
Giovenazzo to Bari . . .	1	= 10
Bari to Casamassima . .	1½	= 11
Casamassima to Gioia . .	1¼	= 12
Gioia to S. Basile . . .	1	= 8
S. Basile to Massafra . .	1	= 7
Massafra to Taranto . .	1	= 9
Taranto to Monteparano .	1	= 9
Monteparano to Manduria	1¼	= 10
Manduria to S. Pangrazio	1	= 8
S. Pangrazio to Campi . .	1	= 8
Campi to Lecce	1	= 10
Lecce to Martano . . .	1½	= 12
Martano to Otranto . . .	1½	= 12
	<hr/> 35½	<hr/> = 277

The malleposte (*vettura corriera*) leaves Naples every Wednesday and Saturday at midnight, and goes as far as Lecce. The cost of a place in it is 15 ducats and 3 carlini. The vetturini employ 8 days from Naples to Lecce, and usually stop for the night at Avelino, Ariano, Foggia, Barletta or Andria, Bari, Taranto, Manduria. The price of a carriage with 4 horses averages from 48 to 60 ducats. The road, which is called the *Strada Consolare delle Puglie*, is excellent, but hilly between Cardinale and Montaguto. It leaves Naples by the Porta Capuana and Poggio Reale, passes under the hill of La Madonna del Pianto and near the Campo Santo, and proceeds through *Pomigliano d' Arco*, *Cisterna*, and other villages to

10 m. *Marigliano*, supposed to have derived its name from a villa of Marius called the *Marianum*. After the 12th m. a road of 4 m. leads on the rt. to *Nola* (p. 247). At the 13th m. we pass through *Cimitile*, and at the 14th m. through *Gallo*. *Cimitile* is full of interest to the archæologist for its early ecclesiastical remains. Several of the churches are rich in details, and have subterranean crypts, catacombs, chapels, and mediæval inscriptions in

perfect preservation. From *Cimitile* a road on the l. leads through *Cicciano* to *Cancello* (p. 289). At the 16th m. we pass on the l. the ruined castle of *Avella*, marking the site of the *Malifera Abellæ* of Virgil, a city founded by one of the Greek colonies from *Chalcis*, and of which there are considerable vestiges. It was among these remains that the long inscription in the Oscan language, now in the museum of the Seminary at *Nola*, was found. The modern *Avella* (6000 Inhab.) is a thriving place; 1 m. from it is the *Grotta degli Sportiglioni*, a large cavern in the mountain, about ½ m. long. Passing through *Baiano* we reach

8 m. *Cardinale*, a small village at the foot of the mountains, with a miserable Inn.

Through a valley planted in the lower part with vineyards and filberts, and in the upper covered with chesnut forests, the road gradually ascends to

1 m. *Mugnano* (4000 Inhab.), locally celebrated for its shrine of S. Philomena. The long and steep ascent of Monteforte begins here, but the traveller is rewarded by the magnificent views which these mountains command over the plains of the Terra di Lavoro. Near the top of the hill is a ruined fountain erected by Charles V.

4 m. *Monteforte* (4000 Inhab.), on the side of a mountain on which frown the ruins of its once strong Castle, still a picturesque object. It was the property of the De Montfort family, and for some time the residence of Guy de Montfort, who murdered Prince Henry of England in the Cathedral of Viterbo. The revolution of 1820 broke out in this village.

[After passing Monteforte, a road 1 m. long leads on the l. to *Mercogliano* (3000 Inhab.), from which a very bad path of 4 m. brings us to the *Sanctuary of Monte Vergine*, perched near the summit of the mountain. Good horses for the ascent can be had at *Mercogliano*. *Monte Vergine*, one of the three great mediæval monasteries still kept up near Naples, was founded in 1119 by St. William of Vercelli on the ruins of a temple of Cybele. The ch. contains a miraculous image of the Virgin, which

is in great veneration in S. Italy : it was presented by CATHERINE OF VALOIS, who is buried in the ch. with her son LOUIS OF TARANTO, the 2nd husband of Joanna I. Their effigies in the costume of the 14th cent. are placed on a Roman sarcophagus. On the l. side of the high-altar is the chapel and tomb which Manfred had erected for himself, and which, after his defeat and death, were given by Charles of Anjou to one of his French followers; an event recorded by a quaint Latin inscription. In the monastery there is a small collection of antiques and inscriptions found near the spot. A path leads to the summit of the mountain, which commands an extensive view from the Bay of Naples to the borders of the Apulian plain. The Abbot, who is a Bishop, and the old monks reside at *Loreto* or the *Ospizio*, a large octagonal building erected near Mercogliano in the last cent. from the design of *Vanvitelli*. Here are the *Archives*, which have been declared a branch of the *Archivio Generale* at Naples, and contain upwards of 18,000 parchment rolls, besides many Diplomas, 300 Papal bulls, and more than 200 MSS. relating to the early mediæval history of Italy. The collection, which begins with a diploma of the 9th cent., is bound up in vols. with an index. The oldest Greek parchment, of which there are many, dates from 1179. During the *Festa* of the Madonna, on the day of Pentecost, which we have already noticed (p. 81), the roads from Avellino and from Naples are crowded with pilgrims and visitors, dressed in holiday costume, who for 3 days give themselves up to the enjoyment of the excursion.]

The road now descends into the valley of Avellino, which is surrounded by well-wooded hills and thickly planted with filbert-trees. Pliny tells us that in his time the filbert flourished throughout this district, and that it derived its name *Avellana* from the town round which it was cultivated, but it is doubtful if the town in question may not be one bearing a nearly similar name in Asia Minor:—*Ut in Avellanis et ipso nucum genere, quas antea Abellinas patrio nomine vocabant.*

5 m. AVELLINO (18,000 Inhab. Inns: *Hôtel de France*, opposite the Intendenza, fair; *La Posta*, and several others, dirty), the capital of the province and the see of a bishop, is approached by a line of poplars forming a straight avenue 1 m. in length. There are many fine buildings. The custom-house is adorned with statues, and was once the baronial mansion of the Caracciolo family, who derived from the city the title of prince. It retains the name, but not the situation, of ancient *Abellinum*, the ruins of which are at *Atripalda*, 2 m. off, on the rt. bank of the Sabato (Rte. 147).

From Avellino there are—1st, a road to Salerno (Rte. 147); 2nd, a road to Montesarchio and thence to Benevento (Rte. 147); 3rd, a road to S. Angelo de' Lombardi, and thence a *via naturale* to Melfi (Rte. 152).

A hilly but very beautiful road leads along the l. bank of the Sabato, which it crosses about 6 m. from Avellino. It passes Pratola at the 34th m., and leaving on the rt. Montemiletto, a town with a feudal castle of the Tocco family, descends to—

12 m. *Dentecane*, a village formerly remarkable for its breed of white swine. A road on the l. leads to *Montefusco* (3000 Inhab.), on the summit of a mountain, near which some beds of lignite have been discovered.

After crossing the Calore, a road of 1 m. leads on the rt. to *Mirabella* (6000 Inhab.), passing close by a place called *Le Grotte*, where some considerable ruins mark the site of *Æclanum*, a city of Samnium, in the territory of the Hirpini, on the *Via Appia*, 15 m. from Beneventum. *Æclanum* was taken and plundered by Sulla during the Social War. It was a flourishing place under the Empire, but was destroyed A.D. 662 by Constans II. in his wars with the Lombards. Many statues and coins have occasionally been found among its ruins.

8 m. *Grottaminarda* (4000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*, very indifferent), situated on a rising ground in the midst of vineyards and corn-fields.

EXCURSION TO THE LAKE OF
AMSANCTUS.

This excursion is easily made from Grottaminarda in a light conveyance of the country or on horseback, and will take about 4 hours. It can also be made by leaving the road after crossing the Calore, and passing through Mirabella, rejoining the high road, on the return, at Grottaminarda. A country road of 7 m. leads from the latter place to *Amsanctus*, which is now known by the local name of *Le Mofete*. The two small lakes are in a wooded valley between limestone hills, about 2 m. S.E. of *Frigento* (3000 Inhab.), a town built on the summit of a high hill. The largest lake is 160 ft. in circumference, and 6 or 7 in depth. Though the soil is highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and hot, the temperature of the lake is little above that of the surrounding atmosphere. The position of the lake in a deep crater-like valley corresponds with Virgil's description:

Est locus, Italiæ in medio sub montibus altis,
Nobilis, et fama multis memoratus in oris,
Amsancti valles; densis hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrinque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus

Dat sonitum saxi et torto vortice torrens.
Hic specus horrendum, et sævi spiracula Ditis
Monstrantur; ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
Pestiferas aperit fauces; quis condita Erinys,
Invisum numen, terras cœlumque levabat.

Æn. vii. 563-71.

We may add a passage of Cicero, which fixes the locality of the lake in the territory of the *Hirpini*, a fact overlooked by the Roman antiquaries, who have identified Virgil's description with the Lake of *Cutillæ* near Rieti (Rte. 142): *Quid enim? non videmus, quam sint varia terrarum genera; ex quibus et mortifera quedam pars est; ut et Amsancti in Hirpinis, et in Asia Plutonia, quæ videmus?* —*De Div.* i. 36.

Dr. Daubeny, who visited the spot in 1834, found the gas collected from one of the pools to consist of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, and a small residuary quantity of air containing about 16 per cent. of oxygen and 84 of nitrogen. "The quantity of mephitic vapour," says Dr. Daubeny, "which proceeded from the lake was such as to oblige us (the wind being in

the north) to take a circuit towards the east, in order not to meet the noxious blast; instances not unfrequently occurring of animals, and even men, who have imprudently ascended the ravine, being suffocated by a sudden gust of air wafted from the lake. This is the origin of the fable of the *Vado Mortale*, a particular spot in the course of the rivulet that flows from the lake, which it is said cannot be forded without death, and which has been described as having on its borders an accumulation of the whitened bones of the various animals that had perished there. No bones existed in the valley at the time I visited it, excepting of some birds, who, in crossing the valley, had been arrested on the wing by the noxious effluvia, as at the Lake of Avernus of old; neither even close to the lake, where the evolution of gas is most abundant, is there any point at all times unapproachable, for we ourselves were able to reach its edge on the side from whence the wind blew. From the quantity of gas which is continually escaping, it appears to be throughout in a state of violent ebullition, but its temperature little, if at all, exceeded that of the surrounding atmosphere. The colour of the water is dark and muddy, from the quantity of sediment projected towards the surface, owing to the constant agitation into which the pool is thrown by the gas that rises up through it; its taste strongly bespeaks the presence of alum, which is said to render it efficacious in the cure of certain diseases of cattle. One of the guides who approached its edge filled a bottle with the water, but to have collected the gas itself would have been a perilous attempt. I can only infer, therefore, that it resembles that which issued in smaller quantity from a more inconsiderable pool within 100 yards of the spot, and which consisted mainly of carbonic acid gas. The smell, however, plainly indicated that sulphuretted hydrogen was likewise emitted at the former vent; and the consequences of the long-continued action of this gas upon the constituents of the contiguous rock was not one of the least interesting or instructive parts of the phenomena presented in this locality."

On leaving Grottaminarda we cross the Ufita, and obtain on the rt. an occasional glimpse of *Trevico* (2500 Inhab.), 9 m. off, on the hills which bound that stream on the E. It preserves the name and occupies the site of *Trivicus*, one of the stages of Horace's Journey to Brundisium.

Incipit ex illo (*Benevento*) montes Appulia
notos

Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus : et quos
Nunquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici
Villa recepisset, lacrymoso non sine fumo ;
Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino.

Sat. I. v. 77-81.

The next stage, which he mentions as bearing a name not to be pronounced in verse, is supposed to have been the *Equotuticus* of the Itineraries, but all attempts to define its position have failed. A long and steep ascent from the banks of the Ufita brings us to

6 m. ARIANO (12,000 Inhab. Inn : *La Posta*, tolerable), the chief town of a district, and the seat of a bishop, situated on a triple hill of tertiary limestone, 2800 ft. high, between the Calore and Cervaro. It is the second resting place of the vetturini from Naples. It has suffered greatly from earthquakes. Roger held a parliament here in 1140. It was stormed and plundered by the Duke de Guise and the Neapolitan mob in 1648. The S. declivity of the tertiary hill on which the city is built is hollowed out into grottoes, in which large numbers of the lower orders live. The beauty of the women of Ariano is the theme of every traveller.

On leaving Ariano, a long and steep descent brings us to the *Valle di Bovino*, a narrow defile watered by the Cervaro, inaccessible except at its two extremities. It was formerly notorious as the favourite haunt of the brigands of Capitanata. At the entrance of the valley we leave, perched on the summit of high hills, on the rt. *Savignano* (2500 Inhab.), and on the l. *Greci* (2000), an Albanian settlement. Following the l. bank of the Cervaro, we reach

10 m. *Montaguto*, the post-station, below the village of the same name, and opposite the village of *Panni*, both on the summit of high mountains. Hence,

keeping always on the l. bank of the river, we arrive at

8 m. *Ponte di Bovino*, a solitary post-station, at the 72nd m. from Naples, from whence

I. A road of 3 m. ascends to *Bovino* (6000 Inhab.), the chief town of a district, and the see of a bishop, built on a high hill. The inscriptions, coins, and other remains found near it, have led to the supposition that there was on the same spot an ancient town called *Vibinum* or *Bovinum*. Bovino enjoys the reputation of being the nursery of the brigands of this part of Italy; the *Vardarelli*, whose name was so terrible at the beginning of the present cent., were natives of the city.

II. A road of 12 m. leads on the rt. to *Ascoli* (6000 Inhab.), on a gentle hill on the border of the Apulian plain. It nearly occupies the site and retains the name of *Asculum Apulum*, situated on a branch of the *Via Appia*, which led from Beneventum direct to Canusium. A great battle between Pyrrhus and the Romans was fought in its neighbourhood B.C. 269. *In Apulia deinde apud Asculum melius dimicatum est, Curio Fabricioque consulibus.*—*Flor. i.* 18. Considerable remains of the ancient city are still visible without the modern walls. From Ascoli a *via naturale* of 18 m., crossing the Ofanto, leads to Melfi (Rte. 151). The distance from the bridge of Bovino to Melfi may be shortened by following a turn on the rt., 5 m. before reaching Ascoli, and proceeding below the village of *Candela* to the Ofanto.

III. A road of 24 m. proceeds on the rt. direct to Cerignola, through *Ordona*, a group of houses near which, on a rising ground, are the remains of *Herdonia*, a city situated on a branch of the *Via Appia*.

Obscura incultis Herdonia misit ab agris.

SIL. ITAL. VII. 569.

Hannibal, after defeating in its neighbourhood two Roman armies—the 1st B.C. 212, under Fulvius Flaccus, and the 2nd B.C. 210, under Fulvius Centumulus—destroyed the city and removed its inhabitants to Metapontum and Thurii.

We leave the mountains at Ponte di

Bovino, and enter upon the great plain or *Tavoliere* of Apulia by a road as desolate as those over the Campagna of Rome.

Crossing the plain of Giardinetto, from which Troia is seen in the distance on the l., and leaving on the rt. a large building called Torre Guevara, and belonging to the Dukes of Bovino, a short but steep ascent brings us to

9 m. Pozzo d'Albero, a solitary post-station. The vast and monotonous plain, which now surrounds us, is only relieved at intervals by corn-fields, the greater part of the surface being covered with the wild caper, the wild pear, and the ferula, the stalks of which are used for making hurdles and baskets. This plain is the winter pasturage of the Neapolitan shepherds. The arrangement of the winter and summer pasturages, constituting a system which exists in the same extent nowhere out of Italy, has been described in *Introd.* § 9. In winter and in spring the plain is entirely covered with cattle, presenting a very singular and striking scene, which is scarcely exceeded in interest by the appearance of the line of march during the migrations into the Abruzzi at the end of May. Whole families of shepherds, and very often the proprietors likewise, accompany the flocks. The cattle are protected by the magnificent white dogs of the Abruzzi, which are very large and fierce, and resemble the Newfoundland breed. Among the numerous dishes made with milk may be mentioned the *Giuncata*, as favourite a dish in Apulia as the *Ricotta*, and not inferior to the *Junket* of Devonshire. The *Tavoliere* is about 80 m. long and 30 broad; it belongs to the Crown, with the exception of a few small portions, and is entirely in pasture. The recent deposits of which this plain is composed indicate that, at a comparatively recent period, it was covered by the sea, forming a gulf surrounded on the W., the S., and the S.E. by the range of the Apennines, having on the N.E. the imposing mass of Mons Garganus, which must then have formed an island.

9 m. FOGGIA (22,000 Inhab.—Inns numerous: the best are *Grande Albergo*

di Faiella, near the theatre, and *Albergo Corsini* in the street S. Antonio), a well-built city, and one of the most populous and rich towns in the kingdom, is the capital of the province of *Capitanata*, a name derived from *Catapan*, the title of the viceroys appointed by the Eastern emperors to govern Apulia. It is supposed to have sprung up from the ruins of *Arpi* or *Argyripa*, an important city, traces of whose walls can still be seen at a spot called *Arpi*, 4 m. N. of the modern town. Arpi opened its gates to Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, but B.C. 213 was surrendered by the inhabitants to Fabius Maximus. Virgil commemorates it as having been founded by Diomedes:—

Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra,
Atque, iter emensi, castus superavimus omnes;
Contigimusque manum quâ concidit Ilia tellus.
Ille urbem Argyripam, patriæ cognomine gentis,
Victor Gargani condebat lapygis arvis.

Æn. XI. 243.

The principal streets of the city are large, and contain some handsome houses and good shops. There is a large theatre, a new Campo Santo, a public library, and a promenade.

The principal ch., originally Gothic, and enriched by Count Roger, and by successive Norman princes, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1731, when the upper part of it was rebuilt in a different style. Manfred was crowned in it in 1258. In 1797 Francis I., then Duke of Calabria, having been married in it to his first wife, Maria Clementina of Austria, the ch. was dignified with the title of *Cappella Palatina*. It has a local celebrity for a miraculous image of the Virgin, presented to it by Count Roger.

Foggia was one of the favourite residences of Frederick II., the gateway of whose palace still exists. His third wife, Isabella of England, the daughter of King John, died in it. He also constructed a famous well, still called *Il Pozzo dell' Imperatore*. Under the city walls his son Manfred defeated the legate of Alexander IV., and compelled him to sue for peace. Charles I. and his son Philip died in the fortified palace which he erected in the city.

Ferdinand I. of Aragon convened at Foggia the great parliament of barons and prelates to arrange the crusade against the Turks after their occupation of Otranto. One of the principal fairs of the kingdom is held at Foggia in the month of May.

Four or five days may be pleasantly spent at Foggia in the early spring, and the following interesting excursions made from it:—

EXCURSIONS TO TROIA, LUCERA, SANSEVERO, MANFREDONIA, AND MONTE S. ANGELO.

I. A road of 12 m. leads to *Troia* (6000 Inhab.; *Imm*, small and indifferent), an episcopal city, situated on a conical hill overlooking the plain. It was founded by one of the Greek Catapans in the 11th centy., on the ruins of the ancient *Æcæ*, which joined the Carthaginians after the battle of Cannæ, but was recovered by Fabius Maximus. The interior of the cathedral retains some traces of the architecture of the Lower Empire. Troia has been the scene of three great battles. The first in 1154, between the army of Innocent IV., commanded by the Cardinal di S. Eustachio, the papal legate, and Manfred, whose victory was so complete that it is said to have induced the Pope to appeal to Charles of Anjou, and to have caused him shortly afterwards to die of grief. In the second battle, fought in 1441, on the plain between the city and Bovino, Alfonso I. in person defeated the army of René d'Anjou, under Sforza and Sanseverino, and completed his victory by sacking Biccari, 4 m. N.W. of Troia. The third battle was fought upon the same plain in 1462, between Ferdinand I. of Aragon and the Duke of Anjou, who claimed the throne as the son and heir of René. Ferdinand commanded in person, and defeated the Angevine army with great loss. From Troia the road proceeds, 12 m. farther S.W., to the *Taverna delle Tre Fontane*; from whence, when finished, it will pass by Casalboro and

S. Giorgio della Molinara, and join the road of Campobasso near Ponte Landolfo.

II. LUCERA (12,000 Inhab. *Inn*: *La Posta*, good), the see of a bishop, and of the tribunals of Capitanata, is 9 m. from Foggia, on a steep and commanding eminence, overlooking the plain, and enjoying a pure and healthy atmosphere. It is surrounded by walls with 5 gateways. *Lucera* was one of the most ancient and important cities of Apulia, by the Greek tradition numbered among the cities founded by Diomed, though it would rather seem to have been an Oscan town. It first appears in history during the second Samnite war. Papirius Cursor besieged, and after an obstinate resistance took it in B.C. 320. It played an important part during the second Punic war. It was still flourishing in the 7th centy., when P. Diaconus enumerated it among *urbes satis opulentas*; but was taken from the Lombards and destroyed by Constans II. in A.D. 663; after which it remained in ruins until restored in 1239 by Frederick II., as a residence for his Sicilian Saracens, part of whom were stationed here, and part at Nocera. Frederick gave the Saracens full permission to enjoy free exercise of their religion; the Christian inhabitants were compelled to reside beyond the walls, where their ch., now the Madonna della Spica, is still standing. The emperor himself selected Lucera as his own residence, and constructed a subterranean passage from the castle to the town. The old streets of Lucera are narrow, but the modern quarters have an imposing appearance. The Bishop's Palace is considered the finest building in the province. The *Cathedral* was converted by the Saracens into a mosque; it still preserves many traces of Moorish architecture on the exterior. The interior is Gothic, and has been little changed; it contains 13 pillars of verde antique, found under the edifice, and supposed to have belonged to an ancient Temple. The pulpit is ornamented with Greek mosaics.

The *Castle*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the town, from which it is separated by a ditch and

drawbridge, occupies the site of the ancient citadel; but it must be almost entirely attributed to Frederick II., except the large square tower in the centre, which is regarded as a Roman work. Though in ruins, it is still an imposing pile, and scarcely surpassed in extent by any similar building in Italy. It appears to have been intended to contain a second city within its walls. Two of the towers are circular; the largest is remarkable for the regularity of its masonry, and the smaller is used as a telegraph. In the area there were formerly apartments for the sovereign; a mosque, and large cisterns to supply the garrison. Coins, portions of Saracenic armour, and several Roman inscriptions, &c., have been discovered at different times within the walls.

Manfred, at the commencement of his career, when he incurred the malediction of the Pope for the overthrow and death of Borrello d'Agnone, in 1254, was compelled to fly for safety to the Saracens at Lucera. He departed from Acerra at night, and with some followers reached Venosa, which he left the next night accompanied by a few attendants, among whom was Nicolò di Jamsilla, who has left an account of the journey. After his departure, a storm of rain came on which obscured the road, so that the party would have been lost in the wastes of Capitanata, if they had not been joined by some huntsmen of Frederick II. as guides. Drenched to the skin, Manfred found shelter at Palazzo d'Ascoli, a deserted hunting château of his father's, still standing on the l. bank of the Carapella; here they rested and dried their clothes before what the prince called a royal fire, the only thing at that time, says one of his historians, which remained to him of royalty. On the following morning they proceeded to Lucera. As they approached the castle, the enthusiasm of the Saracens was unbounded; but the Governor Marchisio had possession of the keys, and was known to be opposed to Manfred. A Saracen soldier pointed out a gutter below the gate; Manfred leapt from his horse, threw himself into the gutter, and was in the act of entering, when

the garrison rushed upon the gate and burst it open by main force. They replaced Manfred on his horse, and led him into the city with every demonstration of attachment. After the battle of Benevento, the widow and children of Manfred took refuge in the castle for a short time. In 1269 Charles expelled the few Saracens who survived the battle and were unwilling to embrace Christianity, and converted their mosque into the Cathedral.

6 m. from Lucera, and within view of the town, on the rt. of the road from S. Severo, are the ruins of *Castel Fiorentino*, in which Frederick II. expired, Dec. 13, 1250, in the 56th year of his brilliant but turbulent career, after a reign of 31 years as Emperor, 38 as King of Germany, and 52 as King of the Two Sicilies. The Emperor, like his son Manfred, was a believer in astrology, and it is said that in consequence of a prediction that he should die in the Florentine territory, he never entered Florence, believing that the terms of the prophecy could only apply to the Tuscan capital. As soon, however, as he fell ill at Castel Fiorentino, he patiently submitted to his fate, and regarded his approaching death as the fulfilment of the prediction.

The neighbourhood of Lucera still maintains the celebrity for its wool which it possessed in the days of Horace,—

Te lanæ prope nobilem

Tonsæ Luceriam, non citharæ, decent.

HOR. *Od.* III. XV.

III. SANSEVERO (18,000 Inhab. *Imm.* tolerable), 15 m. from Foggia, is the chief place of a district. In late years it has become an important town, and its suburbs contain many fine houses. In 1799 it was nearly ruined by the republican army of Gen. Duhesme, in revenge of the gallant resistance which it had offered to his forces. It was only spared from total destruction at the intercession of the women, who, after 3000 persons had been slaughtered, rushed among the French and implored them either to stay their hand, or complete the scene by sacrificing the children and wives of the few men who still survived. The town has rallied from this

calamity, and is now one of the most flourishing in Apulia. 6 m. N. of Sansevero, at the foot of Mount Gargano, is *Apricena*, the hunting castle of Frederick II., which is said to derive its name from the supper, *apri cæna*, which he gave upon the spot to the members of his hunt in 1225, after he had killed a wild boar of great size.

From Sansevero a road, 11 m. long, traversing the plain in which the battle between the Normans and the army commanded by Leo IX. was fought, 18th June, 1053 (p. 296), crosses the Fortore by the bridge of Civitate, and thence by a *via naturale* proceeds to Serracapriola and Termoli (Rte. 145).

IV. A road of 18 m., through corn-fields and pasture-lands, leads over the plain from Foggia to Manfredonia, at the foot of Monte Gargano. After crossing the Candelaro, by following a path on the l., which shortens the distance, the traveller will have an opportunity of seeing the ruined monastery of *S. Leonardo*, an establishment of the Teutonic order, founded in 1223 by Frederic II., and by Herman of Salza, grand master of the order. The ch. is tolerably preserved, and its exterior exhibits a very elaborate example of the Saracenic style. A m. from Manfredonia we pass on the rt. the *Madonna di Siponto*, a ch. on the edge of a marsh, occupying the site of ancient *Sipontum*, one of the reputed colonies of Diomed. This ch., which was the ancient cathedral, is highly ornamented outside, with an elegant porch; but it contains nothing inside, except an ancient picture of the Virgin. *Sipontum* was called *Σηπιονντος* by the Greeks, on account of the vast quantity of cuttle-fish which were found upon the shore. It was tolerably perfect in the 4th cent.; but it was ruined by the invasion of the Goths.

MANFREDONIA (6000 Inhab. *Inn*, small but tolerable), an archiepiscopal see, has wide and regular streets, with imposing, though often unfinished houses. It is walled on all sides, and its port is commanded by a strong castle. The town was founded by Manfred in 1256, and built chiefly from the ruins of *Sipontum*. It was nearly de-

stroyed by the Turks in 1620. Though subject to malaria, its inhabitants are characterised by their industry and cleanliness. In the cathedral there is one of the largest bells in Italy, which Manfred had cast for his new city.

[From Manfredonia, a *via naturale* of 38 m., practicable for the light conveyances of the country, leads along the sea-shore to Barletta. On leaving Manfredonia it passes on the rt. a salt lake, called *Pantano Salso*, crosses the *Carapella* by a ferry, traverses the small village of *Zapponeta*, and skirts for several m. the *Lago di Salpi*. On the S. shore of this lake are the ruins of the ancient *Salapia*, which, after being taken by Hannibal, was surrendered by one of its chiefs, Blattius, to Marcellus, with the loss of 1500 Numidian cavalry; whereupon Livy observes,—*Nec deinde unquam Pænus, quo longe plurimum valuerat, equitatu superior fuit*, xxvi. 38. After the death of Marcellus in an ambuscade, Hannibal tried in vain, by using his seal, to obtain admission into *Salapia* by fraud (Liv. xxvii. 28). The road skirts the *Realì Saline*, the largest salt-works in the kingdom—2 m. S. of them is the village of *Casaltrinità* (4000 Inhab.), at the extremity of the lake of *Salpi*—and crossing the Ofanto, proceeds to Barletta.]

V. Manfredonia is conveniently situated for an excursion to Monte GARGANO, a group of mountains quite detached from the chain of the Apennines, and whose highest peak reaches an elevation of 5120 ft. It contains extensive alabaster quarries, which have never been fully brought into use. It still retains a name familiar to the scholar, but has been stripped of its once dense forests of oak:

aut Aquilonibus

Querceta Gargani laborant,

Et foliis viduantur ornî.—HOR. *Carm.* II. 9.

Garganum mugire putes nemus, aut mare
Tuscum.

Epist. II. 1. 202.

A road from Manfredonia, after passing for the first 3 m. through a succession of orange gardens, leads by a steep ascent of 3 m. to

Monte Santangelo (12,000 Inhab.), on a lofty hill, forming one of the spurs of the Gargano, and containing a fine

castle with ruined battlements, and many picturesque old houses. The whole group of the Gargano is often called *Monte S. Angelo* from this town, which is famous for its *Sanctuary*, dedicated to the favourite saint of the Norman conquerors, St. Michael, who was seen here in 491, according to the legend, by S. Lorenzo, Archbishop of Sipontum. On the 8th of May, and for many days previously, the town and mountain are crowded with devotees, who come from every part of the kingdom to celebrate the festa of St. Michael. The endless varieties of costume, and the strange appearance of the mountaineers, afford an ample field for the pencil of the artist. As they ascend the mountain, bareheaded, each party joins in the hymn to the saint; and the effect of their simple but pleasing melody increases the remarkable character of the scene.

The cave where the vision took place is entered by an arch over which are inscribed the words, *Hic locus est terribilis, hæc est Domus Dei*. "A winding flight of above fifty steps, hewn in the rock," says Mr. Craven, "and portioned into divisions of eight to each, leads down to the sanctuary; the vault and sides are faced with stone regularly cut, but large masses of rock intervene. The daylight is faintly admitted through occasional apertures, and gradually diminishes as one descends; above the last step, however, a long narrow fissure, apparently the work of nature, throws a dim but sufficient light on the interior of the holy crypt, and at the same time opens to the eye a view of the monastery itself, seated on the impending rock at an immense height above, and rearing its pinnacles in the outward blaze of day. . . The cave which was the scene of the miracle, and which is entered next, is low, but of considerable extent, branching out into various recesses on different levels, so that steps are frequent, and the surface is rugged, irregular, and very slippery, from the constant dripping of the vaults. . . A few glass lamps, suspended from the rock, which have replaced the silver ones of richer times, cast a faint glimmer of uncertain light, as insufficient to guide

the stranger's footsteps as it is serviceable to the general effect of the scene. Three chapels, and the choir in particular, are more illuminated. Of the former, the principal is dedicated to the patron saint, and contains his image, about half the size of life, bedizen with silk drapery, flimsy tinsel, and flaxen curls; the second is noted for a small cistern, called *il Pozzillo*, from which some most limpid and cool water is distributed in a little silver bucket to all the visitors; the third chapel is sacred to the Madonna, and offers nothing remarkable."

On leaving Monte Santangelo we may return to Foggia by a road which leads along the mountain to *S. Giovanni Rotondo* (5000 Inhab.), and, descending into the plain, joins the road from Foggia to Manfredonia near the Candelaro.

4 m. E. of Monte Santangelo, on the slope of the Gargano to the sea-shore, is the straggling village and tower of *Mattinata*, which nearly retains the name and is supposed to mark the site of the *Mons Martinus*, famous for its honey:

Ego, apud Matinæ
More modoque,
Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
Plurimum, circa nemus uvique
Tiburis ripas, operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.—HOR. *Od.* IV. II.

The sea-shore of *Mattinata* is also memorable as the spot where Archytas of Tarentum was shipwrecked:

Te maris et terræ numeroque carentis arenæ
Mensorem, cohibent, Archyta,
Pulveris exigui prope littus parva Matinum
Munera; nec quidquam tibi prodest
Aërias tentasse domos, auidoque rotundum
Percurrisse polum, morituro.

* * * * *
At tu, nauta, vagæ ne parce malignis arenæ
Ossibus et capiti inhumato
Particulam dare.—HOR. *Od.* I. XXVIII.

Some antiquaries, however, identify the *Littus Matinum* with *Matino* near Gallipoli (page 324).

Leaving Foggia for Bari the road traverses the plain of the pasturage, leaves on the rt., after crossing the Cervaro, the ch. of the *Madonna dell' Incoronata*, containing a miraculous picture of the Virgin, said to have been

found in a tree near this spot, and soon after crossing the Carapelle, reaches

8 m. *Carapelle*, a solitary Post Stat. On the rt. are seen *Deliceto* and *Ascoli*, and farther S. *Melfi*, backed by the lofty cone of *Monte Vulture*.

12 m. *Cerignola* (10,000 Inhab. Inn: *Il Leone*, indifferent), a well-built episcopal city, supposed to mark the site of *Ceraunilia*, stands on a rising ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, which appears like one vast corn-field without a tree to break its monotony. On the 28th April, 1503, Gonsalvo de Cordova gained near *Cerignola* a victory over the army of the Duke de Nemours, which established the supremacy of Ferdinand the Catholic, and reduced the kingdom of Naples to a Spanish province. The battle began late in the evening, contrary to the judgment of the Duke, who was hurried on by the impetuosity of his generals. In half an hour the French army was routed, with a loss of nearly 4000 men, among whom was the Duke de Nemours himself. In the ch., on the E. of the city, is an inscription recording this victory.

In the principal street of *Cerignola* is a Roman *milliarium*, recording that *Trajan* made the road from *Beneventum* to *Brundisium* at his own cost. The distance marked upon it is *LXXXI* from *Brundisium*.

After leaving *Cerignola*, before we reach the 6th m., the road divides; one branch on the l. crosses the *Ofanto* near its mouth by a long bridge, and proceeds to *Barletta*, 18 m. The other branch crosses, after 1 m., the *Ofanto*, the ancient *Aufidus*, the last river of any consequence between *Manfredonia* and *Taranto*, a coast-line of nearly 300 m. It divides the province of *Capitanata* from that of *Bari*. This rapid river, celebrated for its connexion with the battle of *Cannæ*, is otherwise commemorated by the Roman poets:—

Dicar quā violens obstrepit Aufidus,
Et quā pauper aquæ Daunus agrestium
Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens,
Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos.—HOR. *Carm.* III. xxx.

Sic tauriformis volvitur Aufidus,
Qui regna Dauni præfluit Appuli

Quum sævit, horrendamque cultis
Diluvium meditatur agris.

HOR. *Carm.* IV. XIV.

Soon after crossing the river we pass a gateway, sometimes called a triumphal arch, of ancient *Canusium*, and ascend to

8 m. *CANOSA* (10,000 Inhab. Inn: *Locanda del Leone*, tolerable), situated on the slopes of a hill crowned with the ruins of a feudal castle. It occupies the site of ancient *Canusium*, mentioned by *Horace* in the journey to *Brundisium*:—

sed panis longe pulcherrimus, ultra
Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator :
Nam Canusi lapidosus, aquæ non ditior urna :
Qui locus a forti Diomede est conditus olim.

HOR. *Sat.* I. V. 89.

The traveller will have occasion to remark at *Canosa* the gritty quality of the bread noticed by *Horace*.

Canusium gave hospitality to the remnants of the Roman army after their defeat at *Cannæ*, and *Hannibal* never succeeded in making himself master of it. The Romans called the citizens of *Canusium* *Bilingues*, because, being largely engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloths, they spoke the Greek language of their ancestors and the Latin of their neighbours with whom they traded. The mule-drivers of the city were the most expert in Italy, and were always selected by *Nero* as his charioteers. The principal ch. of *Canosa*, dedicated to *S. Sabinus*, is remarkable for its small clusters of cupolas resembling a Turkish mosque; the interior contains an ancient pulpit and chair of carved stone, some granite columns with Roman capitals, and six others of verde-antique, 18 ft. high. In a court adjoining the ch. is the *TOMB OF BOHEMOND*, Prince of *Antioch*, the gallant son of *Robert Guiscard*, and one of the heroes of *Tasso*:

Ma 'l gran nemico mio tra queste squadre
Già riveder non posso; e pur vi guato:
Io dico Boemondo, il micidiale
Distruggitor del sangue mio reale.

GER. *Lib.* III. 63.

It is a building of 12 sides, built of white marble, in the lower Greek style, with bronze doors covered with sculptures and inscriptions in Latin verse; in the interior is the marble

chest in which the body is deposited. It has never been ascertained whether the hero of Durazzo and Larissa died here, or at sea on his return from the first crusade. The inscription on these doors proves that his remains are here interred:—

Guiscardi coniux, Aberarda, hac conditur arca;
Si genitum quæris, hunc Canusinum habet.

This inscription is repeated on the tomb of his mother Aberarda at Venosa. His death took place in 1111.

The principal antiquities of Canusium are the remains of a gateway near the Ofanto, the ruins of a magnificent amphitheatre, and numerous tombs in its neighbourhood, in which a great many vases, gold ornaments, and small bronzes have been found. The vases, however, are of a style of art inferior to those of Nola and Nuceria. Numerous inscriptions have also been found.

Canosa suffered severely from the earthquake of August 14, 1851.

[From Canosa a road of 9 m. leads to *Minervino* (8000 Inhab.), situated on the slope of low hills called *Murgie di Minervino*, and supposed to mark the site of *Lucus Minervæ*. It is surrounded by massive walls and towers, surmounted by a baronial castle. Minervino gave the title of Count to Giovanni Pipino, who figures conspicuously in the history of Rienzi, and was executed at Altamura as a rebel in the reign of Joanna I. A road of 6 m. leads from Minervino to *Spinazzola* (6000 Inhab.), whence a *via naturale* of 18 m. to Gravina (Rte. 153). From Minervino we can proceed to *Lavello*, 12 m., and thence by a good road to Melfi (Rte. 151).]

About 6 m. N. of Canosa, a few remains on the rt. bank of the Ofanto mark the site of CANNÆ, *ignobilis Apulia vicus*; but the precise locality of the great battle has been the subject of much question. Both Polybius and Livy tell us that the Carthaginians faced the N., with their l. wing resting on the river, whilst the Romans faced the S., with their cavalry, forming the rt. wing, resting on the river and opposing the l. wing of the enemy:—*In dextro cornu, id erat flumini propius,*

Romanos equites locant. . . Gallos Hispanosque equites prope ripam, lævo in cornu, adversus Romanum equitatum.—Liv. xxii. 44-46. Livy adds that by this disposition the Carthaginians had behind them the *Vulturnus*, a wind which drove clouds of dust into the face of the Romans. Most of the local topographers, followed by Arnold, have therefore placed the field of battle on the S. side of the river, which running nearly from S.W. to N.E., would cause the Romans to face the S., whilst leaning with their rt. wing on the river. But Swinburne and Vaudoncourt, followed by Niebuhr, comparing the position of the army with the previous movements made by the Roman Consuls, place the scene of action on the N. side, at a spot nearly opposite the remains of Cannæ, where the river, by a sudden turn southwards, would cause the Romans to face the S., whilst leaning with the rt. wing on its banks. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the *Vulturnus* is undoubtedly the modern *Scirocco*, which blows from the S.E. A small rivulet is supposed to be the *Vergellus*, over which, according to Florus, Hannibal erected a bridge of human bodies; and the name *Pezza di Sangue*, field of blood, given to a portion of the plain by the peasants, is brought as an additional traditional proof.

The latter name, however, may more likely have a less remote origin; for in 1019 *Cannæ* was the scene of a battle in which the Apulians, assisted by the Longobards, and led by the Norman Drengot, who had arrived in Italy 3 years before, endeavoured to throw off the yoke of the Eastern emperors. They were defeated by the imperial forces under the Catapan Bolanus, and with such effect that out of 250 Normans only 10 survived the battle. Drengot then offered his sword to the princes of Capua and Salerno, while Melo of Bari, the leader of the Apulians, appealed to Henry II., who marched an army against the Greeks. In 1083 Robert Guiscard besieged Cannæ, which had rebelled against him during his absence in Greece, captured it after a siege of 2 months, and utterly destroyed

it. From that time no attempt appears to have been made to re-occupy the site. In 1201 another battle was fought on the plains of Cannæ between the Papal and imperial forces and the rebellious barons headed by the archbishop of Palermo, who had taken advantage of the infancy of Frederick II. to attempt to overthrow his authority. Innocent III., however, determined to defend the dominions of the young emperor, and sent an army under Walter de Brienne against the insurgents, who were cut to pieces.

On leaving Canosa, after a gentle ascent from which there is an extensive view, we leave the road to Andria on the rt., and proceed over a level country, partly covered with olive plantations and vineyards, to

12 m. **BARLETTA** (20,000 Inhab.—*Inn* indifferent), a fine town, the capital of a district, and said to occupy the site of a Greek town called *Barduli* (?). It is delightfully situated on the sea-shore, contains many handsome houses, and is surrounded by walls and towers. Barletta has a good harbour, partly formed and protected by a mole, and maintains a considerable commerce with Greece and the Ionian Islands. The gateway leading to the harbour is of unusual magnitude and magnificence. The castle was formerly one of the three strongest fortresses of Italy. The principal ch. has a lofty steeple and an elegant façade. A Latin inscription records the coronation of Ferdinand of Aragon within its walls. In the piazza near the ch. of S. Stefano is a colossal bronze statue 19½ palmi high, supposed to represent the Emperor Heraclius, or, according to others, Theodosius, and to have been wrecked on the coast during its passage in a Venetian galley, as an offering to the sanctuary of S. Angelo. There is a good theatre here. In 1259 Manfred held at Barletta the first tournament seen in this part of Europe, in honour of the visit of Baldwin II., the last Latin Emperor of Constantinople. During the contests of Louis XII. and Ferdinand the Catholic respecting the Partition Treaty, Barletta was occupied by Gonsalvo de Cordova, who was besieged there in 1502 by the

[*S. Italy.*]

Duke de Nemours. Both generals were unwilling to give battle, and the troops as well as the officers were soon weary of inaction. The cavalry of both armies was composed of the *élite* of a brave and chivalrous nobility; and the French having offended the Italians who were in the Spanish ranks, it was determined to decide the claim to superiority between French and Italians by tournament. Thirteen cavaliers were chosen from each side. Among the French champions were Guy de la Mothe, Charles de Torgues, and Jacques de la Fontaine; among the Italians were Ettore Fieramosca, Romanello da Forlì, and Fanfulla da Lodi. The Venetians, who then occupied Trani, and were considered to be a neutral party, were appointed to arrange the lists and appoint the judges. Prospero Colonna was appointed second for the Italians, and Bayard, the “chevalier sans peur et sans reproche,” for the French. The spot selected for the tournament was between Andria and Corato, near the place now called Epitaffio. At the first shock seven of the French champions were overthrown; but the others defended themselves with such bravery, that after a combat of 6 hrs. the judges separated the combatants, and declared it a drawn battle.

The road along the Marina between Barletta and Bari, passing through vineyards and olive and almond plantations, is one of the most pleasing on the E. coast of Italy; but its attractions are due more to the general air of civilization, and the high cultivation of the country, than to any remarkable features of natural beauty. The numerous conical towers or huts, called *Specchie*, which are seen in the vineyards, are constructed of the stones picked off the fields, to contain the implements of the husbandman, and afford him shelter in bad weather. On the rt. of the road are numerous towns, forming a long line communicating with each other by a road running parallel to the high post-road along the Marina (p. 317).

7 m. **TRANI** (16,000 Inhab.—*Inns*: *Albergo di Dionisio*, in the Largo S. Francesco, the best; *Albergo della Stella*, and *Albergo dell' Annunziata*, both

good), the see of an archbishop, and of the tribunals of the province of Bari, is a well-built town, surrounded by crumbling walls, partly built by Frederick II. The port has a circular harbour, with fine stone quays. It was constructed by the Venetians during their short occupation of Trani at the end of the 15th, and repaired by Charles III. in the middle of the 17th centy.; but it has become almost useless for any but small craft, by the accumulation of mud. Around it are numerous handsome houses. In the middle ages Trani carried on an extensive commerce with the East, and was one of the points of embarkation of the Crusaders. It was at Trani that Manfred received his bride Elena, daughter of the Despot of Epirus, on the 2nd of June, 1259. The Templars had an hospital in the town, to which belonged an elegant little ch. with the richest details, in one of the principal streets. The cathedral, built at one end of it on a point near the sea, is one of the finest mediæval monuments of Southern Italy, and resembles very much in style the tombs of the caliphs near Cairo. The steeple is more than 260 ft. high. The interior, which was light and beautiful, was sadly whitewashed and modernised by the archbishop in 1837. In the narrow streets near the cathedral there are still some most beautiful Gothic windows. Among the curiosities of the city are 9 ancient milestones. There is a theatre. The vineyards of the neighbourhood produce a sweet wine, the *Moscato di Trani*, held in great repute. The fig-trees are planted in the fields in rows, and dressed according to the precept of Columella, like dwarfs and espaliers.

According to the post tariff, the distance between Barletta and Trani is charged as one post; but to persons proceeding S., without stopping at Trani, the post terminates at Bisceglie. The road crosses the Ponte della Luna, of a lofty single arch.

3½ m. *Bisceglie* (16,000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*, tolerable), built on a promontory defended by fortifications, and surrounded by pretty villas and country houses. The high road passes

through a suburb. The currants of Bisceglie are said to equal those of the Ionian Islands. During the crusades, Bisceglie had an hospital founded by Bohemond for pilgrims from the Holy Land. Some ruins of it still exist.

Between this and Molfetta, on the rt. of the road, is an ancient ch. of Greek architecture, known as the *Vigne di S. Giacomo*, where a Benedictine monastery once existed. Near it is the sanctuary of *Santa Maria de' Martiri*, built in 1161 by King William the Good.

6 m. *MOLFETTA* (18,000 Inhab.—Inn: *Albergo dello Lloyd*, dirty), an episcopal see, is beautifully situated on the shore, and contains some handsome houses, distinguished, like all the towns and cities on this coast, by the regularity of their masonry. In the 15th centy. the merchants entered into a league with those of Amalfi that the citizens of one place should be considered citizens of the other. The castle was the prison of Otho, Duke of Brunswick, husband of Joanna I. after the death of the queen; but he was released in 1384 by Charles Durazzo, after his rival, Louis of Anjou, had been carried off by plague. In 1529 the town was sacked by the French army under Lautrec. Linguiti, who introduced the modern system of treatment for the insane at Aversa, was born at Molfetta in 1774. The Austrian Lloyd's steamers touch at Molfetta, and offer a convenient line for parties going to, or returning from Greece and Constantinople by Corfu and the Gulf of Lepanto. By posting the route we have been describing from Naples to Molfetta, and timing departure so as to catch the Austrian Lloyd's steamer at Molfetta, and the French steamer at the Piræus, Constantinople may be reached from Naples on the morning of the 5th day. Travellers ought to arrange to sleep at Trani or Foggia, where there are the only good hotels on the line. Should the steamer reach Molfetta late in the evening, they should always try and proceed to Trani, only 9½ m. off, for the night.

One of the curiosities of this part of the kingdom is the *Pulo di Molfetta*, a

nitre cavern. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town: it is a circular cavity in the limestone, about 1400 ft. in circumference, and 112 deep. In the limestone strata are numerous oval caverns hollowed out in rows, forming in appearance a regular succession of 5 tiers, resembling the boxes of a theatre. The nitre is found in these caverns and in fissures, and is a source of revenue to the Crown. The road passes through vineyards and olive-grounds to

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Giovinazzo* (8000 Inhab.), on the sea-shore, supposed to be the ancient *Netium*, or *Natiolum*, and remarkable for a large poor-house or *Ospizio*, founded by Ferdinand I., and said to be capable of containing 2000 persons. At present upwards of 500 children are there maintained and instructed in useful arts; they are divided into 3 classes, *proietti*, *mendici*, and *orfani*. In a separate part of the establishment, children and youths condemned to imprisonment by the laws are similarly instructed with a view to reclaim them from their evil habits.

10 m. BARI (30,000 Inhab.—Inns: *Hôtel de France*, *Grande Albergo di Gese*, *Albergo del Leone Bianco*, all very fair), the capital of the province and the see of an archbishop, is situated on a small peninsula, and is in point of size and importance the second town of the continental part of the kingdom. The new suburb is regularly built, and contains many fine houses, a large palace of the Intendente, and a new theatre, next in size to the S. Carlo at Naples. It has a convenient port formed by 2 moles, and carries on an extensive trade with Trieste and Dalmatia, the exports consisting chiefly of olive-oil, almonds, and seeds. It preserves the name of *Barium*, placed on the *Via Appia*, one of the cities said to have been founded by Iapyx, the son of Dædalus; and it abounds now in fish, as in the days of Horace:—

Postera tempestas melior; via pejor, ad usque
Bari mœnia piscosi.—*Sat.* I. v. 96.

There is no mention of Barium previous to the Roman conquest of Apulia; but its coins attest its Greek origin, and its having been a place of some consi-

deration in the 3rd centy. B.C. Its strong fortifications were famous during the contests of the middle ages. After its possession had been long disputed by the Longobards, the Saracens, and the Greeks, it fell into the hands of the Eastern emperors, who made it the capital of Apulia, and the residence of the Catapan, and, with short intervals, held it for nearly 2 centuries, till it became one of the strongholds of the Normans. The Saracens, who were driven from Bari in 871 by Louis II., the grandson of Charlemagne, besieged it in 1002, and would have taken it, if a Venetian fleet, commanded by the Doge Pietro Orseolo II., had not relieved it. In commemoration of this event, the inhabitants erected in the old market-place a common limestone figure of the lion of S. Mark, which is still lying there neglected and forgotten. William the Bad, against whom Bari had rebelled, razed it to the ground in 1156. In the 14th centy. Bari was erected into a duchy, which, after passing into the hands of several masters, at the end of the 15th centy. was ceded to Isabella of Aragon, the widow of Gian Galeazzo Sforza, Duke of Milan, who went to live at Bari, and from whom Bona her daughter, the Queen of Poland, inherited it. After the death of her husband, Bona retired to Bari in 1555, where she died in the castle in 1558, leaving the duchy of Bari, by her will, to Philip II. of Spain, and thus reuniting it to the crown. Louis Duke of Anjou died also in the castle, of the plague, in Oct. 1384, during his long war with King Charles Durazzo, who nearly perished from the same disease at Barletta. The castle is about 1 m. in circuit, has 5 bastions and 2 towers, of which the only one which is entire is now used as a telegraph. At the N. end there is a small chapel, which, according to a long inscription upon it, was the scene of a miracle of S. Francis of Assisi.

In ecclesiastical history, Bari is conspicuous as one of the first Christian bishoprics. The Priory of S. Nicola was founded in 1087, on the ancient palace of the Catapan, given by Robert Guiscard to the Bishop, in order to receive the remains of the saint, brought

from Myra in Lycia by some native mariners. It was largely endowed by Robert himself and his son Roger, and is now one of the principal sanctuaries of the kingdom. The ch., with a Gothic façade, has 7 doors, and 3 aisles divided by marble columns. The nave has a large gallery, the whole of its length. The ceiling is painted in fresco, and richly gilt. There is a Holy Family by *Bartolommeo Viva*, bearing date 1476; and in the chapel of S. Martin an interesting painting on a gold ground, ascribed to the brothers *Vivarini di Murano*. In one of the side chapels there is a bas-relief of the martyrdom of S. Lorenzo. Behind the choir is the sepulchral monument in the edifice, THE TOMB OF BONA SFORZA, DOWAGER QUEEN OF POLAND. It is a large sarcophagus of black marble, upon which rests the effigy of the queen in white marble, in a praying attitude. In niches behind it are figures of the Polish saints, Casimir and Stanislaus; and on each side symbolical representations of Polish provinces. Roberto Chyurlia da Bari, the prothonotary of Charles I., who was assassinated at Naples on the spot where he read the sentence on Conradin, is also buried in this ch. Of the 3 chairs which are shown, the oldest is said to be the coronation chair of Roger; the second is for the use of the king, who is always the first canon of the ch.; and the third is for the prior on state occasions. In 1098 Urban II. held in this ch. a council of Greek and Latin bishops, to settle the differences between the two churches, at which Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have been present. An inscription, comparatively modern, would make us believe, against all historical evidence, that Roger, after the parliament of barons at Salerno, was crowned here *King* of Sicily in 1130, by the legate of the antipope Anacletus II.

In the splendid crypt, whose architecture presents so strongly the Saracenic style as to have been compared to that of the Mosque of Cordova, is the *Tomb of S. Nicola*, said to distil miraculously a liquid called the *Manna di S. Nicola di Buri*, and held in high

repute as a remedy for all diseases. The festival of the saint in May draws crowds of pilgrims. The high altar is covered with silver bas-reliefs representing the history of his life. The Campanile at the N.W. corner of the ch. is lofty and in perfect repair, and in its lower story is an archway, as at Barletta, through which passes one of the thoroughfares of the town.

The cathedral, dedicated to S. Sabinus, was originally a fine Gothic building, but was seriously injured by alterations made in 1745 by the Archbishop Gaeta, who changed the ceiling and the form and situation of the windows, and covered with stucco the fine columns of granite and Pentelic marble which divide the aisles. The altar of S. Rocco has a painting by *Tintoretto*, and the opposite altar one by *Paul Veronese*. The two paintings of the apse are by *Mattia Preti*. The handsome crypt contains the body of S. Sabinus, with his silver bust, and a painting of the Byzantine school, called the *Madonna di Costantinopoli*. The belfry, 270 palmi high, has a great resemblance to the Moorish campanile of Seville. In the courtyard of the Vescovado which adjoins the cathedral is a statue of S. Sabinus, on a column of granite.

The ch. of the nunnery of S. Maria del Buon Consiglio has a good picture by *Pietro da Cortona*, and the ch. of the nunnery of S. Giacomo has a S. Benedict and the Nativity by *Ludovico Vaccaro*, and a S. Giacomo and the Beato Bernardo Tolomei by *De Matteis*. In the ch. of the Capuchins the Invention of the Cross over the high altar is attributed to *Paul Veronese*.

The high post-road from Bari crosses the isthmus to Taranto, and proceeds through Lecce to Otranto. Another road, following the coast-line, proceeds by Monopoli to Brindisi (Rte. 149). A third, running nearly parallel to the high post-road from Barletta to Bari, proceeds inland from Canosa to Bari, passing through several towns. We shall take a short excursion on the latter road before we proceed to Taranto.

EXCURSION TO ANDRIA, CASTEL DEL MONTE, CORATO, RUVO, AND TERLIZZI.

A few m. after leaving Canosa a road branches on the rt. to

12 m. *Andria* (16,000 Inhab.—*Inn* indifferent), an episcopal city, where Yolanda, the second wife of Frederick II., died in childbed in 1228, after giving birth to Conrad. The emperor's third wife, Isabella of England, who died at Foggia, is also buried in the cathedral. In 1799 Andria sustained a gallant siege against the republican army commanded by General Broussier and Ettore Carafa, Conte di Ruvo, the feudal lord of the city. So strong was the political fury of the two parties, that Carafa was the first person who scaled the walls, and the city was destroyed by fire at his suggestion. From Andria 2 roads, of 6½ m. each, lead to Barletta and Trani. The vetturini often proceed from Canosa to Trani through Andria, instead of going through Barletta.

A bridle-path of nearly 10 m. leads from Andria to *Castel del Monte*, the favourite hunting-seat of Frederick II., placed on the summit of a pyramidal hill in a stony wilderness, on the skirt of the Murgie di Minervino, and commanding an extensive view of the plain stretching to the sea and dotted with towns. It is still an imposing pile, worthy of the memory of the great emperor; it is built in an octagonal form with 8 towers, in a rich and remarkable style of Arabian and Gothic architecture. Its splendid masonry is almost as perfect now as when the edifice was first erected, but it is totally abandoned by its present proprietor, the Duca di Andria, and left to ruin and decay. The windows are beautiful specimens of florid Gothic; the roofs of the several chambers are vaulted; and the ribs of the arches in the upper rooms rest upon triple clustered columns of white marble, the material used in the construction of the ribs, bosses, and other decorations of the apartments. The elaborate and beautiful workmanship of the building, and the regularity and completeness of its design, leave it without a parallel in Italy; and it is greatly to be regretted that proper mea-

sures are not taken to preserve it on its own account, as a *National monument*, independently of its association with the house of Suabia. It has an additional but more melancholy interest as the place in which Charles of Anjou confined for a short time the widow and children of Manfred, after the battle of Benevento; so that the favourite residence of the Imperial warrior, philosopher, and troubadour became, in less than 30 years, the prison of his grandchildren.

From Castel del Monte we may either go direct to Corato by a path of 8 m., or return to Andria, and thence proceed by the road to *Corato*, a small town 6½ m. off, passing at the 4th m. close by the *Epitaffio*, a monument erected on the spot where the tournament of Barletta took place. Between Corato and Trani there is a road 6½ m. long. From Corato the road, after 3½ m., brings us to

Ruvo (9000 Inhab.), occupying the site and retaining the name of *Rubi*:—

*Inde Rubos fessi pervenimus; utpote longum
Carpentes iter, et factum corruptius imbri.*

Hor. Sat. I. v. 94.

Ruvo is now celebrated for the Greek and Roman vases found in its vicinity, which are the largest known. The local museum of these and other antiquities formed by Signor Iatta has been partly dispersed. The ear of corn impressed upon the coins of Rubi shows that the district was celebrated in ancient times, as it is now, for corn.

The Cathedral is remarkable for its W. front, covered with figures of animals, the portal being flanked by columns, supported by lions and griffons, surmounted by a good rose window. From Ruvo, after 3½ m., we reach

Terlizzi (15,000 Inhab.), a neat and flourishing town, containing a small collection of pictures belonging to the *Paù* family, arranged in a gallery of large dimensions. Though some of its finest things have disappeared, it still contains several fine pictures by Perugino, Spagnoletto, Domenichino, Titian, Salvatore Rosa, and others. *The Theca Calamaria*, or inkstand, now in the Museo Borbonico (p. 123), was found in 1745 in an ancient tomb near Ter-

lizzi. From Terlizzi we may turn on the l. to Molfetta, 5 m. off, or proceed inland, after $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. through groves of olive and almond trees, to

Bitonto (16,000 Inhab.), a flourishing town, nearly retaining the name of *Buntum*, whose coins prove that it must have been a place of some importance. It is the see of a bishopric united with Ruvo. Near it is a pillar commemorating the death of a Spanish general slain in the service of Charles Durazzo. From Bitonto we may either go to Bari, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. off, or strike inland on the rt. to *Bitetto*, 6 m. off, passing at the 4th m. through *Palo* (6000 Inhab.), prettily placed on a hill, and known for its delicious wines, the *Aleatico*, the *Zagarese*, and the *Moscato*. From Bitetto, where we meet the road from Bari to Altamura (Rte. 153), we may either turn to Bari on the l., or to Altamura on the rt., or proceed in a S.E. direction, and passing through *Montrone* (3000 Inhab.), 7 m., whose principal ch. contains a S. Francesco di Paola, attributed to *Titian*, cross the high road from Bari to Taranto near Casamassima, and proceed through *Rutigliano* and *Conversano* to meet at Polignano the road along the coast to Brindisi (Rte. 149).

Resuming the high post-road, on leaving Bari for Taranto, we pass at the 3rd m. on the l. *Triggiano* (3000 Inhab.), and at a short distance on the rt. *Ceglie* (2000 Inhab.), on the site of ancient *Calia*, near which numerous tombs with vases, coins, and other remains have been discovered. At the 5th m. we pass *Capurso* (3000 Inhab.), containing a convent locally celebrated for a miraculous image of the Virgin, found in a well, and hence called *del Pozzo*: 2 m. S.E. of it, on the l., is *Noia* (6000 Inhab.), visited by plague in 1815; it contains a small Gothic ch.

11 m. *Casamassima* (7000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*, indifferent). The ch. contains a picture by Fabrizio Santafede.

5 m. *Casal S. Michele* (3500 Inhab.), founded by a colony of Servians, who, in 1615, landed at Barletta to escape from the persecution of the Ottomans,

and obtained from the then feudal lord of Casamassima the permission of building this village; but after some years, as they would not give up their Greek ritual at the request of Rome, they were expelled from the kingdom.

8 m. *Gioia* (15,000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*, indifferent), a thriving town, once surrounded by extensive woods, which Frederick II. made a royal chase. The road proceeds S., passing over a dreary and uninteresting tract; and after entering the province of Otranto, it reaches

8 m. *S. Basile*, a solitary post-station near a farm of the Duca di Martina: 3 m. further it skirts the base of a barren hill, on the summit of which is *Mottola* (3000 Inhab.), which has nearly preserved the name of *Mateola*. It is reached by a winding road of 1 m., and commands an extensive view of the Gulf of Taranto and great part of the province of Lecce. A steep descent of 4 m. brings us to

7 m. *Massafra* (8000 Inhab.), prettily placed above one of the branches of the Patinisco, on the slope of a singular limestone hill, covered with myrtles and rosemary, and whose horizontal strata are full of caverns which abound in nitre, and are occupied by the lower classes. Half a m. from the town, at the bottom of a deep ravine, is the ch. of the *Madonna della Scala*, which takes its name from the long staircase by which it is reached. The post-station is below the town: 3 m. on the rt. is *Palagianò*. The road proceeds through extensive olive-plantations, and, crossing the Gravina di Leucaspiti by the long bridge of Gennarini, descends to

9 m. *TARANTO* (18,000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*, dirty), finely situated on an isthmus separating the Gulf, to which it gives its name, from the *Mare Piccolo*, which formed the harbour of the ancient city. *Tarentum* was a considerable town when the Spartan Parthenii arrived here upwards of 700 years B.C.; and its subsequent riches and luxury are celebrated by the Roman poets and historians. Horace records its Spartan origin:—

Tendens Venafranosis agros
Aut Lacedæmonium Tarentum.

Carm. III. v. 55.

Tarentum far surpassed all the other cities of Magna Græcia in splendour and importance; the first artists of Greece were employed to decorate the city with their works, and its fine harbour secured to it an extensive commerce. During its independence it had at command an army of 30,000 foot and 5000 horse. The wool of the sheep which grazed on the banks of the Galesus was more esteemed for its fineness than that of Apulia, and the red-purple dye obtained from the murex was celebrated among all the nations of antiquity. It was famous for the wines produced by the vineyards of Aulon, for its sweet figs, and its fine white salt. But its riches and luxury soon enervated the citizens. The ten years' war which it maintained in conjunction with Pyrrhus against Rome ended in the loss of its independence, and in the time of Horace it had already become degraded by the epithet of *imbelle*.

Tarentum was the chosen seat of the Pythagorean philosophy, and the residence of its founder. The patronage of the celebrated mathematician Archytas, who presided, as *strategos*, over the councils of the republic during its greatest prosperity, afforded an asylum to the Pythagorean sect. Plato, attracted by the fame of the schools of Tarentum, came from Athens to visit them, and was entertained by Archytas as his guest.

When Tarentum was retaken by Fabius Maximus, B.C. 209, in the second Punic war, it was treated with severity; most of its statues, paintings, and other works of art were removed to Rome and deposited in the Capitol; and the preference given to Brundisium, as a port, finally completed its ruin.

Modern Taranto occupies the site of the ancient citadel, whose Roman garrison withstood successfully the attacks of Hannibal, and it retains scarcely any traces of its former opulence. The population is crowded in lofty houses built so close to each other that the streets are as dark and narrow as those of an oriental town. The shape of the city has been likened to that of a ship. The rocky isthmus on which it stands was cut through by Ferdinand I. of Ara-

gon, to secure it from the attacks of the Turks, so that it is in fact an island. The long bridge of 7 arches thrown over the natural channel into the Mare Piccolo, for the purpose of uniting the city with the main land, and along which the aqueduct is carried, has rendered the inner harbour perfectly useless. Ships must therefore anchor in the outer roads, called the *Mare Grande*, which are much exposed to S. and S.W. winds. The high square tower at the foot of the bridge was erected in 1404 by Raimondello Orsini, first husband of Mary d'Enghien, the third queen of King Ladislaus.

The Castle and fortifications were built by Charles V. They command both seas. Towards the Mare Grande, the castle is flanked by enormous towers.

The Cathedral is dedicated to S. Cataldo, a native of Raphoe in Ireland, and the first bishop of Taranto. His chapel is inlaid with fine marbles. The altar and reliquary are very rich; the image of the saint is of silver, the size of life. In the sacristy several relics of the Irish saint are shown; among these are his ring and cross covered with precious stones. Among the monuments may be mentioned that of PHILIP PRINCE OF TARANTO, son of Charles II. of Anjou, and his wife CATHARINE, daughter of Charles Count of Valois and Catharine Courtenay, grand-daughter of Baldwin II., in whose right he became titular Emperor of Constantinople. Taranto is the birthplace of *Paisiello* the composer.

The *Mare Piccolo* is 12 m. in circumference; great numbers of coins, gems, gold and silver ornaments, and earthen vases have been found upon its banks. It abounds with many varieties of shell fish. The oyster-fishery begins on St. Andrew's day and ends at Easter; the muscle-fishery extends from Easter to Christmas. Both are subject to strict laws contained in a book called *Il Libro Rosso*, the custody of which is confided to the chief officer of the Dogana. Among the shells may be mentioned the beautiful argonauta, several varieties of murex, the modiola lithophaga, the mytilus edulis, and the

pinna nobilis, well known for its silky tuft called the *lana penna*, which is manufactured into gloves and stockings, and of which the ancients are supposed to have made the light gauze dresses worn by the dancing-girls, as represented in the paintings of Pompeii. Near is a hill, called the Monte Testaccio, formed almost entirely of shells, from which the purple dye so highly prized by the Romans is supposed to have been prepared. A short distance from the N. shore are two freshwater springs, rising in considerable volume and strength from the middle of the sea, forming large circles on the surface, and sufficiently powerful to drive away small boats.

The *Mare Piccolo* is divided into two portions by the promontories of *Il Pizzone* and *Punta della Penna*. Under the latter, on the N. shore, is *Le Cietrezze*, a small stream called by the local antiquaries the *Galæsus*; though the *Cervaro*, at the E. extremity of the bay, has with greater probability been identified by most scholars with that classical stream, on whose banks Hannibal encamped, B.C. 212, to watch the blockade of the citadel. On the S. shore, 1 m. from Taranto, is *S. Lucia*, a pretty villa, once the property of the Archbishop Capececelatro and of General Pepe. It was occupied by the Earl of Guilford, as his private quarantine-station, during his frequent visits to the Ionian Islands, but it is now in a state of dilapidation.

It was on the l. bank of the *Galæsus*, perhaps the present valley of S. Nicola, that Virgil met with the aged Corycian whose skill in agricultural pursuits he has commemorated:—

Namque sub Æbalie memini me turribus altis,
Qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus,
Corycium vidisse senem; cui pauca relictis
Jugera ruris erant; nec fertilis illa juvenis,
Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.
Georg. iv. 125.

On the same bank some of the local antiquaries place the *Aulon*, so much praised by Horace:—

Unde si Parcæ prohibent iniquæ,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galæsi
Flumen, et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalanto.

Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet; ubi non Hymetto
Mella decedunt, viridique certat
Bacca Venafro;
Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas; et amicus Aulon
Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
Invidet uvis.
Carm. II. vi.

Among the ruins of Tarentum are still traceable the remains of the theatre, the circus, and some traces of temples. The theatre is pointed out in the garden of the Theresian monks. Its ruins, now encumbered with rubbish, will hardly fail to remind the traveller that it was while sitting in this theatre, which commanded a view of the gulf, that the citizens saw the Roman fleet laden with corn passing on their way to Puteoli, B.C. 280, and were seized with a desire of plunder, which led them to attack and capture the ships. It was here also that they insulted the ambassadors sent by the Roman Senate to demand satisfaction for this outrage. The result of these injuries was the 10 years' war already mentioned.

The neighbourhood of Taranto is celebrated for its honey, as it was in the time of Horace, and for its extraordinary variety of fruits. The date-palm produces fruit, but it ripens imperfectly.

The aqueduct which supplies the city with water is a remarkable work, attributed to the Emp. Nicephorus. The source is said to be distant 20 m., during 12 of which the water is carried through a subterranean channel, whose course is marked by *spiracoli*, or air-holes. For the last 3 m. it is brought into the city upon arches.

Opposite Taranto are two small flat islands, the *Charades*. They were visited by the Athenian general, Demosthenes, in the expedition against Sicily, who was here joined by some Messapian archers. The island of *S. Pietro*, the largest, is 4 m., and that of *S. Paolo* 2 m. in circumference. The monastery of S. Pietro on the former was endowed with various privileges by Bohemond, and his wife Constance, daughter of Philip I. King of France, in 1118 and 1119. The island of S. Paolo was fortified by the Chev. de Laclos, the author

of the '*Liaisons Dangereuses*,' who is buried within the fortress. The Capo di San Vito commands a fine view of the town and gulf, and of the distant shores of Calabria. It is covered with wild caper-trees and asphodels, and has a watch-tower, erected in the middle ages as a defence against pirates.

The title of Prince of Taranto, which was first conferred upon Bohemond by his father Robert Guiscard, was conferred by Charles II. of Anjou on his son Philip. His three sons dying without male issue, the title, with that of Emperor of Constantinople, was carried into the family Del Balzo by his daughter. The title of Duke of Taranto was conferred by Napoleon on Marshal Macdonald.

The district between Taranto, Brindisi, and Otranto is the country of the spider to which it gives name, the *tarantula*, whose bite is the reputed cause of that peculiar melancholy madness which can only be cured by music and dancing. It is now generally admitted that the imagination has great influence in its production. The tarantula is often seen in the neighbourhood of every town of the district. In the last century. Dr. Cirillo communicated to the Royal Society the result of his observations, proving that the tarantula has *not* the power of producing any injurious effects whatever. (*Phil. Trans.* xvi. 233.) The cure of a *tarantata* is a musical holiday, and the process is consequently expensive. *Tarantismo*, therefore, is gradually becoming rare. Mr. Craven has given us an account of the ceremonies observed on these occasions. "Musicians, expert in the art, are summoned, and the patient, attired in white, and gaudily adorned with various coloured ribands, vine-leaves, and trinkets of all kinds, is led out, in the midst of her sympathising friends; she sits with her head reclining on her hands, while the musical performers try the different chords, keys, tones, and tunes that may arrest her wandering attention, or suit her taste or caprice. . . The sufferer usually rises to some melancholy melody in a minor key, and slowly follows its movements by her steps; it is then that the musician has an opportunity of dis-

playing his skill, by imperceptibly accelerating the time, till it falls into the merry measure of the *pizzica*, which is, in fact, that of the Tarentella or national dance. She continues dancing to various successions of these tunes as long as her breath and strength allow . . . and sprinkling her face with cold water, a large vessel of which is always placed near at hand. . . . When, overcome by resistless lassitude and faintness, she determines to give over for the day, she takes the pail or jar of water, and pours its contents entirely over her person, from her head downwards. This is the signal for her friends to undress and convey her to bed."

From Taranto a new road of 15 m. leads to *Martina* (16,000 Inhab.), a thriving town situated among the hills, and containing a large palace of its former Dukes. A *via naturale* of 8 m. passing through a succession of vineyards, orchards, and orange-groves dotted with the *Casini* of the modern Tarantines, leads to *Leporano* (1500 Inhab.), a name said to be derived from *Leporarium*, a preserve of wild animals. One m. from Leporano, on a very pretty low headland, abounding in springs and clothed with rich vegetation, is the *Torre di Saturo*, near which are considerable remains of mosaic pavements, and of bricks, and a long subterranean passage, supposed to mark the site of *Saturum*:—

Sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri
Aut fetus ovium, aut urentes culta capellas:
Saltus et Saturi petito longinquâ Tarenti.

VIRG. *Geor.* II. 195.

On the shore near Torre di Saturo, at a retired nook called *Luogovivo*, remarkable for the excellence of its wines, some local topographers place the *amicus Aulon* of Horace, a name supposed to be preserved in the denomination *Pezza Melone* given to one of the fields:—

Nobilis et lanis et felix vitibus Aulon,
Det pretiosa tibi vellera, vina mihi.

MART. XIV. 125.

On quitting Taranto the high road leaves the Mare Piccolo on the l., and skirts on the rt. the *Salina Grande*, which was drained in 1820 by means of a covered canal of 2 m., which empties itself into the Mare Piccolo. On the

rt. is seen *Faggiano*, a colony of Albanians, and on the hill *Rocca Forzata*, the birthplace of Giorgio Basta, a general of the imperial army in Hungary in the 16th centy., whose works on military tactics were long regarded as textbooks. A steep ascent brings us to

7 m. *S. Giorgio* (1500 Inhab.), from which the villages of *Carosino* made conspicuous by a large baronial house, and *Montemesula* on a hill, are seen. Here a road of 13 m. branches off on the l. to Francavilla.

2 m. *Monteparano* (1000 Inhab.), the post station. It commands a fine view towards *Mare Piccolo*. We leave *Fragagnano* on a hill on the l., and pass through Sava (4000 Inhab.), situated in a dull uninteresting country.

10 m. *Manduria* (7000 Inhab.—Inns: *Locanda di Palazzo*; *Locanda dell'Orologio*, both tolerable), occupying partly its ancient site, and still retaining its name. It contains several good buildings. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town is the well, described so accurately by Pliny: *neque exhaustis aquis minuitur, neque infusus augetur*. The waters preserve a constant level, and are never known to increase or decrease, however much may be taken from them. The well is situated in a large circular cavern in the tertiary rock, which abounds in marine shells. It is now called *Scegno*. Archidamus, King of Sparta, son of Agesilaus, who came from Greece to assist the Tarentines against the Messapians and Lucanians, perished in a battle fought near the town. His body was captured by the enemy, who refused it the rites of burial,—the only instance, it is said, in which the body of a Spartan king was deprived of interment. Fabius Maximus took Manduria by assault just before he recovered Tarentum B.C. 209. There are extensive remains of its ancient walls built of large rectangular blocks in regular courses, without cement. They formed a double circuit with a way between them and a ditch on the outside. In some places they are 15 ft. high. Numerous tombs have been found in different places about; and an extensive necropolis was discovered in 1829 close to the modern town on the rt. of the road to Lecce.

The principal ch. is ancient, with a richly ornamented Campanile and a rose window in the W. front. In the little chapel of the *Madonna della Pietà*, adjoining the Casa Briganti, there is a descent to a large subterranean passage, which from within the circuit of the walls led 2 m. outside the town. On the road to the Capuchins is the small chapel of *S. Pietro Mandurino*, from which there is a descent to a smaller chapel about 40 ft. under ground, the walls of which are covered with paintings much injured by damp and neglect. They are of a style not earlier than the 16th centy., but their subjects, saints of the primitive Eastern Church, show that they must originally have been painted at a very early period, and only repainted in the 16th centy.

[A bad bridle-road of 30 m. leads from Manduria, through the village of *Avetrana* and the woods of Modonato and Arneo, along the coast to Gallipoli (Rte. 150). A *via naturale* of 6 m., passing halfway a curious ancient cut in the rock, several m. long and nearly 10 ft. broad, which is now partly filled up with earth, leads to

Oria (7000 Inhab.), an episcopal city occupying the site of *Hyria* or *Uria*, on the *Via Appia*, according to Herodotus the metropolis of the Messapians, founded by a colony of Cretans before the Trojan war. It is situated on a hill commanding a most extensive view from the Adriatic to the Ionian Sea; and is surmounted by the picturesque towers of a mediæval castle, formerly belonging to the Princes of Francavilla, and now to a nunnery! It is surrounded by olive-plantations, and the ground is highly cultivated, abounding in vineyards and orchards divided by high hedges of aloes. Numerous coins bearing the name *Orra* and inscriptions in the Messapian dialect have been found near the town. A *via naturale* of 18 m. leads from Oria to Brindisi, passing through *Latiano*, a neat village of 4000 Inhab., and *Mesagne* (Rte. 149). A new road of 3 m. leads to

Francavilla (16,000 Inhab.), a flourishing and regularly built town, in the midst of a fertile plain, containing many

large churches and houses. From here a new road of 13 m. joins the road between Taranto and Manduria at S. Giorgio.]

On leaving Manduria for Lecce we pass on the rt. the necropolis, cross the line of the ancient walls, and proceed to

8 m. *S. Pangrazio*, the post-station. The next station is

8 m. *Campi* (4000 Inhab.), from which crossing an extensive plain well cultivated and covered with villages, we reach

10 m. **LECCE** (18,000 Inhab.—*Inns*: several, but all indifferent), the capital of the province and the see of a bishop, entered by a handsome gateway. It contains many magnificent buildings, among which the palace of the governor is particularly conspicuous. The cathedral, dedicated to S. Oronzio, the first bishop of the see, has a wooden roof richly carved and gilt. Frederick of Aragon and his queen Isabella are said to have been crowned within its walls in 1497 by Cardinal Borgia. In the public square is the marble column brought from Brindisi, where the pedestal from which it fell in 1528 still remains. Lecce is the birthplace of Scipione Ammirato, the historian of the 16th centy. King Tancred bore the title of Count of Lecce; a title revived in this centy. in favour of one of the brothers of the present king. Lecce occupies the site of *Lupia*, an ancient Salentine city, which is said to have been founded by Malennius, a Salentine king, and of which large remains were traceable as late down as the 15th centy. A Messapian inscription and many tombs containing vases have been found on the spot.

Near Lecce, a spot called *Ruge* in the middle ages is supposed to mark the site of *Rudia*, the birthplace of Ennius, the father of Latin poetry:—

Ennius emeruit, Calabris in montibus ortus,
Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi.

OVID. *De Art. Am.* III. 409.

Ennius, antiqua Messapi ab origine regis,
Misebat primas acies, Latiaque superbum
Vitis adornabat dextram decus: hispida tellus
Miserunt Calabri; Rudia genere vetustæ:
Nunc Rudia solo memorabile nomen alumno.

SIL. ITAL. XII. 393.

A new road has recently been opened from Lecce to the Adriatic, which is the favourite promenade. A cross one branches off from Lecce to Gallipoli (Rte. 150). The road to Otranto, passing on the l. *Calimera*, a colony of Albanians, supposed to have settled here in the 9th centy., proceeds through

12 m. *Martano* (3000 Inhab.), a neat-looking village; from whence, after traversing a level country, it crosses the *Idro*, a sluggish stream, and brings us to

12 m. **OTRANTO** (2500 Inhab.—*Inn*: *L' Immacolata*, tolerable), situated in the centre of a small bay. Though still the see of an Archbishop, Otranto has dwindled down from its ancient prosperity into a miserable fishing village, chiefly in consequence of the malaria. Pliny tells us that Pyrrhus had a project of throwing a bridge of boats from *Hydruntum* over the Adriatic to Apollonia, in order to connect Italy with Greece. In the 11th centy. Otranto was the scene of the embarkation of the Normans under Robert Guiscard and Bohemond for the siege of Durazzo. Its *Castle*, rendered familiar to the English by the romance of Horace Walpole, was built by Alfonso of Aragon, and its massive walls, with the two large circular towers, added by Charles V., constitute almost the only picturesque object in the city. On the parapets and in the streets of the city are still preserved several enormous cannon-balls of granite, the relics of the temporary occupation by the Turks. The landing of the Turkish army under Achmet Pacha, grand vizier of Mahomet II., took place July 28, 1480. Their siege and capture of the fortress filled all Christendom with terror, and the Italian states forgot their discords to unite in a common crusade for the expulsion of the invaders. Otranto had then more than 20,000 Inhab.; 12,000 were massacred, and the rich who could pay a ransom, and the young who could be sold, were reduced to slavery. The archbishop and priests were the principal objects of Turkish violence, and the churches were exposed to every kind of profanation. Sixtus IV., who is accused of having plotted with the Vene-

tians to bring about this invasion, became so alarmed that he hesitated whether he should not seek an asylum in France. But the Duke of Calabria, afterwards Alfonso II., marched to the relief of Otranto with an army collected from various states of Europe, and after some reverses, succeeded in forcing the Turkish commander to capitulate, Aug. 18, 1481; an event probably hastened by the death of Mahomet II. The opposite coast of Albania is visible from the ramparts in fine weather.

The Cathedral contains several columns taken from the ruins of a Temple of Minerva, a few m. S. of the city, now called S. Nicola. The floor is an ancient mosaic, representing grotesque animals and trees. It suffered greatly from the trampling of the horses of the Turkish cavalry, who occupied it as a stable. The bones of the inhab. slain in the contest with the Turks are preserved in a separate chapel. In the walls of the house of the syndic are two altars dedicated to Marcus Aurelius and Verus. At a little distance from the city is the *Torre del Serpe*, erected by the Venetians as a lighthouse for the port.

There is a light sailing packet from Otranto to Corfu, which professes to keep up a weekly communication between the ports; but, as its arrival and departure are uncertain, passengers are sometimes obliged to wait a week or fortnight, and the length of passage is doubtful, sometimes occupying many days, at others only 12 hours. The fare is 5 dollars. Passengers provide themselves with everything, and the captain expects to be invited to breakfast and dinner. In fine weather, when there is so little wind as to make the packet uncertain, a six-oared *scampavia* is often despatched. Before embarking there are numerous formalities to be gone through with the custom-house, health, and police officers; but the English Vice-Consul is always ready to facilitate these arrangements.

EXCURSION TO THE CAPO OF LEUCA.

From Otranto a *via naturale*, leaving at a short distance on the rt. *Muro*,

where some large ruins are supposed to mark the site of *Surmadium*, reaches

10 m. *Castro* (1000 Inhab.), prettily situated on a rocky eminence near the seashore, and supposed to be the ancient *Castrum Minervæ*, which derived its name from a temple of Minerva mentioned by Strabo as having been very wealthy. The traveller needs scarcely be reminded that here Æneas first approached the Italian shore:—

Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis :
Cum procul obscuros colles, humilemque videmus
Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates,
Italiam læto socii clamore salutant.

* * * * *

Crebrescent optatæ auræ : portusque patescit.
Jam propior, templumque apparet in Arce Mi-
nervæ.—VIRG. *Æn.* III. 521.

The *via* proceeds through a succession of gardens, vineyards, and villages, which, though remote, and little frequented by travellers, are peopled by rich and hospitable inhabitants, to

12 m. *Alessano* (2000 Inhab.), founded in the 11th cent. by the Emp. Alexius Comnenus. The *via* from here proceeds through the villages of *Montesardo*, *Patù*, and *Castrignano*, to

7 m. *Capo di Leuca*, or *di Finisterra*, the *Iapygium*, or *Salentinum Promontorium*, the extreme point of the heel of Italy. The ch. and cluster of houses at S. Maria di Leuca marks the site of ancient *Leuca*, celebrated for the spring of fetid water said to have arisen from the wounds of the giants expelled by Hercules from the Phlegræan plains. The view from the promontory in fine weather extends to the Acroceraunian mountains in Albania. Excellent tobacco, cotton, flax, and olives are produced in the highly cultivated soil on every part of the cape.

Instead of returning to Otranto, we may vary the route by going to Gallipoli (Rte. 150). The road, 28 m. long, passes *Patù*, *Presicce* (3000 Inhab.), *Ugento*, the ancient *Uxentum*, an episcopal see, and *Taviano*. 3 m. N.E. of the latter place is the village of *Matino*, supposed by some antiquaries to preserve the name of the *Littus Matinum*, which would accordingly have been on the shore, 5 m. from the modern village (p. 310).

ROUTE 149.

BARI TO BRINDISI.

	Posts.	Miles.
Bari to Mola - - -	1½	= 12
Mola to Monopoli - -	1½	= 14
Monopoli to Fasano - -	1	= 8
Fasano to Ostuni - -	1½	= 12
Ostuni to San Vito - -	1½	= 8
San Vito to Brindisi -	1	= 12
	8	= 66

This road follows the coast, but as yet there are no regular post-stations upon it. The best plan is to hire a vetturino at Bari.

12 m. *Mola* (10,000 Inhab.), a small port. In 1710, 11,000 of its Inhab. were swept away by the plague. Passing a richly cultivated country, diversified by olive, almond, and carouba trees, we reach

9 m. *Polignano* (6000 Inhab.), picturesquely situated on a high rocky cliff, in which is a large and curious cavern to which the sea has access. Several remains of antiquity and coins have been found in the neighbourhood, and are supposed to mark the site of *Arnetum* (?) A road of 6 m. leads on the rt. to *Conversano* (9000 Inhab.), the see of a bishop, with a large Benedictine nunnery, in whose archives are preserved some curious letters of Mary d'Enghien, the wife of King Ladislaus. At Conversano the inland road coming from Canosa is met (p. 317).

5 m. *Monopoli* (16,000 Inhab.), an episcopal city, the residence of numerous rich proprietors. The cathedral is a fine building, containing a painting of S. Sebastian by *Palma Vecchio*. About 5 m. beyond Monopoli, on the seashore, is *Torre d'Egnazia*, near which are the ruins of *Gnatia*, where Horace and his companions, *Mecænas*, *Virgil*, *Heliodo-*

rus, and *Plotinus*, were amused by the pretended miracle of the incense burning on the altar without fire :—

Dehinc Gnatia, lymphis
Iratris extracta, dedit risusque jocosque;
Dum, flamma sine, thura liquescere limine sacro
Persuadere cupit : credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego.—*Sal. i. v. 97.*

A few Messapian inscriptions and numerous vases, terra cottas, and gold ornaments have been discovered on the spot. The road leaves the shore at Monopoli, and proceeds S. to

8 m. *Fasano* (10,000 Inhab.), a thriving town, on leaving which we enter the *Terra d'Otranto*.

12 m. *Ostuni*, a flourishing town of 11,700 Inhab., picturesquely situated, with a well-preserved and beautiful ch. on the ascent in the town; there is a fine view from it of the olive-clad coast. 4 m. from it *Carovigno* is passed. Oaks occur scattered among the olive grounds by the road side. A flat plain extends hence to Brindisi.

8 m. *S. Vito*, a small town and post station of 4700 Inhab.

12 m. *Brindisi* (7000 Inhab.—*Inn* indifferent), the chief town of a district and the see of an Archbishop. *Brundisium*, the great naval station of the Roman empire, has now become a miserable place, subject to malaria; its port is allowed to remain choked up with sand; its streets are filled with dilapidated houses, and the whole city wears the aspect of want and misery. As the port for the embarkation of the Roman armies for Greece and Asia, it was much patronized by the emperors; and it is celebrated for the siege sustained in it by Pompey, who had taken refuge in its citadel with the consuls and senators of Rome, against the victorious army of Cæsar. Its double harbour is accurately and minutely described by Cæsar (*Bell. Civ. i. 25*); but it is to him that the first effectual attempts to destroy the harbour must be attributed. In the subsequent convention held here to adjust the disputes between Antony and Augustus, *Mecænas* was accompanied by Horace :—

Brundisium longæ finis chartæque viæque.

Pacuvius the painter and dramatic

poet, the nephew of Ennius, was a native of Brundisium, and Virgil died here on his return from Greece, Sept. 22, B.C. 19. During the Norman rule, Tancred assembled at Brindisi the flower of his chivalry, to witness the marriage of his favourite son Roger with Irene, the daughter of the Greek emperor. At that period it was the chief port for the embarkation of the Crusaders, but when the expeditions to the Holy Land ceased, Brindisi rapidly sunk into insignificance as a naval port. Still greater disasters were inflicted by the sack of the city by Louis, King of Hungary, in 1348, and again by Louis, Duke of Anjou, in the same century. In 1456, an earthquake overthrew the buildings, and buried the greater part of the inhabitants under the ruins. From this disaster it has never recovered. Several of the Angevine and Aragonese princes endeavoured to restore its prosperity, but the loss of population and the increasing malaria of the district made it impossible to arrest the gradual progress of its decline.

The city is situated on a neck of land between two arms of the sea which form the inner harbour. The port is entered by a narrow channel, and is secure from every wind. The dykes, which by narrowing the entrance laid the foundation of the ruin of Brindisi as a port, were constructed by Cæsar. The injury, however, which they have caused is by no means irreparable, and nothing but skilful engineering is necessary to restore the harbour to its ancient state of efficiency, and to remove the morasses which now fill the neighbourhood with malaria. The *pinna nobilis* abounds in the outer harbour, but the silk obtained from it is sent to Taranto to be manufactured. The oysters are still in repute as they were in the time of Pliny, who tells us that they were taken to the Lucrine to be fattened.

Near the entrance gate of the city is the Gothic portal of a ch. destroyed by earthquakes, which deserves examination. It was circular, with a parallel range of columns, in some respects like St. Stefano Rotondo at Rome. The walls offer remains of frescoes. It pro-

bably belonged to the Knights Templars. The cathedral, which has suffered much from the same cause, was the scene of the marriage and coronation of Frederick II. and his second wife Yolanda in 1225. Almost the only object of interest in Brindisi is its Castle, flanked by enormous round towers, founded by Frederick II., and completed by Charles V. It forms a striking object from all parts of the city. The marble column near the ch., the counterpart of that in the public square of Lecce, is 50 ft. high, and is remarkable for its capital, ornamented with the heads of sea divinities. The pedestal to which the Lecce column originally belonged is still preserved here. These columns are erroneously supposed to have served for ancient fire beacons. About 1½ m. from Brindisi is the ch. of *Santa Maria del Casale*, with a peculiar and very perfect front, and a portal under a capellone with a pointed arch.

Brindisi has a public library, founded by Monsignore de Leo, and bequeathed by him to his native place.

The country around Brindisi, particularly towards Lecce, is covered with extensive thickets of lentiscus (the mastic-tree), called by the inhabitants *restinco*, and used for fuel.

The Austrian steamers touch at Brindisi on their way to Corfu and Patras; and, with the view of resuscitating the trade of the port, an *entrepôt* has been established, where foreign goods may be imported and stored, with the right of re-exporting them on the observance of certain formalities.

From Brindisi a road 22 m. long leads to Lecce (Rte. 148), passing at the 10th m. *S. Pietro Vernotico* (1800 Inhab.), and at the 16th m. *Squinzano* (3000 Inhab.). Another road of 8 m. leads to *Mesagne* (8000 Inhab.), which local topographers suppose to stand on the site and nearly to preserve the name of ancient *Messapia*, a town incidentally mentioned by Pliny. In the 13th centy. the town was sacked by the troops of Manfred.

ROUTE 150.

LECCE TO GALLIPOLI, 21 m.

After leaving Lecce, the road passes by the Cappuccini, and through *Lequile* (2000 Inhab.) proceeds to

12 m. *Galatone* (5000 Inhab.), the birthplace, in 1444, of *Antonio de Ferrarius*, better known as *Galateus*, physician to Ferdinand II. of Aragon, the friend of Pontano, Sannazzaro, and Ermolao Barbaro, and the author of a valuable work, *De Situ Iapigiae*. Before reaching Galatone, we leave two towns, Nardò, 2 m. on the rt., and S. Pietro in Galatina, 3 m. on the l. of the road.

[*Nardò* (9000 Inhab.), the ancient *Nereturum*, a city of the Sallentini, is a well-built and industrious town, surrounded by a cultivated country, abounding in olive-trees and in plantations of cotton and tobacco. It is the see of a bishopric in conjunction with Gallipoli. The cathedral, formerly a ch. of the Benedictine order, contains some paintings by *Luca Giordano* and *Solimena*. The episcopal palace contains a library, in which are some old MSS. illustrating the mediæval history of the province. The small circular chapel near the gate of the town is an interesting building. Nardò was formerly famous for its schools, in which Greek was publicly taught, and in which Galateus, who mentions them, was brought up: *Temporibus patris mei ab omnibus hujus regni provinciis, ad accipiendum ingenii cultum, Neritum confluebant.*—*De Sit. Iap.* In the middle ages the marshes between Nardò and the sea, by their phosphorescent exhalations, called *mutate*, led even educated men to regard them as peopled with airy phantoms.

Galatina (10,000 Inhab.), one of the best built and most civilized towns in this remote part of Italy. The Ch. and Monastery of S. Catherine, which belonged formerly to the Franciscan

friars, were built in the 14th centy. by Raimondo Orsini del Balzo, prince of Taranto, on his return from the Holy Land. The church contains many interesting tombs of the Del Balzo family, and is completely covered with tolerably preserved old frescoes of remarkable beauty, important in the history of painting in Southern Italy. The apse, which is polygonal, has lancet windows and buttresses of a later date.]

9 m. GALLIPOLI (10,000 Inhab.), the *Urbs Graia Callipolis* of Mela, and the *Anxa* of Pliny, founded by the Lacedæmonian Leucippus, with the assistance of the Tarentines. It is beautifully situated on an insulated rock in the sea, connected by a stone bridge of 12 arches with the mainland. It is the chief town of a district. It has a good port, and is the principal depot of the oil of the province, which is collected here for exportation. The oil tanks are excavated in the limestone-rock. Nearly all the resident merchants are agents for houses in Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn, who purchase the oil from the landed proprietors. An English Vice-Consul resides here. Near the bridge there is a fountain decorated with antique bas-reliefs. The castle was built by Charles I. of Anjou and restored by Ferdinand I.

Near Gallipoli is the village of *Li Picciotti*, picturesquely situated on a hill. The date-palm grows luxuriantly in the gardens of the villas in the neighbourhood.

A *vita naturale* leads from Gallipoli to S. Maria di Leuca (Rte. 148).

ROUTE 151.

NAPLES TO MELFI AND VENOSA, WITH
AN EXCURSION TO MONTE VULTURE.
104 m.

There are 3 routes from Naples to Melfi.

I. The easiest way is to post, in a light carriage, as far as the *Ponte di Bovino*, 72 m., and from thence proceed across country to Melfi, 30 m. further (Rte. 148, p. 305).

II. By post as far as Avellino, 28 m., whence in a light carriage we may proceed to *S. Angelo de' Lombardi* (8000 Inhab.), 25 m. The road passes through *Atripalda* (Rte. 147), *S. Potito*, *Parolisi*, and *Montemarano* (2000 Inhab.), crosses the Calore by the bridge of *Lomito*, and leaving on the rt. *Nusco* (4000 Inhab.), an episcopal city containing ancient remains, passes the source of the Ofanto and ascends to *S. Angelo de' Lombardi*, the chief town of a district and an episcopal see. 4 m. after crossing the Calore, at the 21st m. from Avellino, a path on the l. leads direct to the *Lake of Amsactus*, 5 m. off (Rte. 148), which can be visited by this route, proceeding for the evening to *Grottaminarda*. From *S. Angelo* there is a *via naturale* over a high, cold, and bleak tract of country. to *Bisaccia* (6000 Inhab.), 10 m., and thence to *Lacedogna* (7000 Inhab.), 5 m., the see of a bishop, supposed to occupy the site of *Aquilonia*, a city of the Hirpini, whose Oscan coins, several of which have been found in the neighbourhood, bear the inscription, *Akudunnia*. A descent brings us to the Ofanto, and crossing it by the bridge of *Sta. Venere*, the ancient *Pons Aufidi*, after 7 m., we reach Melfi, 56 m. from Avellino and 84 from Naples.

III. By Salerno, Eboli, and Valva. This route, as far as Eboli, 43 m. from Naples, is supplied with post-horses, and is described at pp. 233 and 336. From Eboli to Melfi the road is excellent, but deficient in inns; and as there are no post-horses, it is necessary to travel by vetturino.

Leaving Eboli, the high road of Calabria is followed for 1 m., when the present route branches off to the l.

Near this a road of 2 m. turns off on the l. to *Campagna* (6000 Inhab.), the chief town of a district. The road now becomes hilly, and continues so nearly all the way to Melfi.

11 m. *Oliveto* (4000 Inhab.), in a striking position above the rt. bank of the Sele. A fine baronial castle forms a conspicuous object from the river. The descent from Oliveto to the Sele is rapid. The river is crossed by a stone bridge nearly under the village of *Palo*, picturesquely situated on a precipitous rock which rises abruptly from the l. bank. The road proceeds thence by a tedious ascent along the flank of the mountains to

5 m. *Valva* (1800 Inhab.), prettily situated above the river. On the crest of the hills above the road are the villages of *Cogliano* and *Coglianello*. The valley of the Sele is left nearly opposite *Calabritto*, and the road ascends through a rich country diversified by forest trees and vineyards, to

7 m. *Laviano* (2500 Inhab.—Inn, a country tavern), picturesquely placed among the hills which form the boundary of Principato Citra on this side. Its fine baronial castle, though falling to ruin, is still a striking object.

Between Laviano and Muro we enter the province of *Basilicata*. Its surface, though broken by frequent ravines, and occasionally clothed with timber, has generally a bare and stony aspect; and the difficulty of constructing roads over its lofty mountains has hitherto limited a knowledge of its interior to the pedestrian.

8 m. *Muro* (7000 Inhab.), an episcopal see, in a deep ravine on the rt. of the road, amidst the most wild and dreary scenery, is supposed to stand near the site of *Numistro*, a town of Lucania, where a battle was fought between Hannibal and Marcellus B.C. 210. The *Castle of Muro*, built on a height overlooking the ravine, was the scene of two dark events in the history of Naples. After the death of Frederick II., Henry, his youngest son by Isabella of England, was found dead in it, in 1254, having been poisoned, it is supposed, by Conrad his brother, who died near Lavello a few months later of

fever, or, according to others, of poison. In 1381 Charles III. of Durazzo, having entered Naples and taken his cousin, Queen Joanna I., prisoner, sent her to this castle, where on the 12th May, 1382, she was suffocated by two Hungarian soldiers under a feather bed, a punishment advised by the king of Hungary in revenge for the murder of his brother Andrew.

The road ascends considerably on leaving Muro, passing on the rt. the thriving town of *Bella* (6000 Inhab.), and further on, upon the hills N. of the road, *S. Fele* (7300 Inhab.). At the point where the road to it branches off there is a small tavern near the watershed between the two seas. The road now descends into a barren ravine, watered by a branch of the *Fiume d'Atella* rising under *Monte Pierno*, and falling into the Ofanto below *Rionero*. Three branches of this stream are crossed, and a slight ascent leads to

18 m. *Atella*, a miserable place, half dilapidated by the earthquake of 1851. In 1496 it sustained a siege under the Duke de Montpensier against the army of Ferdinand II. After many displays of valour on both sides, the French were obliged to capitulate. During the contests the possession of the stream below *Atella*, on which the inhab. and the French garrison depended for their supplies, became an object of frequent contention. In 1502, Gonsalvo de Cordova came to *Atella*, and the Duke de Nemours to Melfi, to settle the differences that had arisen out of the partition treaty of Granada. The attempts were unsuccessful, and the war broke out with an attack of the French upon *Atripalda*.

4 m. S.E. of *Atella*, on an isolated hill, forming a conspicuous object from all parts of the surrounding country, is the baronial mansion called *Castel di Lago Pesole*, a favourite hunting-seat of Frederick II. It is well worth a visit, as it is one of the few mansions of the 13th cent. which have been kept up. It is occasionally visited by Prince Doria Pamfili, to whom it belongs. Below the castle is the small lake of *Pesole*, surrounded by extensive forests, near which is the source of the river *Bradano*.

Mount Vulture now becomes a prominent object on the N. The road is carried along its E. slopes through the towns of *Rionero*, *Barile*, and *Rapolla*, to Melfi.

3½ m. *Rionero* (12,000 Inhab.), a thriving town, which suffered severely from the earthquake of Aug. 14, 1851. Nearly one-third of it was thrown down and 64 inhab. buried under the ruins.

1½ m. *Barile* (5000 Inhab.), a colony of Albanians, who retain in part their dress and language. The lower orders live almost entirely in caves. *Barile* stands on a high off-shoot of the Vulture, and commands an extensive prospect over the plain of *La Puglia* as far as *Monte Gargano*, beyond which the sea is visible. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake in 1851, which caused the death of 120 of its inhab. From *Barile* the road proceeds direct to *Venosa*. A branch-road turns off on the l. to

1½ m. *Rapolla* (3200 Inhab.), also ruined by the earthquake; 70 inhab. perished, and its ancient Norman cathedral, with the exception of the front door, was utterly destroyed.

1 m. MELFI (10,000 Inhab.—Inn, *Locanda del Sole*, tolerable), the chief town of a district and the see of a bishop, jointly with *Rapolla*, is built on a spur of the Vulture on the N. side. From all points of view Melfi is a striking object, but more especially from the E. side, where it is backed by the fine outline of Vulture. The hill on which the city is built is of lava, exhibiting an imperfect columnar structure, and characterised by the abundance of the blue mineral substance called *haiyne*. The streets are narrow, but contain some good houses, the principal of which bear an inscription on their front recording the name of the proprietor.

The Castle overhangs a precipice at the upper end of the city, and, although much modernised, is still a fine specimen of Norman architecture. It is the first public edifice constructed by the Normans after their settlement in *Apulia*. In 1043 the Norman chiefs under William Bras de Fer, the eldest son of Tancred de Hauteville, whom they had

invested with the title of Count of Apulia, convened a general assembly at Melfi to determine on the form of government of their new possessions. Melfi was then declared to be the capital of the confederation; and periodical councils were appointed for the enactment of laws and the discussion of public business. In 1059 Nicholas II. visited the city, and invested Robert Guiscard with the duchies of Puglia and Calabria. In 1089 Urban II. held here a general council of 113 bishops. Alexander II. and Paschal II. also held councils in the city; and Frederick II. convened within its walls a parliament for the purpose of promulgating the laws drawn up by Pietro delle Vigne. His son Conrad made Melfi his capital, and held within the Castle a parliament of Barons. The large hall in which these assemblies were held has been converted into a theatre. A portion of the castle is still kept up for the accommodation of Prince Doria Pamfili and his family, to whom a great extent of the surrounding country belongs.

The cathedral, which was remarkable for its richly-carved ceiling, and its lofty Norman tower, erected, as an inscription testified, in 1155, by William the Bad, was nearly destroyed by the earthquake which desolated the district on the 14th Aug. 1851, levelling to the ground the college, the military dépôt, several churches, and 163 houses in Melfi, including the bishop's palace, a fine building. In this terrible catastrophe more than 800 persons perished, including some of the principal families. It took place at 2 p.m.; the motion lasted about 60 seconds, assuming first a perpendicular and afterwards an oscillating action. The extensive vineyards near Melfi produce a wine which has a great local repute.

EXCURSION TO MONTE VULTURE.

Leaving Melfi by the Gate of the Fountains, the road skirts the N. side of the mountain, and winds gradually round it towards the S., leaving the Ofanto on

the rt. The scenery which it commands during the ascent is extremely beautiful. In the tufa of the mountain are several large caverns, which have served at various times as the haunts of banditti. On the S. side of the mountain an opening, through which the small rivulets which rise in the interior find an outlet, affords a passage for the path leading to the central crater. After traversing the dense forest of *Monticchio* we ascend in a N. direction until we reach the site of the ancient crater, marked by a nearly unbroken circle of hills. These inner regions are clothed with magnificent forests of beech and oak, and abound in large patches of rich grazing-land. Beyond the central basin is the conical peak called *Il Pizzuto di Melfi*, 4357 ft., forming the highest point of the mountain. Within the widest crater are two small lakes. On the borders of the upper one, the smallest, 121 ft. deep, are the Capuchin convent of *S. Michele* and the ruins of a ch. to *S. Ilario*. This scene, on approaching it from the dark recesses of the forest, is one of singular beauty. The forests of Mt. Vulture are inhabited by wild boar.

Monte Vulture is interesting to the classical traveller on account of the influence assigned to it in producing the defeat of the Roman army at Cannæ 30 m. off. It is said that the wind blew down from the mountain with so much violence, and raised such clouds of dust from the plain, that the troops were overpowered by it. It is also interesting as the scene of an adventure of the infant Horace:—

Me fabulosæ Vulture in Appulo
 Altricis extra limen Apuliæ,
 Ludo fatigatumque somno,
 Fronde nova puerum palumbes
 Texere: mirum quod foret omnibus,
 Quicumque celsæ nidum Acherontia,
 Salsusque Bantinos, et arvum
 Pingue tenent humilis Ferenti:
 Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
 Dormirem et ursis; ut premerer sacra
 Lauroque collataque myrto,
 Non sine Dis animosus infans.
 HOR. *Od.* III. IV. 9.

The base of the group of Monte Vulture presents a diameter varying from 20 to 30 m. Upon various parts of its surface no less than 12 cones have been

traced. There is no appearance of any extensive lava stream in any part of the mountains, and this, coupled with the beds of travertine which rest upon the volcanic formation in three different places, on one of which Atella is built, prove the extreme antiquity of the volcano. At present the only evidences of volcanic action are the earthquakes which desolate the district from time to time, and the occasional emission of carbonic acid from the lake. The lava of Monte Vulture is so compact as to approach in appearance to basalt.



From Melfi a road of 8 m. leads to VENOSA (9000 Inhab.), the see of a bishop, placed among vineyards and olive groves, on a gentle hill, at whose foot flows the *Fiumara*, a scanty rivulet, supposed to have been formerly called *Daunus*, and to be alluded to by Horace, *pauper aquæ Daunus*, Od. iii. 30, 11. Few cities S. of Rome have given rise to so much antiquarian research and controversy as Venosa. The observations of Bishop Lupoli and Cimalia occupy two 4to. vols., and succeeding topographers have entered most minutely into the origin and history of the city.

Venusia, situated on the frontier of Apulia and Lucania:

Lucanus, an Appulus, anceps:

Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus. Hor. Sat. ii. l. 34.

was an important Roman colony before the war with Pyrrhus, and received the thanks of the Senate for the protection it afforded to the Consul Varro after the battle of Cannæ. Horace was born here B.C. 65, during the consulate of Manlius Torquatus and Aurelius Cotta,

O nata mecum Consule Manlio.

Hor. Od. iii. xxi.

In one of the streets of the city is a column surmounted by a bust of the poet, dressed in a clerical habit, like that of Ovid at Sulmona, and evidently referable to the same period.

The massive ruins of the Castle, close to the principal gateway of the city, give a very picturesque character to the

quarter in which it is situated. It was erected in the 15th cent. by Pirro del Balzo, Prince of Altamura and Venosa, but never completed. His name and armorial bearings are recorded on a marble slab above one of the bridges over the moat. A winding stair leads to the dungeons under ground, the walls of which are still covered with inscriptions by prisoners in the 16th cent. The present hospitable proprietor, Signor Rapolla, keeps it in tolerable preservation.

The most interesting building in Venosa is the *Abbey of the Holy Trinity*, founded by Robert Guiscard, and consecrated in 1058 by Nicholas II. Previous to this period a church existed on the spot, which had been erected in 942 on the site of a Temple of *Hymen*, by Gisulfo, Prince of Salerno.

The adjoining ch. of *La Trinità* is a low building with pointed arches, the door of which is guarded by two stone lions; a small vestibule contains a single column, which, according to the local popular superstition, has the power of binding as friends for life those who hand in hand go round it. The interior of the ch., spoiled by neglect and restorations, contains the TOMBS OF ROBERT GUISCARD and of his first wife, ABERARDA, the mother of Bohemond, divorced from Guiscard on the ground of consanguinity. The former, a plain marble sarcophagus in a niche in the wall, contains the bones of Guiscard and of his brothers, William Bras-de-fer, Drogo, who was murdered there on the feast of St. Lawrence in 1051, and Humphrey, who succeeded him. On the opposite side a similar sarcophagus contains the body of Aberarda, with the same inscription as that observed on the tomb of Bohemond at Canosa, p. 311. On a pillar in the l. aisle there is an early fresco of Nicholas II., with the inscription, *Papa Nicholaus hoc sacrum templum consecravit MLVIII.*

Near the ch. the Benedictines commenced building in the 13th cent. a much larger one, which remained unfinished when the Abbey was given to the military Knights of St. John by Boniface VIII. The building is of

large square blocks, taken from the ancient amphitheatre, and contains many ancient columns; but it is now turned into a vineyard and overgrown with vegetation.

In 851 Venosa was taken and nearly ruined by the Saracens, who held it till 866, when they were expelled from it by the Emperor Louis II. In 1133 Roger took and destroyed it, and according to the contemporary chronicler,—*viros quoque et mulieres, parvulosque vario mortis genere necavit, quosdam vero eorum comburi fecit*. The city suffered greatly from the earthquake of 1851; many houses and most of the public buildings were ruined.

A good deal of interest has lately been created by the casual discovery at Venosa, in Sept. 1853, of some *Jewish catacombs*. The entrance to them is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the town on the road that descends to the Fiumara. They are excavated in the soft limestone at a little depth under the *Piano della Maddalena*, and have several corridors, the largest of which, the central one, is nearly 7 ft. high, and as many ft. broad; it has cells of various sizes, 9 on the l. and 10 on the rt. side; and as far as it has been cleared, it is already nearly 400 ft. long. In the walls of these cells, as well as in the walls and the pavement of the corridors, there are numerous *loculi* or niches of different sizes, and so close to each other as scarcely to leave any space between them. The niches are covered with 3 or 4 large flat bricks, joined and cased with cement, upon which, in some of the niches, are either roughly painted or scratched some inscriptions in Hebrew, Latin, or Greek. 24 of the inscriptions as yet found are in Hebrew; they have the seven-branched candlestick and a pigeon with an olive-branch to show that the buried were Jews, whilst 4 Hebrew inscriptions in the Cathedral at Venosa have the cross to indicate that the dead had become Christians. The Latin and Greek inscriptions are misspelt, but the Hebrew ones are more correct; they generally consist of a prayer for the repose and blessing of the dead.

The arrangement of these catacombs proves that they were excavated for a

necropolis. The Neapolitan antiquaries differ with regard to their date; some extend their use from the 4th to the 9th cent., whilst others limit it only to the 7th and 8th cent. At Lavello there were also found some Hebrew inscriptions in the last cent., and other Hebrew catacombs were discovered in 1854 at Oria (Rte. 148). The existence of numerous Jews in Apulia and Calabria in the 4th cent. is proved by many contemporary records, and especially by a law of the Emperor Honorius of the year 398: *Vacillare per Apuliam et Calabriam plurimos ordines civitatum comperimus, quia Judaicæ superstitionis sunt*.—*Cod. Theod.* xii. 1, 158.

In the neighbourhood of Venosa are several places interesting to the traveller from their mention by Horace. In the ode on the Mons Vultur, already quoted, the poet alludes to *Acherontia*, *Bantia*, and *Ferentum*. The first is *Acerenza*, built like a nest, as described by Horace, *celsæ nidum Acherontia*, on a steep hill, 12 m. S. of Venosa. Between these towns is *Forenza*, near the site of *Ferentum*, which, from Horace's designation, *arvum pingue humilis Ferenti*, is supposed to have stood in the plain 2 m. nearer Venosa. The name of *Bantia* is preserved by the *Abadia de' Banzi*, near *Genzano*, S. of the *Bosco dell' Abadia*, the *Saltus Bantini* of the poet. *Bantia* was a Municipium under the Empire, as we learn from the *Tabula Bantina*, a bronze tablet discovered in 1790 near *Oppido*, and containing a *Plebis-scitum*, written both in Latin and Oscan.—*Palazzo*, 7 m. E. of Venosa on the rt. of the road to Spinazzola, is the site which the Abbé Chaupy assigns to the *Fountain of Bandusia*, on the strength of ecclesiastical records which prove that a copious spring near Palazzo, now called *Fontana Grande*, was known in the 12th cent. as the *Fons Bandusinus*, and that there was a ch. to S. Gervasius and S. Protasius, *in Bandusino fonte apud Venusiam*. Yet the Roman antiquaries, apparently upon grounds equally strong, identify it with two springs, now called *Fonte Bello*, in the valley of *Licenza*, near the site of the Sabine Farm

on the E. side, and Monte Gennaro above Tivoli:

O Fons Bandusiæ, splendidior vitro,
Dulci digne mero, non sine floribus,
Cras donaberis hædo,
Cui frons turgida cornibus
Primis, et Venerem et prælia destinat
Frustra. HOR. OD. III. XIII.

The wooded hills between Venosa and the site of Bantia, where several tributaries of the *Braduno* rise, were the scene of the death of *Marcellus*, the conqueror of Syracuse, and the first Roman general who checked the victorious progress of Hannibal in Italy. He separated himself from his camp on this spot, and fell into an ambushade, B.C. 208.

6 m. N. of Venosa is *Lavello* (3000 Inhab.), near the Ofanto, where Conrad died in 1254, at the age of 26.

9 m. *Vietri* (3000 Inhab.), supposed to mark the site of the *Campi Veteres*, where Tiberius Gracchus was treacherously assassinated by the Lucanians. From Vietri the road reaches the *Marmo*, which is crossed over a large bridge, from which a road of 2 m. leads to *Picerno* on the rt. (4000 Inhab.). From the bank of the river the road, by a long ascent, crosses the ridge of *Monte Foi*, whence, by a gentle descent, it brings us to

21 m. POTENZA (10,000 Inhab.—Inn: *La Posta*, very indifferent), the capital of Basilicata, and the see of a bishop, situated on the crest of a hill surrounded by the great chain of the Apennines. The *Basento*, which has its rise in the mountains near *Vignola*, 4 m. distant, flows beneath the city. Potenza, in the middle ages, was a place of considerable importance; it was destroyed by Frederick II., and by Charles of Anjou in revenge for its allegiance to Conradin. The ancient *Potentia* was in a plain below the modern town, at a place called *Murata*, where coins and inscriptions have been discovered.

From Potenza there is a road to Melfi through *Avigliano* (10,000 Inhab.), 11 m., and *Atella*, where it falls into Rte. 151.

Another road of 20 m. leads through *Pietragalla* to *Acerenza* (5000 Inhab.), an archiepiscopal see jointly with *Matera*, placed on a lofty hill. It occupies the site and retains the name of *Acherontia*, alluded to by Horace in a passage already quoted. It was occupied by Totila, and made a stronghold of the Goths in the wars against the Greeks. From Acerenza a *via naturale* of 15 m. leads to *Spinazzola*, and a good road of 12 m. leads through *Forenza* (5000 Inhab.) to *Venosa* (p. 331).

ROUTE 152.

NAPLES TO POTENZA.

	Posts.	Miles.
Naples to Auletta	- - 9½	= 60
Auletta to Potenza	- - 3	= 30
	- - 12½	= 90

The first part of this route, as far as *Auletta*, is described at p. 335 (Rte. 155).

It branches off on the l. from the high road to Calabria at the 62nd m., before reaching Auletta, and crossing the *Landro*, a small tributary of the Sele, passes

ROUTE 153.

POTENZA TO BARI.

A wild mountain-path leads through *Vaglio* to *Tolve*, whence, crossing the Monte Pazzano, it follows the course of the Bradano till it turns eastward to

25 m. *Montepeloso* (5000 Inhab.), placed on a high hill and surrounded with walls. It offered a strong resistance to Roger in 1133, by whom it was burnt and most of the inhabitants massacred. The path crosses the Vasantello and proceeds to

8 m. *Gravina* (12,000 Inhab.), an episcopal city of the province of Bari, occupying the site of ancient *Plera*, one of the stations on the Tarentine branch of the *Via Appia*. It is situated on the lower slopes of a hill in the great valley which here extends from the Apennines to the chain of low naked hills called the *Murgie*. The country around the city is reputed for its pasturage and for its breed of horses. The city is surrounded with walls and towers, and is a dirty place, although there are many fountains. The lower classes live in caverns excavated in the tufa rock. Its ancient castle was one of the strongholds of the Orsini family, dukes of Gravina, during the middle ages. The fair of Gravina, which takes place on the 20th of April, is one of the most famous in the kingdom. The immense basin of tufa in which Gravina is situated is highly charged with nitre, which is collected and purified in the town. Between Gravina and Altamura are some remains of the *Via Appia*. A *via naturale* of 12 m. leads from Gravina to Matera.

From Gravina to Bari the road is good, but there are no post horses.

6 m. ALTAMURA (15,000 Inhab.), the chief town of a district, is situated on a hill overlooking the great pastoral plains locally known under the names of *Mat-tine* and *Lame*. It was rebuilt by Fre-

derick II., who erected its fine cathedral in 1232, and the walls by which it was formerly surrounded, and on which Pipino, Conte di Minervino, was hung in the 14th centy. Giovanni Antonio Orsini, last Prince of Taranto, son of Raimondello Orsini by Mary d'Enghien, who became the third wife of King Ladislaus, died in the Castle of Altamura, Nov. 15, 1463, with suspicion of having been strangled by his own servants, at the suggestion of his nephew and heir Ferdinand I. of Aragon. Altamura is the birthplace of *Mercadante*, the celebrated composer. In the neighbourhood of the city are some Roman ruins, which probably mark the site of *Sub Lupatia*, one of the stations of the Appian Way.

The road now skirts the base of the *Murgie di Gravina e d'Altamura*, and proceeds through *Toritto* to

14 m. *Grumo* (4000 Inhab.), occupying the site and retaining the name of *Grumum*, a city of the Peucetians, of which remains have been found.

3 m. *Bitetto* (5000 Inhab.), at the W. extremity of the plain of Bari, surrounded by plantations of almond-trees and olives.

7 BARI, Rte. 148.

ROUTE 154.

POTENZA TO TARANTO.

A new road is in progress from Potenza to Palagiano, but as yet it is only partly opened. On leaving Potenza the road is carried across mountains to

24 m. *Tricarico* (6000 Inhab.), the see of a bishop, situated on a hill between the Basento and the Bradano.

Here the road ends, and we must proceed on horseback over a mountainous district through the villages of *Grasano* and *Grottole*, and crossing the *Bradano* reach

37 m. *Matera* (14,000 Inhab.), the chief town of a district, and an archiepiscopal see in conjunction with *Ace- renza*. It is situated in the deep valley of the *Bradano*, and is surrounded by a rich pastoral country. The Corinthian granite pillars of the cathedral are supposed to have been brought from *Metapontum*. Its Latin name, *Mateola*, and the tower near the town walls, known as the *Torre Metella*, have been regarded as indications of the foundation of the town by *Cacilius Metellus* after the termination of the Social War. *Matera* maintains a considerable commerce with the nitre with which its strata abound. The valley in which the city is placed is 300 ft. in depth, and its sides are full of caverns which form the habitations of the lower classes. Many of them bear evidence of great antiquity. The ch. of *Sta. Maria d'Idria* is cut in an insulated rock which rises in the midst of this valley. *Matera*, although so important, is a dirty town, and its lower classes are said to be the least civilised of the whole province of *Basilicata*. From *Matera* a *via naturale* over the plain, leaving on the rt. *Genosa* (4000 Inhab.), the ancient *Genusium*, leads to

20 m. *Castellaneta* (5000 Inhab.), an episcopal city, which appears to mark the site of *Canales*, mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as a station on the Tarentine branch of the *Via Appia*. We proceed thence to

6 m. *Palagiano*, whence a branch road brings us to

2 m. *Massafra*, where we fall into the high road to

9 m. *TARANTO* (Rte. 148).

ROUTE 155.

NAPLES TO REGGIO.

[The first stage is a post royal, and is therefore charged $\frac{1}{2}$ extra.]

	Posts.	Miles.
Naples to Torre dell' Annunziata - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 10
Torre dell' Annunziata to Nocera - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 10
Nocera to Salerno - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 7
[An extra horse allowed for every pair.]		
Salerno to Eboli - - -	2	= 16
Eboli to Duchessa - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 9
[An extra horse for every pair both ways.]		
Duchessa to Auletta - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 10
[An extra horse for every pair from Auletta to Duchessa.]		
Auletta to Sala - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 12
[An extra horse for every pair.]		
Sala to Casalnuovo - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 13
Casalnuovo to Lagonegro - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 10
[An extra horse for every pair.]		
Lagonegro to Lauria - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 11
Lauria to Castelluccio - - -	1	= 3
Castelluccio to Rotonda - - -	1	= 6
[An extra horse as far as the Piano del Galdo.]		
Rotonda to Campotenese - - -	1	= 6
Campotenese to Castrovillari - - -	1	= 8
Castrovillari to Cammarato - - -	1	= 8
[An extra horse as far as La Dirupata.]		
Cammarato to Tarsia - - -	1	= 8
Tarsia to Ritorto - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 11
Ritorto to Cosenza - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 11
Cosenza to Rogliano - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	= 10
Rogliano to Carpenzano - - -	1	= 6
Carpenzano to Coraci - - -	1	= 8
Coraci to Arena Bianca - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	= 9
Arena Bianca to Tiriolo - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	= 9
Tiriolo to Casino Chiriaco - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	= 12

	Italian Posts. Miles.
Casino Chiriaco to Torre	
Masdea - - -	$1\frac{1}{4} = 10$
Torre Masdea to Monteleone	$1\frac{1}{2} = 12$
Monteleone to Mileto -	$1 = 7$
Mileto to Rosarno -	$1 = 8$
Rosarno to Palmi -	$1\frac{1}{4} = 11$
Palmi to Bagnara -	$1\frac{1}{4} = 6$
Bagnara to Villa S. Giovanni - - -	$1\frac{1}{2} = 12$
[An extra horse as far as the Piano della Corona.]	
Villa S. Giovanni to Reggio	$1 = 9$
	<hr/>
	$41\frac{1}{2} = 299$

Inns on the road.—It is almost impossible, in the lines of road which are seldom visited by travellers, to describe the inns with any certainty that they will be found, from year to year, conducted by the same proprietors or even under the same names: those in the principal towns are all which we can venture to give.

Before leaving Naples it is necessary to have passports signed at the prefecture of police, and if travelling post, to have the regular order for post-horses. If the traveller intend to embark at Reggio for Sicily, the *visa* of the British or American minister will be required previous to that of the police.

No post-road in Italy is so little frequented or abounds in such magnificent scenery as this high road into Calabria, yet few travellers go further S. than Pæstum. The absence of good inns has hitherto been a sufficient cause, to say nothing of the slowness of *veturino* travelling. In former years a still more serious difficulty existed, in the lawless state of all the southern provinces and the consequent frequency of brigands. At present, however, it very rarely happens that such difficulties occur. The high post-road is well guarded, and the traveller who can submit to the customs of the country, and has learned to put up with Italian inns such as they are found elsewhere out of the beaten track, will find that a journey into Calabria compensates for any inconveniences he may incur. The three

provinces are rich in natural beauty. The mountains are clothed with forests, while the fertile valleys, the broken coasts, and the sites rich in classical associations, afford a combination of beautiful and interesting scenes not surpassed in any part of Europe.

The *malle-poste* (*vettura corriera*) leaves Naples for Reggio every Wednesday and Saturday. The fare for each place is 19 ducats, 20 grani. The *veturini* take 10 days to perform the journey, and charge from 18 to 24 ducats for a place in the interior of the carriage. They usually follow a road in some parts different from that travelled by the courier; we have therefore, in the following route, in which the posts are given according to the latest government regulations, endeavoured to illustrate the journey by sufficient indications of the possible changes.

The first three stages to Salerno have already been described in the excursions from Naples.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Torre dell' Annunziata.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Nocera.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ SALERNO (p. 238).

On leaving Salerno the road, after skirting the shore for 3 m., proceeds along the plain at the foot of the hills on which the picturesque villages of *Giffoni*, *Montecorvino*, and others are scattered. Crossing several streams, we pass through *Vicenza*, a group of houses occupying the site of *Picentia*, the ancient capital of the *Picentini*, before we reach *Battipaglia*, a small village on the Tusciano, 10 m. from Salerno, where the road to Pæstum branches off on the rt. On the hills N. of Battipaglia is *Olevano* (3000 Inhab.), one of the most picturesque villages on this side of the Apennines.

16 m. *Eboli* (6000 Inhab.—Inn, *Locanda Nobile*, fair), pleasantly situated at a considerable elevation above the level of the plains. The climate is said to be uniformly mild, but during the summer the town becomes unhealthy, in consequence of the malaria which ascends from the subjacent plain of the Sele. The town commands a fine view of the sea, the magnificent forest of Persano, the towns on the slopes of Monte Alburno, and the valley of the

Silarus. It is the birthplace of *Pietro di Eboli*, the metrical historian of Tancred.

A few m. from Eboli the Sele is crossed. The road leaves on the rt. *Postiglione* (3000 Inhab.), situated on the N. side of *Monte Alburno*, and commands during the ascent a fine view of the plains of Pæstum and the sea.

9 m. *Duchessa*, a post station. *Lo Scorzo*, a short distance beyond it, on the summit of the mountain, is one of the resting-places of the vetturini on the second day's journey from Naples. It has a tolerable inn. The villages of *Castelluccio*, *Galdo*, and *Sicignano* are seen among the heights of *Alburno*. This mountain, the *Alburnus* of Virgil, which forms the most striking object in the landscape from Pæstum, separates the open plain between *Lo Scorzo* and *Auletta* from the sea: it is often called the *Monte di Postiglione* or *di Sicignano*, from the nearest villages. The scenery of its dark forests and deep ravines is magnificent. Its lower slopes are clothed with extensive woods of oak and beech, interspersed with ilex.

Est lucos Silari circa, ilicibusque virentem
Plurimus Alburnum volitans, cui nomen asilo
Romanum est, æstron Graii vertèrè vocantes;
Asper, acerba sonans; quo tota exterrita sylvis
Diffugiunt armenta, furit mugitibus æther
Concussus, sylvæque, et sicci ripa Tanagri.

Georg. III. 146.

The road descends into the romantic valley of the *Tanagro*, called also *Negro*, the ancient *Tanager*, which rushes along its rocky bed, forming small cataracts in its course. The river is crossed before

10 m. *Auletta* (3000 Inhab.), situated on an elevation above the *Negro*, amidst a grove of olive-trees and vineyards. It was formerly strongly fortified, and withstood a siege by Charles V. from the 4th to the 24th of July, 1535. Here the road to *Potenza* branches off on the l., Rte. 152.

A short distance beyond *Auletta* is *Pertosa*, one of the resting-places of the vetturini from Naples on the second day. Below this place is a large cavern dedicated to San Michele, from which the *Negro* rushes into the ravine, after a subterranean course of 2 m. from *Polla*. Beyond *Pertosa* we cross a fine bridge of 7 arches, called *Ponte di Campes*—*[S. Italy.]*

trino, spanning a ravine of immense depth, through which flows one of the branches of the *Negro*; it then ascends the mountain by well-constructed zig-zags. A few m. beyond the summit the road descends into the *Val di Diano*, leaving on the rt., beautifully situated at the entrance of the valley, *Polla*, with 7000 Inhab. At the base of the hill on which the town is built, the *Tanagro*, which here assumes the character of a considerable river, suddenly disappears, and pursues its subterranean course as far as *Pertosa*. This fact is recorded by Pliny, who describes the stream as being in *campo Atinati*, from a small town in the valley.

The *Val di Diano* is locally celebrated for its beauty and fertility. It is 20 m. long and 4 broad. The *Negro*, here called the *Calore*, flows through it, and tends, with the number of artificial pools formed by the natives for the purpose of steeping their flax, to produce the malaria with which many parts of the valley are afflicted. On the hills on either side are numerous villages. The road continues to descend the valley, leaving on the l. *Atena*, the ancient *Atina*, a city of *Lucania*: there are still extensive remains of its walls and towers, and of an amphitheatre.

12 m. *Sala* (8000 Inhab.), supposed to stand near the site of *Marciliana*, a station on the *Via Popillia* in *Lucania*. It is beautifully situated on one of the mountains on the l. side of the valley, but subject to malaria. Nearly opposite, occupying the isolated hill above the W. bank of the river, which is crossed by a Roman bridge, called *Ponte di Silla*, is *Diano* (7000 Inhab.), the *Tegianum* of the *Lucani*, which gives name to the valley. In 1497 *Diano* withstood a siege under Antonio Sanseverino, Prince of Salerno, against Frederick of Aragon, who could only take it by granting favourable terms. Three m. further the road leaves on the l. *Padula* (9000 Inhab.), the ancient *Consilinum*, the site of which is supposed to be marked by some ruins on the hill above the town. Below it are the ruins of the once famous monastery of the order of St. Bruno, called *La Cer-*

tosa di S. Lorenzo, ruined by the French during their occupation of Calabria. It is a fine and extensive building, but so despoiled of its ornaments that little remains to attract the attention of the traveller. From Padula a path of 12 m., skirting the *Monte S. Elia*, proceeds through the valley of the Agri to *Saponara* (5000 Inhab.), situated on a hill, below which, on the rt. bank of the river, the remains of an amphitheatre and some fragments of reticulated masonry mark the site of *Grumentum*, one of the chief towns of Lucania. Numerous coins, statues, bronzes, and inscriptions have been found. *Montesano* and the adjacent Capuchin convent are passed, on leaving Padula, at the extremity of the valley, which contracts considerably at this end. The road ascends gradually to

13 m. *Casalnuovo*, a miserable village of 2000 Inhab., situated on an eminence. Several small streams, the tributaries of the Negro, are crossed. The road ascends in a serpentine course between the mountains, and crosses the *Trecchina* before it reaches

10 m. *Lagonegro* (5000 Inhab.—*Inn* indifferent, the resting-place of the vetturini on the third day), the chief town of a district situated in a wild position at the extremity of a narrow glen, overhung by the lofty heights of *Monte Cocuzzo*, *Monte del Papa*, and *Monte Sirino*. One of the first battles between the Neapolitans and the French army of Joseph Buonaparte, after the invasion of Naples in 1806, was fought at *Lagonegro*, when Gen. Regnier defeated a detachment of Neapolitans commanded by Col. Sciarfa. *Lagonegro* and other towns on this route occupied by the French were the scenes of the most terrible executions. Colletta the historian affirms that he himself saw a person impaled by order of a French colonel who had been in the Levant. From *Lagonegro* the road crosses two branches of the *Trecchina* by bridges thrown across the deep and narrow ravines in which they flow, and proceeds thence through a bleak and gloomy defile, leaving on the rt. *Rivello* and its dependent hamlets, occupying the crests of hills overlooking the valleys of the

Trecchina. Here a path from *Sapri* crosses. On the l., to the E., is the gloomy valley of *Monte Sirino*, where the river *Sinno*, the *Siris* of the Greeks, takes its rise, and flows thence into the gulf of *Taranto*.

The road passes on the l. the small pool, called *Lago di Serino*, the ancient *Lacus Niger*, before it reaches

11 m. *Lauria* (9000 Inhab.), situated on the side of a steep and lofty mountain, and opposite to the imposing mass of *Monte Sirino*. It is separated into two divisions called the upper and lower towns, with a cascade dashing from the rock on which the upper town is built. It is surrounded by vineyards, which produce a harsh and acid wine. There is no inn, but there is a tolerable *osteria* about 2 m. further on the high road. A few m. beyond *Lauria*, *Galdo* is passed on the hills on the rt.

8 m. *Castelluccio* (6000 Inhab.), divided into the upper and lower towns. The lower town, in the plain, is the largest, and contains the posthouse. The upper town, on a rocky eminence, is very cold. *Castelluccio* is built above one of the branches of the *Lao*, the *Lais* of the Greeks, between the S. flanks of *Monte Sabino* and the range of mountains called the *Costiera d'Agromonte*. The woods around it abound with game. On the slope of the hill on which the upper town is built, *Sciarfa* defeated the republican army in 1799. S. of *Castelluccio* is *Laino*, picturesquely placed on the hills bounding the *Lao*, by which it is divided into two portions; the one called *Laino Borgo*, the other *Laino Castello*.

6 m. *Rotonda*, a small and dirty village of 3500 Inhab., prettily built round a conical hill in the centre of that rich tract of the frontier of *Basilicata* which lies between the two branches of the *Lao*. It is usually the resting-place of the vetturini on the 4th day.

Here we enter the province of *Calabria Citra*. A tedious ascent leads to the long and narrow strip of tableland stretching from N. to S. called *Campotenese*, one of the bleakest mountain plains in the kingdom. In winter it is covered with snow, and at all times it wears a desolate and chilly aspect.

In 1806 Campotenese was occupied by the entrenched camp of General Damas, commanding the Neapolitan army and volunteers, amounting to 14,000 men. General Regnier advanced with the French army, drove the royal forces from Campestrino and Lagonegro in his passage, and ascending the heights above Campotenese, descended without opposition into the plain. The Neapolitans fled at the first fire, abandoning their entrenchments with their artillery and baggage.

6 m. *Campotenese*, a post station. At the extremity of the plain, a winding descent leads down the defile, called the *Dirupata di Morano*, and through the narrow valley at the base of *Monte Pollino*, 6875 ft. high, to *Morano* (9000 Inhab.), the Lucanian *Muranum*, beautifully situated in a well-wooded dell beneath the W. flanks of the Pollino, among which the *Coscile*, the ancient *Sybaris*, rises. The town is highly picturesque, being on a conical hill, the summit of which is occupied by a fine feudal castle of Gothic architecture. The vetturini generally rest here to dine. The road beyond is shut in by lofty and well-wooded mountains. It crosses the *Coscile* and follows its l. bank as far as

8 m. *Castrovillari* (8000 Inhab.), the chief town of a district, situated on an eminence surrounded by lofty mountains. It is divided into two portions, the more modern of which contains many fine streets and residences of the proprietors of the district. The massive Castle is supposed to belong to the Norman period.

The vetturini from Naples generally turn off from Castrovillari, by a road of 8 m. through *Frassineto* and *Porcile* to

CASSANO (8000 Inhab.—*Inn*, tolerable, the 5th day's resting-place of the vetturini), an episcopal city, situated on the *Etiano*, and supposed to be the *Castellum Carissanum* of Pliny, and the *Cosa* in *agro Thurino* of Cæsar.

Cassano is one of the most picturesque places in S. Italy, and is not only surrounded by beautiful scenery, but enjoys

a climate which affords all the conveniences of life. It has hot sulphurous baths, which are in great local reputation. The ruins of its feudal castle rise above it on the magnificent mass of rock round which the city is built. The view from the castle is most extensive, commanding the rich scenery of the valleys of the *Coscile* and *Crati*. The picturesque Roman tower is said to have been the place from which the stone was thrown which killed *T. Annius Milo*, who was besieging the city in the cause of Pompey, and whose name is better known by Cicero's oration in his defence. It is still called *Torre di Milo*. The village of *Civita*, however, an Albanian colony, on the l. of the road from Castrovillari, soon after passing *Porcile*, is considered by some to mark the real site of *Cosa*, on account of some remains of ancient buildings near it.

From Cassano a *via naturale* leads to Taranto (Rte. 156), and a road S. to Catanzaro (Rte. 157).

After leaving Cassano the vetturini proceed S. to *Spezzano Albanese*, an Albanian village of 2400 Inhab. It contains a tolerable *osteria*, which the vetturini who do not stop at Cassano make their resting-place for the night. From Spezzano they rejoin the post-road at Tarsia, 5 m.

The post-road from Castrovillari proceeds directly S. to

8 m. *Cammarata*, a post station; from whence crossing several tributaries of the *Coscile*, it reaches

8 m. *Tarsia* (2000 Inhab.), supposed to be the ancient *Caprasia*, situated between the *Isauro* and the *Crati*. It consists of one long street, at the extremity of which are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Spinelli family. It is the birthplace of Marco Aurelio Severino, a distinguished anatomist and surgeon of the 17th cent. The road now ascends the l. bank of the *Crati*, through a highly cultivated and beautiful country, bounded by well-wooded hills, and leaves on the l. *Bisignano* (5000 Inhab.), supposed to be the an-

cient *Besidia*, an episcopal city, situated on a hill near the junction of the *Mucone* with the Crati. It gives the title of prince to the Sanseverino family.

11 m. *Ritorto*, a post station.

On the chain of hills which bounds the valley on the E. are *Luzzi*, *Le Rose*, *Castiglione*, the ch. of which contains paintings by *Zingaro* and *Pasqualotti*, and numerous other villages. Among those on the W. range are *Montalto* and *S. Sisto*, two colonies of the Waldenses who settled in the province towards the close of the 14th cent. *Guardia*, 10 m. N.W. on the coast, was another colony. At the Reformation these colonies were joined by missionaries from the valleys of *Pragela* and *Geneva*, under whose teaching the reformed doctrines spread around *Cosenza*. The Court of Rome despatched two monks into Calabria to suppress the Waldensian churches. They arrived at *S. Sisto*, and warned the inhabitants against the consequences of persisting in their heresy, and desired them to attend the mass, which would be celebrated on a certain day. At the time appointed, the whole population quitted the town, and retired into the surrounding mountains. The monks then proceeded to *Guardia*, where they induced the inhab. to comply with their demands, by representing that their brethren at *S. Sisto* had renounced their errors by attending mass; but the deception was discovered, and the inhab. joined their neighbours in the woods. The monks sent troops in pursuit of the fugitives from *S. Sisto*, who were hunted down, until a party who had taken possession of an inaccessible hill organized an attack, in which the soldiers were put to flight. This success exasperated the Church; and at the desire of the Pope, the Viceroy de Toledo marched into Calabria, with a large body of troops. *S. Sisto* was delivered up to fire and sword; the fugitives were tracked to their recesses, and either killed upon the spot, or left to die of hunger in the caverns. The inquisitors now proceeded to *Guardia*. The town was fortified, but they gained possession of it by inducing the citizens to agree to a pretended exchange of prisoners. 70 of the principal inhab.

were seized and conveyed in chains to *Montalto*, where they were submitted to the most horrible tortures. Some were sawn through the middle; some thrown from high towers; others beaten to death with iron rods and burning torches; others had their bowels torn out; and one, *Bernardino Conti*, was covered with pitch, and publicly burnt to death in the streets of *Cosenza*. Neither females nor children escaped the fury of the inquisitors. These events took place about 1555. A few years afterwards another more successful attempt was made to extirpate the heresy. In 1560 the Protestants of *Montalto* were put to death, one by one, under the superintendence of the Marchese di *Bucchianico*. A Roman Catholic eye-witness, quoted by Dr. M'Crie in his *History of the Reformation in Italy*, states that "they were all shut up in one house. The executioner went, and bringing out one of them, covered his face with a napkin, led him out to a field near the house, and causing him to kneel down, cut his throat with a knife. Then taking the bloody napkin, he went and brought out another, whom he put to death after the same manner. In this way the whole number, 88, were butchered." The same eye-witness states, that "the number of heretics taken in Calabria amounts to 1600, all of whom are condemned, but only 88 have as yet been put to death." The Viceroy Duke d'Alcala ordered most of the survivors to be sent to the galleys, and the women and children to be sold as slaves.

Between *Tarsia* and *Cosenza* the road crosses numerous tributaries of the Crati. The *Busento*, which is crossed before entering *Cosenza*, flows over the grave of *Alaric* King of the Goths. A portion of his army was advancing S. for the invasion of Sicily, when the design was defeated by his premature death at *Cosenza*. "The ferocious character of the barbarians," says Gibbon, "was displayed in the funeral of a hero whose valour and fortune they celebrated with mournful applause. By the labour of a captive multitude, they forcibly diverted the course of the *Busentinus*. The royal sepulchre, adorned with the splendid spoils and trophies of Rome, was con-

structed in the vacant bed; the waters were then restored to their natural channel, and the secret spot where the remains of Alaric had been deposited was for ever concealed by the inhuman massacre of the prisoners who had been employed to execute the work." 4 m. before reaching Cosenza a road branches off on the rt. to Paola, p. 342.

11 m. COSENZA (14,000 Inhab.—*Inn*, tolerable, and placed in the principal street), the capital of Calabria Citra, and the see of an archbishop, is situated in a deep glen at the junction of the Busento with the Crati, by which it is divided into two portions. The lower city is much exposed to malaria; but the upper, on the E. bank, is healthy, and contains the fine building of the Tribunale, and numerous public establishments. The houses and palaces of the rich proprietors of the province are usually well built. The streets, however, are frequently narrow and crooked; there are extensive silk-works.

Cosenza occupies the site and retains the name of *Consentia*, the metropolis of the Bruttians, where the mutilated remains of Alexander, King of Epirus, were interred after his death near Pandosia. It was a town of importance during the war with Spartacus, and in B.C. 40 was unsuccessfully besieged by Sextus Pompeius. It was taken by the Saracens in 1009. In 1270, as Philippe le Hardi was returning through Calabria to France with the dead bodies of his father, brother, brother-in-law, and son, his first wife, Isabella of Aragon, died as they were passing through Cosenza. The town suffered greatly in 1461, when it was taken and pillaged by Roberto Orsini. The cathedral contains the tomb of LOUIS III., DUKE OF ANJOU, who died here in 1435, 18 months after his marriage to Margaret of Savoy, which was solemnised in this cathedral in 1433. Cosenza was the birthplace of *Aulus Janus Parrhasius*, the celebrated grammarian, who was born here in 1470; of *Antonio Serra*, one of the earliest writers on political economy, his work having been printed in 1613; of *Bernardino Telesio* (1509–1588), one of the most acute philosophers of the

16th centy.; of *Elia Astorini*, b. 1651, the mathematician and natural philosopher; and of a great many other distinguished literary men. Cosenza was the seat of the terrible military commission established in Calabria during the French occupation, in 1808.

From Cosenza a path of 4 m. along the bed of the *Arconte*, a tributary of the Crati, leads to *Mendocino* (3000 Inhab.), situated on a triple hill, and considered by most Italian antiquaries to mark the site of *Pandosia Brutiorum*, which witnessed the defeat and death of Alexander King of Epirus. The similarity of the name *Arconti* with the ancient *Acheron*, which was associated by the oracle with the prediction of the fate of the Grecian prince, gives additional confirmation to the locality.

EXCURSIONS TO LA SILA, AND TO PAOLA AND THE WESTERN SHORE.

The traveller who is disposed to spend a few days at Cosenza can make some very interesting excursions in its neighbourhood.

I. Eastward of Cosenza, beyond the dense cluster of villages which cover the hills on the rt. bank of the Crati, is the vast tract of mountain table-land still called by the ancient name of *SILA*, which is perhaps less known and explored by travellers than any mountain district in the S. of Europe. It is about 40 m. long, and from 15 to 20 broad, commencing near the Mucone, S. of Bisignano and Acri, and stretching through the whole of Calabria Citra into Calabria Ultra II., nearly as far as Catanzaro. Many of the higher peaks are covered with perpetual snow. The upper range of hills is clothed with impenetrable forests of firs; the lower ranges abound in oaks, beeches, and elms, and present a succession of rich pastoral plains, intersected by beautiful ravines and watered by copious streams. These table-lands are used as summer pasturage. At the breaking up of winter not only the shepherds, but many of the landed proprietors themselves, remove to *La Sila*; whole families

accompany this annual migration. The higher mountains command both seas. The scenery of the district is magnificent, combining every possible variety of forest and mountain; the woods abound in game, and the rivers in fish; and many of the proprietors look forward to their summer residence in the *Sila* with feelings of no ordinary pleasure. At Longobuco, on its E. flanks, are some lead-mines. The forests and pasturages of *Sila* were well known to the ancients, and are described by Pliny, Dioscorides, and Strabo, who says that it was 700 stadia in length. It supplied the Sicilians and Athenians with timber for their fleets; and it is still the source from which the Neapolitan shipbuilders derive their principal supplies. Virgil describes it in the following beautiful passage:

Ac velut ingenti Sila, summove Taburno,
Cum duo conversis inimica in prælia tauri
Frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessere magistri;
Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque
juvenæ,
Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta
sequantur:
Illi inter sese multa vi vulnera miscent,
Cornuque obnixi infingunt, et sanguine largo
Colla armosque lavant: gemitu nemus omne
remagit. *Æn.* XII. 715.

As there is no accommodation to be found within the range of *La Sila*, the only mode of visiting it is by getting letters of introduction at Cosenza to the resident proprietors in the summer season.

II. A road of 21 m. leads from Cosenza to Paola. It follows the high road from Naples for the first 4 m., when it strikes off on the l., and following for 3 m. the l. bank of the *Emoli*, leaves on a hill on the l. *Rende* (4000 Inhab.), supposed to be the ancient *Arintha* (?), and ascends to *S. Fili* (5000 Inhab.), 9½ m. from Cosenza. From *S. Fili* the road, through a series of windings and ascents, crosses the ridge of the mountains which separates the upper valley of the *Crati* from the Mediterranean, and descends to

Paola (8000 Inhab. *Inn.* indifferent), the chief town of a district, situated at a short distance from the shore, on the borders of a deep ravine which is crossed by a fine bridge. It is

supposed to be the *Patycus* of the Greeks. It contains some good houses and a feudal castle, and, like the other towns on this coast, it has extensive silk-works. It is the birthplace of *S. Francesco di Paola*, the founder of the order of the *Minimi*, to whom the new church in Naples is dedicated. The steamers from Naples to Messina touch here occasionally, and afford an easy way of reaching Cosenza from Naples. Along the coast, N. and S. of Paola, there are several interesting villages, beautifully situated, but, as there is no carriage-road along the shore, they can only be visited on horseback, or in a boat. We shall notice a few of them, beginning with the most distant one northwards.

Scalea (3000 Inhab.), picturesquely built in terraces, whence its name is supposed to have been derived, and surmounted by a ruined castle. 5 m. further N., round the cape of *Scalea*, is the small island of *Dino*, on which some remains still exist. *Cirella* (1000 Inhab.), divided into *vecchia* and *nuova*, occupying the site and preserving the name of *Cerilla*, which was laid waste by Hannibal.

... nunc sese ostendere miles
Leucosiæ e scopulis, nunc quem Picentia Pæsto
Misit, et exhaustæ mox Pæno Marte Cerillæ.
SIL. ITAL. VIII. 579.

The ancient *Portus Parthenius* of the Phocians is placed near it. *Diamante* (2000 Inhab.), known for its strong red wine, which is not drinkable till it is at least 4 or 5 years old. *Belvedere* (4000 Inhab.), on the slope of a hill commanding such an extensive view as to account for its name. From the summit of *La Montea*, a mountain 4 m. N.E. of the town, both the Tyrrhenian and the Ionian sea are visible. *Cetraro* (6000 Inhab.), on a high hill overhanging the shore. The whole steep coast from here to Paola is dotted with country houses and villages, the most important of which is *Fuscaldo* (8000 Inhab.), crowned by the ruined castle of the Spinellis.

Following the coast S. from Paola to *Capo Suvero*, at the entrance of the Gulf of *Sta. Eufemia*, we find—*S. Lucido* (2500 Inhab.), called in the middle ages

S. Luchio, which some of the local antiquaries, from the appearance of ancient mines in its neighbourhood, supposed to mark the site of *Temesa*, which, however, we shall notice further. *S. Fiumefreddo* (4000 Inhab.), backed by the lofty peak of *Monte Cocuzzo*, 5620 ft. high, which is a conspicuous object from all parts of the coast. *Belmonte* (3000 Inhab.), placed on a high hill, and surrounded by orange groves. *Amantea* (5000 Inhab.), supposed to stand upon or near the site of *Clamptia*, a city of Bruttium, mentioned by Livy. *Amantea* is memorable for the sieges it maintained against the French in 1806, when many of the small ports along this coast were occupied by the royalists, who were supplied with arms and ammunition by Sir Sidney Smith. The town and fortress are built on a high rock on the very margin of the sea; three sides of it are protected by the rocks, and the fourth by an old wall between two weak bastions. Col. Mirabelli, a native of the town, defended it with a handful of soldiers and three cannon. General Verrier first invested the place in Dec. 1806, with 3200 picked men, and with every means for reducing it which military science and artillery could supply. After a long and ineffectual attempt, and after many efforts to scale the fortress, the French abandoned the enterprise, and retired to Cosenza. In the following spring a second attempt was made, in which famine assisted the besiegers, and after a siege of 40 days the little garrison capitulated on honourable terms.

The coast continues bold, but with scarcely any villages, S. of *Amantea* to *Capo Suvero*, the *Lampetes* of Lycophron, round which, 2 m. inland, we find *Sta. Eufemia* situated where the mountains sink into the plain. Halfway between *Amantea* and *Capo Suvero* is the *Savuto*, the *Ocinarus* of Lycophron, near whose l. bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, is *Nocera*, the Bruttian *Nuceria*, of which there are some remains. *Terina* also stood on the l. bank of the *Savuto*; 2 m. S. of which, between *Torre del Piano* and *Torre Lupo*, the Ausonian *Temesa*, known for its gold and copper mines, is supposed to have stood:—

Evincitque fretum, Siculique angusta Pelori,
Hippotadaeque domos regis, Temesesque metalla.
OVID *Metam.* xv. 706.

Temesa, according to the poets, was haunted by the shade of Polites, a companion of Ulysses, in expiation of whose treacherous murder the inhabitants were compelled to offer the annual sacrifice of a virgin, until Euthymus the Locrian relieved them by conquering the evil spirit.

In 1191, according to our countryman Roger de Hoveden, the line of this coast was followed by *Richard Cœur-de-Lion* on his way to the Holy Land, to take part in the 3rd Crusade. Richard, on hearing that his fleet had reached Messina, started from Salerno, where he had been some time, and passing near Conza and Melfi, struck across country to Scalea, whence he followed the shore to *Sta. Eufemia*:—13 *die Sept. a Salerno recessit, et transiens ante civitatem archiepiscopalem quæ Melfi dicitur, et ante civitatem archiepiscopalem quæ Conze dicitur, 18 die Sept. venit ad civitatem et Castellum quæ dicuntur Escala (Scalea)*. . . . *Nocte sequenti jacuit rex in villa quæ dicitur Lacerart (Cetraro) in Prioratu Montis Cassiæ; 19 die Sept. transiens rex per Prioratum qui dicitur S. Michael de Josaphat, venit ad alium Prioratum ejusdem ordinis, qui dicitur S. Maria de Fosses, et ibi est castellum, quod dicitur S. Luchæ (S. Lucido). 20 die Sept. transiens rex per castellum qui dicitur Lamante (Amantea), venit ad villam quæ dicitur S. Eufemia.*—From *S. Eufemia* Richard went to Mileto on the 21st, and on the 23rd to Messina.

The high road, on leaving Cosenza, begins to ascend above the plain of the Crati, through a well-cultivated country, abounding with villages and bordered by mulberry-trees. The high ranges of hills on either side are clothed with oaks and chestnut-trees.

10 m. *Rogliano*, a small neat town of 2000 Inhab., with a tolerable *Inn*, the resting place of the vetturini on the 6th day. It is situated on a lofty hill, commanding an extensive view of the magnificent country around it. *Vincenzo Gravina*, the celebrated jurist and poet,

was born here in 1644. Rogliano was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1638. Nearly opposite Rogliano, on the W. of the high road, is *Belsito*, whose situation fully justifies its name: and beyond it is seen the lofty peak of *Monte Cocuzzo*. From Rogliano the road descends to the deep ravine of the *Savuto*, which is crossed by a wooden bridge. By a long and steep ascent we cross a high ridge of the Apennines, called *Crocelledi Agrifoglio*, and arrive at

6 m. *Carpenzano*, a post-station. The village of the same name is left on a hill on the l. The road passes through a glen catching a view of the sea, leaves on the rt. the numerous villages forming the commune of *Scigliano* (15,000 Inhab.), and descends to

8 m. *Coraci*, the post-station, and a small village on the frontier of the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra II. After passing the village of *Soveria*, we ascend the side of the mountains which rise between the valleys of the *Lamato* and the *Corace*, to

9 m. *Arena Bianca*, a post-station. The road continues to ascend to

9 m. *Tiriolo* (4000 Inhab.—*Inn*, very indifferent; the 7th resting day of the vetturini), situated on the backbone of the ridge of the Apennines that separates the two seas. It stands midway between the *Corace*, which falls into the Gulf of Squillace, and the *Lamato* which falls into that of Sta. Eufemia, a position which explains the proverb that the rain which falls on the roofs of its houses runs off on one side into the Ionian, and on the other into the Tyrrhenian sea. An inscription discovered at Tiriolo in 1640, containing a decree of the Senate relative to the Bacchanalian conspiracy described by Livy xxxix., proves that the *Ager Taurianus* of Strabo must have been in this district. Many ancient coins and small bronzes have been found near the town.

Shortly before reaching Tiriolo, a road 10 m. long, followed also by the Malleposte, diverges on the l. and crossing the *Corace*, the ancient *Crotalus*, proceeds direct to

CATANZARO (15,000 Inhab.—*Inn* very good), the see of a bishop, the capital of Calabria Ultra II., and the residence of numerous wealthy families. The city is finely built on the slope of a lofty and rocky hill between the *Alli* and the *Corace*, rising like an impregnable fortress above a deep ravine, through which the torrent *Fiumarella* dashes along in its passage to the sea. It is protected by the high range of La Sila from the N., and is as much praised for its agreeable climate as for the beauty of its position. The theatre is new; and the college is said to be one of the largest and best conducted in the kingdom. The castle was founded by Robert Guiscard. In later times it offered so effectual a resistance to the French under Lautrec that Charles V. gave the city the privilege of coining money. The city sustained serious injury from the earthquake of 1783. In the quarter of S. Giuseppe the ground sunk to the depth of from 2 to 4 ft., but the subsidence was so regular that the houses which covered it were uninjured. Catanzaro is the point from which travellers desirous of examining the E. coast sometimes take their departure (Rtes. 157 and 158).

The high road from Tiriolo to Reggio commands as it proceeds a fine view of both seas over the narrow range of hills separating the gulfs of Sta. Eufemia and Squillace, which are only 18 m. apart where the land is narrowest. The *Lamato* is crossed, and its rt. bank followed for 5 m.

[Here a road of 5 m. turns off on the rt. to *Nicastro* (7000 Inhab.), an episcopal city, the capital of a large and populous distretto. It is built on the slopes of the mountains, and commands an extensive view over the plains of Maida and the Gulf of Sta. Eufemia. In its ruined castle, Henry, the eldest son of Frederick II., was confined by his father. This prince, who had been crowned, when a boy, King of Germany, revolted against his father; but, having submitted, was banished into Apulia, and thence removed to Nicastro. He was drowned in fording the *Savuto* on horseback near Martorano. 2 m. W. of

Nicastro is *S. Biagio*, where are hot sulphurous baths; and 1 m. further W. is *Sta. Eufemia* (3600 Inhab.), situated about 1 m. from the mediæval town of the same name, from which the ancient *Sinus Terinaus* was called *Gulf of Sta. Eufemia*. The town itself is said to have taken its name from the Benedictine monastery founded by Robert Guiscard, and dedicated to *Sta. Eufemia*, who suffered martyrdom at Chalcedon, and whose head was brought from Constantinople, and deposited in the new foundation. The first abbot of the monastery was Robert de Grentemesnil, prior of *S. Evrout* in Normandy, whose sister, *Eremberga*, became the wife of Count Roger of Sicily. The monastery and village were swallowed up by the earthquake of 1638, described by Kircher, an eye-witness of the catastrophe.]

After crossing again the *Lamato*, we reach

12 m. *Casino Chiriaco*, the post-station. On leaving it the road skirts the insulated hill at the N.E. extremity of the plain on which is situated *Maida* (3000 Inhab.), the scene of the victory gained by the British army under Sir John Stuart over the French army commanded by General Regnier in 1806.

The *Battle of Maida* is the only one of any importance ever fought by British troops on Italian ground. Sir John Stuart, the commander-in-chief of the British army then in occupation of Sicily, landed on the 1st of July in the Gulf of *Sta. Eufemia*, with 4800 men. Having received intelligence that Regnier was encamped at *Maida*, 10 m. distant, and had received a reinforcement which increased his army to 7000 men, Sir John, on the 4th, determined to approach his position, and advanced along the shore. But as the French occupied a strong position on the side of the wooded hill of *Maida*, having the *Lamato* in their front, and their flanks strengthened by a thick underwood, Sir John could not have made any impression if Regnier had kept his ground. The French, however, confident of success, crossed the river, and advanced to meet the British on the plain. The two corps, at the distance of about 100 yds., fired reciprocally a few rounds, when

the firing was suspended, and they advanced towards each other until their bayonets began to cross. The French became appalled; they broke and endeavoured to fly. Lieut.-Col. Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th regiment, came up in time, and by a well-directed fire upon the enemy's flank, prevented their rallying. Dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, the French retired precipitately. Their loss was estimated by Sir John at 4000 men; the British loss was 45 killed, and 282 wounded. The result of the battle afforded only a temporary advantage to the Bourbons. The French were obliged to evacuate Calabria. Sir John, on the other hand, contented himself with securing the fortress of *Scilla*: and having left there a strong garrison, returned to Messina. Before the end of the year, the French under Massena had again taken possession of the province.

The road proceeds along the plain in view of the Gulf of *Sta. Eufemia*. The soil produces wheat and Indian corn, but a great part of it is marshy, and afflicted with malaria. On the rt. are *Filadelfia* (3000 Inhab.), built on the slope of a hill in 1784 by the inhab. of *Castelmonardo*, which was destroyed by the earthquake of March 28th preceding; and *Francavilla* (2000 Inhab.). This is the narrowest part of the Italian peninsula, the distance across being only 18 m., and the height above the sea so small, that Charles III. proposed to cut a canal through it.

10 m. *Torre Masdea*, a post-station on the rt. bank of the *Angitola*. 2 m. after crossing the stream a road branches off on the l., which, ascending through the villages of *S. Nicola* and *Vallelonga*, proceeds E. to *Cardinale* (3000 Inhab.) on the rt. bank of the *Ancinale*, whence we may ascend alongside this river and visit *S. Stefano del Bosco*. On the rt. of the high road we pass

Pizzo (6000 Inhab.), surrounded by gardens, and memorable as the last scene in the life of Murat King of Naples. On the 8th October, 1815, after a stormy passage from Corsica, in which his squadron of six ships had been dis-

persed, Murat found himself in the Gulf of Sta. Eufemia. His intention was to land at Salerno, where he expected to meet with many partisans: but becoming desperate at the loss of his five ships, he resolved to land at Pizzo. It was a feast-day in the town, and the local militia were exercising in the piazza, when he and his 28 companions rushed among them, and raised a shout for King Murat. The bystanders remained mute, and gradually dispersed. Surprised at the coldness of his reception, Murat hastily quitted Pizzo, and proceeded towards Monteleone; but a captain, called *Trentacapilli*, a devoted adherent of the Bourbons, summoned their retainers, and pursued him. Murat saw that there was no hope but in instant flight, and rushed down the precipitous ravines to the sea-shore, only to see his vessel under sail in the distance. Having shouted in vain to the captain, who was a Maltese, he endeavoured to launch a boat lying on the beach, but had not sufficient strength. He was soon surrounded; the jewels which he wore on his breast were torn from him, and he was thrown into a cell in the castle of Pizzo. The event was communicated by telegraph to Naples. In the mean time General Nunziantie, the governor of Calabria, arrived, and ordered the prisoner to be removed to a more suitable apartment and treated with respect. A despatch from Naples ordered a military tribunal to sit in judgment on the prisoner as a public enemy. Seven judges were at once selected; three of whom and the attorney had been raised by Murat from humble stations. They met in the room adjoining that in which he was sleeping. Early on the following morning Nunziantie prepared him for the result of their deliberations, but Murat was already aware that he could expect no mercy. After writing a very touching letter to his wife and children, he endeavoured to impress upon one of the officers the important services he had performed in improving the state of the country.

The military tribunal condemned him to death by virtue of a law which he had himself enacted. He was led to a platform of the castle where he found

two files of soldiers drawn up; he refused to be blindfolded, and gave the word of command himself. He said in a firm tone, *Salvate al viso, mirate al cuore*, and fell dead, grasping in his hands the miniature portraits of his children. He was buried in the church of Pizzo, towards the erection of which he had contributed 2000 ducats. A square stone in the pavement of the middle aisle marks the position of the vault. The title of *Città Fedelissima* was conferred upon Pizzo, and a monument was erected on the Marina recording the privileges which accompanied a title derived from so sanguinary an event. The road crosses the high ground a few m. from the coast, to

12 m. MONTELEONE (12,000 Inhab. —Inn, tolerable; the resting-place of the vetturini on the 8th day), the chief town of a district, finely situated in a commanding position, rendered still more picturesque by a feudal castle erected by Frederick II., and overlooking the town. In one of the churches there is a good picture by *Pacecco di Rosa*. Monteleone suffered severely from the earthquake of 1783. A road of 3 m. leads N. to the sea-shore, passing through the village of *Bivona*, or *S. Pietro di Vibona*, which marks the site of *Hipponium*, one of the most important colonies of the Epizephyrian Locri. Hipponium was taken and destroyed by Dionysius, B.C. 389, who removed its inhab. to Syracuse; but it was restored 10 years later by the Carthaginians. It fell into the hands of the Bruttians about B.C. 356. In B.C. 192 it received a Roman colony, and was called *Vibo Valentia*. There are still remains of its port, consisting of large square blocks. Hipponium is supposed to have extended from Bivona to Monteleone, near which remains of the walls were still visible in the 17th centy. It was destroyed by the Saracens in 983. Hipponium was for some time the residence of Cicero, who lived here on the estate of his friend Sica, previous to his departure as an exile from Italy; he describes the town as an *illustre et nobile municipium*. Its neighbourhood was celebrated for the grove and temple of Proserpine, who is

said to have frequented the spot to gather flowers and garlands. The temple existed at the Norman Conquest, and was destroyed by Count Roger. The tunny-fish on this shore is as celebrated in our days for its delicacy as it was in those of the poet Archestratus. Another road of 15 m. leads along the sea-shore from Monteleone to

[*Tropea* (6000 Inhab.), an episcopal city, beautifully situated in a deep and rocky bay under the lower range of hills which extend along this coast to *Cape Vaticano*. Its appearance from the sea is particularly beautiful. Below the cliffs stretches a long line of beach upon which the fishing boats are moored; on the precipitous and nearly insulated rock advancing from the mainland into the sea stands a portion of the city with its churches and convents, while the other part occupies the southern cliffs. In front of the city is a conical rock full of caverns, upon which a ch. is built. The lower slopes behind are richly cultivated and wooded, and enlivened with villages and churches; behind these are other and more lofty hills, forming altogether a fine landscape. *Tropea* and its neighbourhood are noted for the mildness and salubrity of the climate.

The Neapolitan steamers touch at *Tropea* on their route to and from *Mesina* and *Malta*. A road of 15 m. leads hence to *Rosarno*, on the high post-road, passing through *Nicotera* (4000 Inhab.), which retains its ancient name, an episcopal see jointly with *Tropea*, placed on the S. slope of a hill 1 m. from the coast, and almost entirely rebuilt after 1783.]

The high road from Monteleone to *Mileto* and *Rosarno* proceeds through a hilly country called *La Piana di Monteleone*, having on each side numerous villages whose names bear unmistakable evidence of their Greek origin. Most of these colonies were founded under the Lower Greek empire, anterior to the Norman conquest, and were encouraged and protected by their new masters. Among these may be mentioned *Orsigliadi*, *Ionadi*, *Triparni*, *Papaglionti*, *Filandari*, on the rt. of the road; and on the l. beyond the *Mesima*,

Stefanoconi, *Paravati*, *Ierocarne*, *Potame*, *Dinami*, *Melicuca*, *Garopoli*, and *Calimera*. Many native writers consider these names as old as the republics of *Magna Grecia*, but there is no evidence to justify such a remote antiquity. They are, however, much more ancient than the *Epirote* and *Albanian* colonies established in the 15th centy. Many of the Greek villages surrounding *S. Eufemia* and *Mileto* existed probably previous to the arrival of the Normans, as well as many others on the hills E. of *Bagnara*. Some Greek villages in *Calabria* were founded by the allies brought over by *Scanderbeg* to assist *Ferdinand I.* at the siege of *Otranto* in 1481. *Scanderbeg's* daughter *Irene*, who married the Prince of *Bisignano*, gave great encouragement to the *Albanian* emigration, which flocked into the kingdom of *Naples* after the expulsion of that family by the Turks. The settlers under *Scanderbeg* had established themselves almost exclusively in *Capitanata*. In the middle of the 16th centy. several Greeks from the *Morea* came over and settled in *Basilicata*; towards the end of the 17th centy. another colony of *Moreotes* from *Maina* settled at *Barile* in *Basilicata*; and in 1744 *Charles III.* settled another at *Villa Badessa* in *Abruzzo Ultra*. Most of these colonies retain their dress, language, and national customs, but not their religion.

The great earthquake of 1783 was severely felt in this district. At *Soriano* the course of the *Caridi*, a tributary of the *Mesima*, was changed by a vast landslip, an entire hill covered with olive plantations being thrown into the valley beneath. At *Monte Sant' Angelo* a crescent-like chasm was formed between the mountain road and the *Mesima*. At *Ierocarne* the surface of the plain was cracked in all directions into chasms and fissures. Proceeding through the table-land we have been describing, the high road brings us to

7 m. *Mileto* (2000 Inhab.), a small town, still the see of a bishop, 1 m. from the ruins of the celebrated *Norman* city which occupied an insulated hill; it was entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. *Mileto* was the favourite

residence of Count Roger of Sicily, who plundered the Temple of Proserpine of 18 marble columns to enrich the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, which he founded here. Many of the most important events in his life are connected with Mileto. He was married here in 1063, to Eremberga; King Roger, his son by his second wife Adelaide, was born here; and here he died himself at an advanced age in 1101, whilst he had come to assist his nephew in reducing Calabria to obedience. He and his first wife Eremberga were buried in the abbey ch., in the 2 ancient *sarcophagi* removed to the *Museo Borbonico*. The ruins of this abbey stand on an eminence in a vineyard, and consist of part of the thick walls of the ch., which was large, and in the form of the Latin cross. The ground is strewn with fragments of marble columns, cornices, and architraves, which prove that ancient materials were employed in the building. There are remains also of the bishop's palace, of the cathedral, and of the chapel of S. Martin, in which one of the Count's sons was buried.

The Sicilians under the Prince of Hesse Philipstadt were defeated near Mileto, by the French General Regnier, May 28, 1807.

EXCURSION TO S. STEFANO DEL BOSCO.

About 14 m. E. of Mileto, in a sequestered valley at the foot of the central ridge of the Apennines, are the ruins of the once famous *Certosa of S. Stefano del Bosco*. It may be visited either by a road which we have noticed as branching off from near *Pizzo* (p. 345), or by a mountain path from Mileto, crossing the Mesima and its tributary, the *Murepotamo* and through a cluster of Greek villages on the l. bank of the latter arrives at *Soriano* (4000 Inhab.). Near it are the extensive ruins of the Dominican monastery of *S. Domenico Soriano*, destroyed by the earthquake in 1783. From Soriano a bridle-path through

Sorianello, and across the lower ridge of Mt. Astore, brings us to the ruins of the magnificent building in which *S. Bruno* first established the rigid discipline of his order, and in which he died and was buried.

Before the earthquake of 1783 the monastery presented the appearance of a fortified castle rather than of a place for religious retirement; it was defended by artillery, and had an income of nearly 100,000 ducats. It was always regarded as the sanctuary of the Carthusian order, and was as much celebrated for its riches and magnificence as it was venerated for the peculiar sanctity of its founder. The earthquake of 1783, which occurred at intervals from the beginning of February to the end of March, completely overthrew the fabric, which now forms a heap of ruins. The crumbling pile still remains as it was left by the earthquake, for, though an attempt was made soon after the destruction to repair it so far as to allow the continuation of the establishment on a reduced scale, the suppression of the monastic orders under the French put an end to this. In the body of the church there are piles of broken altars, sepulchral inscriptions, and slabs of coloured marbles. The walls of the church and of the abbot's lodging, the cloister, and other parts of the convent, remain standing, more or less injured. At the convent gate a fountain constructed by the monks is still supplied with water from the mountains. Further up the valley, on an eminence overshadowed by huge silver firs and beeches, stand the modern chapel of *S. Maria del Bosco*, an oratory with a marble statue of S. Bruno, and an inscription stating that the saint used to retire here for meditation. This place is the scene of an annual fair from the 1st to the 8th of May; and the silver statue of S. Bruno is still brought in procession from La Serra. King Roger granted the *Certosa* large domains.

A few m. from the ruins, at the S. extremity of the valley, is *La Mongiana*. A government foundry for cannon, which has about 800 Inhab., composed of founders, wood-cutters, charcoal-burners, and other labourers employed

in the works. From the Certosa we may return by a tolerable road along the course of the Ancinale to Cardinale, passing through *La Serra*, situated in a plain among the mountains, whose Inhab. (4000) are chiefly engaged in the working of iron. *La Serra* was overthrown in 1783, and at present it is neatly built. We may also cross from *La Serra* the ridge on the E., and by a bridle-path descend to *Stilo* (Rte. 158).

Leaving Mileto, the high road descends from the chain of hills which bound the plain of Gioia on the N., and runs parallel to the Mesima, though it does not cross it until the river takes a sudden bend to the W., and falls into the Gulf of Gioia. Calabria Ultra I. is now entered at

8 m. *Rosarno* (2000 Inhab.—Inn, a small *Osteria*), picturesquely situated among luxuriant groves on the slopes of an olive-crowned hill above the Mesima: its climate is affected by the malaria. It was ruined by the earthquake in 1783, which formed a ravine near the town $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and 25 ft. deep; and in the neighbouring plain numerous circular funnel-shaped hollows, some of which are filled with sand and water. E. of Rosarno is the village of *Laureana*, finely placed on an eminence beyond the junction of the Metromo with the Mesima. Several deep gulfs and ravines formed in 1783 may be seen at *Plaisano* and other places near the village, as may also the hard tufa which issued from the valleys in the form of mud, and inundated the country for miles. S. of Laureana are the Alban villages of *Marapoti* and *Polistena*, which were completely ruined. The old village of Polistena, built upon two hills, was thrown bodily into the ravine. On the plain above, a circular hollow, filled with water like those at Rosarno, was formed, the margin of which was cracked into fissures radiating outwards in all directions. At *Cinquelfrondi* the whole valley for miles presents a succession of landslips caused by the same earthquake.

The road after leaving Rosarno crosses

the plain, and at the 7th m. from the Mesima leaves on the rt. *Gioia*, a most unhealthy and deserted town on the sea-shore, supposed to occupy the site of *Metaurum*, the reputed birthplace of Stersichorus. Near it the road crosses the Marro, the *Metaurus Brutiorum*, famous for its tunny fisheries, in whose seven streams Orestes is said to have been purified from the stains of a mother's blood, and restored to reason after his long wanderings. The seven streams may still be traced among the dense cluster of villages which occupy the high ground around Oppido. Among these villages are several which retain their Greek names, as Iatrinoli, Varapodi, Zurgunadi, Pedavoli, Paracorio, &c. *Oppido* is supposed to occupy the site of *Mamertium*; numerous coins have been found, confirming this belief. It was the central point from which the great earthquake of 1783 appears to have acted. In the village itself the earth opened, and several houses were swallowed up. In the neighbourhood a depression was formed in the shape of an amphitheatre, 200 ft. deep and 500 ft. wide, into which an olive plantation sunk down bodily. At *Terranova*, on the N., the houses were similarly swallowed up, and the valleys were filled up with landslips. At *Sitizano*, on the S., a lake was formed by the filling up of a deep ravine with the enormous masses of earth and rock which fell into it from its sides. In all directions the plain around Oppido was split and rent with fissures, and small lakes were formed in funnel-shaped hollows.

11 m. *Palmi* (8000 Inhab.—Inn: *Il Plutino*, in the Piazza, fair), the chief town of a district, is well built, and contains several good houses. It is situated on a perpendicular mass of rocky cliff rising from the sea, above a narrow creek in which the fishing boats of its inhabitants find a scanty shelter. The cliff is covered with gardens of oranges and olives, behind which are higher and broken hills clothed with chestnut forests. It would be difficult to conceive anything finer than the position of the town, but it is almost surpassed in interest by the magnificent view

which it commands. On the S. are seen the entrance to the Faro, the castle of Scilla, the town and harbour of Messina, and beyond it Ætna rising high in the distance. The N. shore of Sicily is traced as far as Cape Milazzo. Stromboli and the Lipari Islands are seen to seaward, and towards the N. the eye ranges over the Gulf of Gioia as far as Cape Vaticano. Its name is commemorated by a handsome fountain in the public square, representing a palm-tree.

Close to Palmi is *Seminara* (3000 Inhab.), ruined in 1783, and desolated by malaria. *Seminara* has given name to two battles fought upon the plain between it and the Marro. In 1495 the army of Ferdinand II., under Gonsalvo de Cordova, was defeated by the army of Charles VIII., under the Sieur D'Aubigny. In endeavouring to rally his troops, Ferdinand was placed in imminent peril by the fall of his horse. Giovanni D'Altamura galloped to his rescue, placed the king on his own horse, and fell dead from a hundred wounds. In 1503, April 21, another battle was fought on the same field between D'Aubigny and Ugo de Cardona, one of the best generals of Gonsalvo de Cordova, in which the army of Louis XII. sustained a signal defeat, and D'Aubigny was compelled to fly for safety to Angitola. The effects of the earthquake of 1783 may still be traced near the town. A chasm filled with water, 52 ft. deep and 1780 ft. long, called the Lago del Tolfilo, was formed by the first shock; a large tract of olive-grounds slid down into the valley to a distance of 200 ft., and the little stream which falls into the Marro was diverted from its channel into a new chasm, through which it continues to run.

The road leads through chesnut forests interspersed with olive plantations, commanding fine views of the sea and of the picturesque coast on each side of the Faro, to

6 m. *Bagnara* (4000 Inhab.—*Inn*, clean; it is the resting-place of the Veturini on the 9th day), situated on the shore, and celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its women. Following the curve of the shore, the road

passes through the village of *Favazzina*. The stream of the *Solano*, which falls into the sea a little N. of Favazzina, is supposed to be the *Crataeis* of Pliny, who applies to it that passage in the *Odyssey* in which Calypso directs Ulysses to urge his rowers after passing Scylla, and to call aloud upon Crataeis, the mother of the monster. Following the shore through the most beautiful scenery, after 7 m. from Bagnara, we pass

Scilla (4000 Inhab.—*Inn*, tolerable, but given to overcharge), picturesquely situated on a small promontory connecting its castle with the mainland. The town is built in terraces rising one above the other from the sandy bays which lie on either side of the promontory. It contains several fountains and fine buildings, erected after 1783, but the streets are steep. It is known for its silk-works, in a district abounding in mulberry-trees; nearly every house in the town exhibits proofs of the industry promoted by this branch of manufacture. The wines of Scilla have also considerable repute. The *Castle* occupies the bluff cliff at the extremity of the promontory, and was formerly the palace of the Prince of Scilla, now a branch of the Rufo family. After the battle of Maida the fortress surrendered to the English, and was held by them 18 months. The French besieged it in 1808, and, after making a breach, carried it, whilst the English retired to the shore by means of a covered stair which they had constructed in the rock, and embarked in boats prepared to receive them.

The *Rock of Scylla*, whose dangers have been made familiar to every reader by the Greek and Latin poets, although deprived of its terrors, will still be examined with lively interest by the classical traveller.

Ενθα δ' ἐνὶ Σκύλλῃ γαίει, δεινὸν λελακνία·
Τῆς ἤτοι φωνῇ μὲν ὅση σκύλακος νεογιλῆς
Γίγνεται, αὐτῇ δ' αὖτε πέλωρ κακόν· οὐδέ κέ τίς
μιν
Γηθήσειεν ἰδὼν, οὐδ' εἰ θεὸς ἀντιάσειεν.

Odys. μ.

Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charibdis

Obsidet: atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat unda.

At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore pristo
Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pristinis,
Delphinium caudas utero commissa luporum.

VIRG. *Æn.* III. 420.

Come fa l' onda là sovra Cariddi,
Che si frange con quella in cui s' intoppa,
Così convien che qui la gente riddi.

DANTE, *Inf.* VII. 22.

Charybdis, placed by the ancient poets immediately opposite to *Scylla*, has been transferred by modern geographers to a spot situated outside the harbour of Messina, and at least 10 m. distant. This whirlpool, known as the *Galofaro*, more closely corresponds with the accounts of *Charybdis* given by ancient writers than the present currents off the *Faro Point*; but it is nevertheless to be considered whether the lapse of so many ages and the action of repeated earthquakes may not have materially changed the currents which once rendered this passage dangerous. The classical traveller will be unwilling to relinquish the idea that *Charybdis* was really opposite to *Scylla*. He will also be struck by the fact that a strong current still sets through the strait, and that there are counter currents setting from the shore, producing frequent whirlpools, though not of a dangerous character.

The bay on the W. side of *Scilla* was the scene of a most awful calamity in 1783. The town, on the morning of the 5th of February, had been almost totally destroyed by the first shocks of an earthquake. The castle itself, then the residence of the aged Prince of *Scilla*, had been seriously damaged, and the prince and the greater part of the inhabitants had retired during the night to the beach, considering that they were more secure there than amidst the falling houses of the town. Towards dusk another shock occurred which rent the promontory of *Campella* near the town, when the entire face of the mountain fell into the sea. The waters of the *Faro* rushed with overwhelming violence upon the beach, and in their retreat swept away the whole assembled multitude, amounting it is said to upwards of 4000 persons. They returned again and rose to the

level of the town, throwing back upon its ruins many of the bodies they had swept away in the first wave. On the following morning *Scilla* had scarcely one living inhabitant.

The distance from the Castle of *Scilla* to the *Faro Point* is 6047 Eng. yds. The great fishery of the *pesce-spada*, or sword-fish, affords occupation to its fishermen during July, August, and September.

12 m. *Villa S. Giovanni* (3000 Inhab.), one of the most beautiful villages on the coast, delightfully situated on the shore S. of *Punta del Pezzo*, below the cultivated slopes of the lower ranges of mountains which form so picturesque a scene from all parts of the *Faro*. It is much frequented on account of its salubrious climate, and, like *Scilla*, is remarkable for its thriving manufactories of silk. It is the nearest point of embarkation for Messina.

A beautiful road leads along the coast to *Reggio*, commanding fine views of the broken shores of Sicily. It is diversified with villages and country houses, and enlivened with groves of orange-trees, pomegranates, palm-trees, aloes, &c.

9 m. *REGGIO* (16,000 Inhab.—Inn: *Locanda Giordano*, in the principal street, good), the capital of Calabria Ultra I. and the see of an archbishop, is situated in the midst of great natural beauties. It is a town, with spacious streets, rising gradually from the broad Marina towards the richly cultivated slopes of the hills behind it, among which are scattered numerous villas. *Reggio* was almost entirely destroyed in 1783, and was rebuilt on a new plan. Many of its public buildings are remarkable for their architecture, particularly one of the fountains on the Marina. Among its public institutions are a library, hospital, and chamber of commerce. The climate is particularly healthy, and adapted for the production of the fruits and flowers of both hemispheres; the date-palm attains a considerable size, and produces fruit; the castor-oil plant abounds in the gardens; the roads are bounded by the American aloe and the cactus, and the neighbourhood is one continued grove of orange, lemon, and

citron trees. Nothing can surpass the beauty of the scenery, particularly the view from the Marina towards the coast of Sicily. It is difficult to imagine anything more delightful than a lounge in the colonnade of the fountain in a cool summer's evening when the magnificent mountains behind Messina are thrown into relief by the setting sun; and in almost all the prospects towards the S. Ætna forms a prominent object. With these advantages, added to its agreeable society, the hospitality of its inhabitants, and the amusements of a good theatre erected in 1818, Reggio cannot fail to offer a pleasant place of residence.

Considerable profit is derived from the orange plantations by the manufacture of the essential oil, which is frequently sold for 18 ducats a pound; 70,000 lbs. are said to be occasionally produced. There are also several silk-works in the town.

Rhegium is supposed to have been founded by a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa, and to have been subsequently reinforced by colonies from Æolia and Doris. A colony from Messene settled here B.C. 723, under their general, Alcidas, after the capture of Ithome by the Spartans in the first Messenian war. In times long anterior to the Roman conquest it was one of the most flourishing Greek republics, and was celebrated for the number of distinguished philosophers, historians, and poets which it produced. During the Athenian expedition to Sicily, the Rhegians observed so strict a neutrality that they refused to admit the army of Athens within their walls; and when Dionysius of Syracuse, anxious to secure their alliance, requested a consort from the city, the inhabitants offered him their hangman's daughter. Under the Roman rule it was called *Rhegium Julium*, to distinguish it from *Rhegium Lepidi*, on the Via Æmilia, near Modena. Scarcely any town in Italy has suffered such severe or such frequent reverses. It was almost deserted in consequence of repeated earthquakes in the time of Augustus, who contributed largely to its restoration. In 549 it was taken by Totila, in 918 by the Saracens, in 1005 by the Pisans, in 1060

by Robert Guiscard; it was reduced to ashes by Frederick Barbarossa; it was sacked by the Turks in 1552, burnt by them in 1597; and totally destroyed by the earthquake in 1783. In 1841, and again in December, 1851, several shocks of great violence were felt at intervals, but without causing much damage.

Lycophron the poet is said to have lived at Rhegium for some time; and St. Paul visited it, on his voyage from Cæsarea to Rome: "And from thence we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium: and after one day the south wind blew, and we came the next day to Puteoli."

The bay of Reggio is remarkable for the optical phenomenon called the *Fata Morgana*, which occurs only at high tides, when the most perfect calm of sea and air prevails; it is extremely evanescent, and is usually seen about sunrise, but is of rare occurrence. The *Fata Morgana* presents in the air, and also on the still surface of the sea, images of real objects on the coast, which are reflected and multiplied with extraordinary precision. The best description of this phenomenon is that given by the Dominican monk Minasi in the last centy., who had seen it three times in its most perfect state: "When the rising sun shines from that point whence its incident ray forms an angle of about 45° on the sea of Reggio, and the bright surface of the water in the bay is not disturbed either by the wind or the current, the spectator being placed on an eminence of the city, with his back to the sun and his face to the sea, on a sudden he sees appear in the water, as in a catoptric theatre, various multiplied objects, i.e. numberless series of pilasters, arches, castles well delineated, regular columns, lofty towers, superb palaces with balconies and windows, extended alleys of trees, delightful plains with herds and flocks, &c., all in their natural colours and proper action, and passing rapidly in succession along the surface of the sea, during the whole period of time that the above-mentioned causes remain. But if, in addition to the circumstances before described, the atmosphere be highly impregnated with vapour and exhalations not dispersed by

the wind nor rarefied by the sun, it then happens that in this vapour, as in a curtain extended along the channel to the height of about 30 palms, and nearly down to the sea, the observer will behold the scene of the same objects not only reflected from the surface of the sea, but likewise in the air, though not in so distinct and defined a manner as in the sea. And again, if the air be slightly hazy and opaque, and at the same time dewy and adapted to form the iris, then the objects will appear only at the surface of the sea, but they will be all vividly coloured or fringed with red, green, blue, and the other prismatic colours." In addition to this we may remark that the mirage is frequently seen in great perfection on both sides of this strait, and in many cases no doubt it has been taken for the Morgana. Many of the effects are difficult of explanation; but the most obvious appearances are referable to an unusual calmness of the sea and to the different refractive and consequently reflective powers of the superincumbent strata of air.

The similarity of the geological formations on both sides of the Faro may afford some confirmation to the statement of many ancient writers that the name Rhegium (Ῥήγιον, from ῥηγνύω, to break) referred to the convulsion which separated Sicily from the mainland:—

Hæc loca, vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt: cum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret: venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscedit; arvaque et
urbes

Litore diductas angusto interluit æstu.

VIRG. *Æn.* III. 414.

The distance from the Cathedral of Reggio to the Lighthouse of Messina is 13,187 yards.

Reggio is backed eastward by the imposing group of the *Aspromonte*, whose highest peak, *Montalto*, is 4380 ft. high. Its lower flanks are clothed with forests of beech and oak, and its higher regions with pines.

The high road proceeds beyond Reggio along the sea-shore, by *Capo Pellaro*, as far as

12 m. *Capo dell' Armi*, the Promon-

tory of *Leucopetra*, regarded by the ancient geographers as the termination of the Apennines, and remarkable for the whiteness of its rocks, which gave it its ancient name. This headland has great classical interest as the scene of an important event in the life of Cicero. On his voyage from Syracuse to Greece, after the death of Cæsar, B.C. 44, he was driven here by contrary winds. Having set off again, he was once more driven back by the adverse winds, and went to stay at the villa of his friend P. Valerius, where he was visited by some citizens from Rhegium, fresh from Rome, who brought him news which caused him to alter his course, and proceed direct to Velia, where he met Brutus.

From *Capo dell' Armi* a bridle-path follows the shore to *Capo Spartivento*, 22 m., the *Promontorium Herculis*, the extreme S. point of Italy. It crosses several streams, the most important of which are: At the 7 m., the *Alice*, the ancient *Halex*, the boundary between the Rhegini and the Locrians, at the mouth of which the latter had a small fort taken by the Athenians under Laches, B.C. 426. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, the *Piscopio*, or *Amendolea*, the ancient *Caccinus*, on whose banks Laches defeated a body of Locrians. Euthymus, the celebrated Locrian wrestler, disappeared in this stream in a supernatural manner, after delivering Tempa from the shade of Polites. Pausanias ascribes to its banks a natural phenomenon, which Strabo refers to the Halex—the grasshoppers on the Locrian bank were always chirping, while those on the Rhegian bank were constantly mute—a phenomenon which may be observed to this day.

Between *Capo dell' Armi* and *Capo Spartivento*, at a short distance from the shore, situated on distinct offshoots of the *Aspromonte*, and of difficult access, are several villages in which the Greek language is still spoken. They can be visited without much difficulty from Reggio in 3 or 4 days, and the extraordinary beauty of the scenery, combined with the interest that attaches to these last remnants of Hellenism in this extreme and remote corner of Italy, will

compensate for the discomforts which may be experienced on the expedition. We can drive as far as Capo dell' Armi, from whence we must ride or walk. 5 m. E. of it is the *Torrente della Monaca*; ascending its narrow bed, after 3 m., we discover

Pentedattilo (800 Inhab.), the strangest of human abodes, perched like a pyramid among the spires of gigantic barren rocks which shoot up in the form of a hand, and are only accessible by a long flight of steps cut in the rock. The village, which is in a state of dilapidation, is surmounted by the remains of a baronial castle. Following the ravine 2 m. higher up is

Montebello, on a square rock, perpendicular on three sides, and surrounded by crags covered with the cactus in great luxuriance. Hence we may either follow a wild and difficult path through *Gorio*, *Condofuri*, and *Amendolea*, to Bova, or retrace our steps to the shore, and follow it for 3 m. to

Melito (1200 Inhab.), on the rt. bank of the Alice, the southernmost town in Italy. Resting here at night, we proceed the next morning along the shore, and crossing the *Amendolea*, 7 m. from *Melito*, reach the *Marina di Bova*, near the mouth of the *Daria*, the bed of which we ascend to

Bova (3000 Inhab.), the see of a bishop, picturesquely placed on a hill 5 m. from the sea. At Bova as well as at *Condofuri*, *Galliciano*, and two other villages near it Greek is still spoken by the people, but is gradually disappearing. The local antiquaries maintain that Bova is an ancient settlement, and that its inhabitants may be regarded as the lineal descendants of the Locrians or Rhegians. Of late years Bova has been losing its importance by the removal of the bishop's residence and several of the public offices and principal inhabitants to the *Marina di Bova*. A path of 4 m. brings us to

Palizzi, prettily situated at the base of two perpendicular barren rocks, perched on the summit of the highest of which stand the ruins of its former castle. 1 m. E. is the insignificant village of

Pietrapennata, on a hill surrounded

by the most beautiful forests with the finest view conceivable of sea and mountains, and made familiar by the drawings of our distinguished countryman Mr. Lear. From *Pietrapennata* a path of 6 m. descends to the sea-shore at *Capo Spartivento*, from whence we return to *Reggio*, or proceed to explore the eastern coast beyond it (see Rte. 156).

ROUTE 156.

TARANTO TO CASTROVILLARI, ALONG THE SHORES OF THE GULF OF TARANTO. 94 m.

There is no regular road along the E. coast of Calabria. The traveller desirous of visiting the numerous sites memorable for their classical associations which lie near the shore, must proceed on horseback, except in some parts, where he will find a *via naturale* practicable for light carriages when the torrents are not swollen by heavy rains. April and May are the best months for making this tour, but the traveller will do well to provide himself with letters of introduction, for the villages are very miserable, and there are few taverns where accommodation, however indifferent, can be found.

The best course for any one intending to devote a couple of months to Calabria is to proceed to Taranto, visiting the Apulian towns on his way. From thence he should follow the E. coast all the way round the Cape Spartivento to Reggio, and return through *Monteleone* and *Cosenza*, making on his way excursions to places of interest, which lie at a short distance from his route.

Leaving Taranto by the long bridge at the extremity of the town, the road proceeds to

9 m. *Massafra*, and } Rte. 148, p. 318.
2 m. *Palagiano*

From the latter place to Cassano the *via* is practicable for light carriages. About 8 m. from Palagiano the *Lato* is crossed. The hills which bound the sweep of the gulf are clothed with dwarf pine forests, between which and the sea is a sand bank covered with junipers and cypresses. In the distance are seen the lofty mountains of Basilicata and Calabria.

11 m. from the *Lato* we cross the Bradano near its mouth, and enter Basilicata. This river, the ancient *Bradanus*, formed the boundary of the territories of Tarentum and Metapontum.

In the plain between the *Bradanus* and the *Casuentus*, now called the *Vasento*, was

METAPONTUM, one of the most powerful colonies of Magna Græcia. It was founded, according to the Greek tradition, about 1270 years B.C. by Epeos, the builder of the Trojan horse, and was subsequently the capital of an Achæan colony from Sybaris.

When Alexander, King of Epirus, crossed over into Italy B.C. 332, the Metapontines joined him, and after his defeat and death at Pandosia B.C. 326, his bones were sent to Metapontum, whence they were conveyed to Epirus. After the battle of Cannæ, Metapontum declared in favour of Hannibal, but when the battle of the Metaurus, B.C. 207, compelled him to withdraw his forces from this part of Italy, he removed all the inhabitants from Metapontum to save them from the vengeance of Rome. Metapontum never recovered from this blow, and in the time of Pausanias it was a heap of ruins. The house of Pythagoras, who died here B.C. 497, is recorded to have been converted at his death into a temple of Ceres. The remains now existing are those of a Doric temple on a slight elevation near the rt. bank of the Bradano, 2 m. from the sea, and known by the local name of *Tavola de' Paladini*, of which 15 columns, with their architrave, are standing; there are

some ruins, supposed to be of another temple, about 3 m. further S., and 1 m. from the l. bank of the Vasento. The small salt-water lagoon, 1 m. from *Torre a Mare*, was probably the ancient port of Metapontum. Near the latter ruins is

22 m. *Torre a Mare*, a square tower of the middle ages, where there is a tavern for the horses to bait. The plain along the coast is still very productive in corn, which formed the chief source of the opulence of Metapontum. Beyond the Basento the road turns inland towards *S. Basilio*; it then crosses the *Salandrella*, supposed by some topographers to be the ancient *Acalandrus*, and descends through a tract of under-wood and dwarf oak to the *Agri* (*Aciris*), which it crosses about 3 m. from its mouth.

13 m. *Policoro*, prettily situated on the rt. bank of the river, was once a monastery of the Jesuits, but is now the farm of the Prince of Gerace, where travellers are frequently received. From the heights above the house there is an extensive view of the mountains of Basilicata and the coast-line of Calabria. The forests abound in wild boar. The coins and bronzes discovered at Policoro render it probable that it marks the site of

HERACLEIA, a joint colony of the Thurians and Tarentines, B.C. 432, the place of meeting of the general assembly of the Italian Greeks, and the birth-place of the painter *Zeuxis*. The plain between Heracleia and the *Siris* was the scene of the first battle fought by Pyrrhus against the Romans under the consul Lævinus, B.C. 280, who attributed their defeat to the terror inspired by the elephants of Pyrrhus. The celebrated bronze tables, now in the Museo Borbonico, known as the *Heracleian Tables*, were found at *Luce* near this place in 1753. The country bordering this part of the coast is celebrated for its liquorice-root.

3 m. S. of Policoro a dense forest marks the course of the *Sinno*, the *Siris* of the Greeks. The *via* traverses it, after crossing the river. This forest scenery gives to the country a character of beauty and luxuriance which perfectly accords with the enthusiastic de-

scriptions of the Greek poets. The underwood consists of myrtle, arbutus, the lentiscus, sweet bay, wild vine, the oleander, &c. On the l. bank of the Sinno, the city of SIRIS, the rival of Metapontum and Sybaris, is supposed to have stood, but no trace of it is to be discovered. Beyond the river we pass the torrents *Rocero* and *Rucolo*, and the little river *Canna*, which divides Basilicata from Calabria. 1 m. off the *via* on the rt. is

12 m. *Rocca Imperiale* (2000 Inhab.), built on the summit of a conical hill; a mode of building prevalent on this coast, which affords some beautiful and striking scenes for the pencil of the artist.

Nocara (1200 Inhab.), on a hill 6 m. N.W. of *Rocca Imperiale*, is supposed to mark the site of *Lagaria*, founded by the Phocæans, and afterwards colonised by the Thurians. It was famous for its sweet wines, which were highly prized, as *Lagarina Vina*.

6 m. *Roseto*, 2 m. N. of *Capo Spulico*, amid broken ravines, presents a very picturesque appearance. N. of the cape is the *Fiume di Ferro*, supposed to be the *Acalandrus*. The *via* follows the shore, leaving on the rt. *Amendolara*, occupying, like *Rocca Imperiale* and *Roseto*, an insulated rock.

10 m. *Trebisacce*, another village of a similar character. The *via* leaves the shore, and crosses the *Saracino* and *Satanasso*, through a highly diversified and picturesque country, leaving *Casalnuovo* on the rt.

8 m. *Francavilla*, a small village, prettily placed above the valley of the *Raganello*. Before reaching *Cassano* is *Lauropoli*, a hamlet founded by the Duchess of Cassano for the accommodation of the agricultural labourers on her estates.

A bridge over the *Eiano* leads to

6 m. *Cassano* . . . } Rte. 155.
6 m. *Castrovillari* . }

ROUTE 157.

CASTROVILLARI TO CATANZARO, BY THE COAST. 109 m.

6 m. *Cassano*. From this place the road descends into the valley of the *Coscile*, the ancient *Sybaris*, which it crosses near its junction with the *Crati*, the ancient *Crathis*. The *Sybaris* was celebrated by the ancient poets for the power of making horses shy, and of rendering men who bathed in it vigorous; and the *Crathis* was celebrated for flowing over golden sands, and for the property of giving a yellow colour to the hair of those who bathed in it:

Ὁ ξανθὸν χεῖταν πυρσεύων
Κράθις λαθέας πηγαῖσι τρέφων
Εὐανδρὸν τ' ὀλβεῖων γὰν.

EUR. *Troad*.

The plain on our l. before we cross the *Coscile*, between *Lauropoli* and the mouth of the *Crati*, is identified as the site of the ancient

SYBARIS, founded B.C. 720, by the Achæans and Træzenians, on the river of the same name. Nothing now remains which the classical tourist can regard as a relic of that luxurious city. Many antiquaries, however, have fixed its position on the tongue of land which lies between the *Coscile* and the *Crati*, before they form their junction, about 5 m. from the sea; but, from the mode of its destruction, it is not likely that the actual site of the city will ever be satisfactorily determined. When *Sybaris* was in its full prosperity, it counted 25 towns upon this coast among its dependencies, and brought 300,000 men into the field in the war with the Crotonians, B.C. 510. *Sybaris* was defeated, and the Crotonians entirely destroyed it by turning over the ruins the waters of the *Crathis*, which formerly ran at some distance from it.

On the l. bank of the *Crati*, about 7 m. inland from the supposed site of *Sybaris*, is *Terra Nova* (3000 Inhab.),

near which on the N.E. are some ruins supposed to mark the site of

THURI, the Athenian city, founded B.C. 446, in the place of Sybaris, which had been destroyed 64 years before. It is memorable as having numbered among its first colonists the historian *Herodotus* and the orator *Lysias*. In the year 433 B.C. the Delphic oracle declared it to be a colony of Apollo. Charondas subsequently endowed it with a constitution, and it became famous for its annals. It surrendered, B.C. 190, to the Romans, who made it a colony under the name of *Copia*.

The *via* proceeds through a country abounding in oaks and olive-trees to

17 m. *Corigliano*, an important town of 13,000 Inhab., beautifully situated 2 m. from the shore, on a steep eminence in the form of an amphitheatre, surmounted by a fine feudal castle commanding magnificent views. The base of the hill is covered with orange and lemon groves, among which are the villas of the resident proprietors. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct which crosses the principal street, and may be traced for a considerable distance round the hill. It contains several large manufactories of liquorice, and is a dépôt for the timber collected from La Sila for the shipbuilders of the capital. The mountains around it produce the finest manna in Calabria. The castle is a square building, flanked with massive towers and surrounded by a deep trench, having altogether the appearance of a small citadel. Leaving the town, we cross several torrents, and follow the shore towards *Capo del Trionto*, the S. extremity of a magnificent gulf, which stretches to *Capo Spulico*, the promontory which forms so remarkable a feature in all the landscapes of the coast.

6 m. *Rossano*, an archiepiscopal city of 12,300 Inhab., situated on a rocky eminence on the rt. of the road, 2 m. from the shore. It is the birthplace of S. Nilus, whose history is recorded by the pencil of *Domenichino* at Grotta Ferrata. Near the city are alabaster and marble quarries. The river *Trionto* has preserved the name of the *Traens* nearly unaltered, which witnessed the

defeat of the Sybarites. The *via* continues to follow the shore by *Torre S. Tecla*, leaving on the mountains on the rt. several villages.

16 m. *Cariati* (2000 Inhab.), a miserable town, though the see of a bishopric, situated on a lofty mountain, 5 m. N. of *Punta Fiumenica*. The ascent to it is steep, and the town is entered by a gate and drawbridge. At the extremity of the town are the ruins of its baronial castle. During the war with France it was pillaged by the army of brigands under Fra Diavolo. The *via* follows the curve of the shore, leaving on its rt. *Crucoli* and its fine castle, beautifully situated among luxuriant plantations in which the manna-ash abounds. The bay terminates in the *Punta dell' Alice*, the ancient promontory of *Crimissa*, on which was the temple said to have been built by Philoctetes, and dedicated to Apollo Alæus, in which he suspended the bow and arrows of Hercules, and in which his tomb appears also, from the description of Lycophron, to have been. The city of *Crimisa*, which he is also said to have founded after the siege of Troy, is supposed to have occupied the position of

10 m. *Cirò* (3000 Inhab.), conspicuously placed on a lofty hill, overlooking the promontory of Alice. The *via* crosses the Lipuda, and proceeds S., leaving *Melissa*, another small picturesque village on an eminence, on the rt. Beyond *Torre di Melissa*, on the shore, a station of the doganieri, is

7 m. *Strongoli*, a small town on a very steep and barren elevation above the road, supposed to occupy the site of *Petilia*, mentioned by Virgil as one of the cities founded by Philoctetes:—

Hic illa ducis Melibœi
Parva Philoctetæ subnixâ Petilia muro.
Æn. III. 401.

In the 2nd Punic war it was besieged by Hannibal, and is celebrated by the Latin historians for its constant fidelity to the Romans. Strongoli was burnt by General Regnier in 1806. It now contains some good houses. On the outside of the cathedral are two stones with Latin inscriptions, affording additional confirmation of the site of *Petilia*.

A steep descent from Strongoli leads down to the plain of the broad and rapid *Neto*, the *Neathus* of Theocritus, in which the captive Trojan women are said to have set fire to the Grecian fleet, in order to compel their conquerors to desist from further wanderings. This tradition, which gave name to the river, supplied Virgil with the well-known incident described in the 5th *Æneid*. The road between the Neto and Cotrone passes several salt marshes on the barren shore, and crosses the *Esaro*, now little better than a stagnant ditch, and so choked with weeds that it is difficult to reconcile it with the *Æsarus* of Theocritus, who makes it the scene of many of his *Bucolics*. The banks are profusely covered with the sweet pea in a wild state, remarkable for its fragrance and varied colours.

12 m. *Cotrone*, a fortified town, built on a point of land projecting into the sea. Under the name of *Croton* or *Crotona*, it was one of the most famous cities of Magna Græcia. It was founded by the Achæans B.C. 710, and obtained its name, according to the traditions of the poets, from the hero Croton :—

Nec procul hinc tumultum, sub quo sacrata Crotonis

Ossa tegebat humus, jussaque ibi mœnia terra
Condidi; et nomen tumulati traxit in urbem.

OID. *Met.* xv. 55.

The climate was supposed to have peculiar influence in producing strength and beauty of form. Milo and many of the other celebrated wrestlers at the Olympic games were natives of the town. The fame of Crotona as the residence of Pythagoras and the principal seat of his philosophy, contributed to raise its celebrity to the highest point. It had also a famous school of medicine, and was the birthplace of Alcmaeon, to whom the introduction of anatomy was ascribed, and of Democedes, the physician of Darius, king of Persia. Pythagoras formed here his celebrated league, B.C. 540; and B.C. 510 the city had become so powerful that it brought 100,000 men into the field against the Sybarites, who, although three times as numerous, were defeated,

and Sybaris was destroyed. The republic declined rapidly after the victory over Sybaris, and a few years later 130,000 Crotonians were completely defeated at the river Sagras by 10,000 Locrians. Agathocles in B.C. 299 made himself master of Crotona, which appears to have been finally ruined in the war with Pyrrhus. In ecclesiastical history Crotona ranks as one of the earliest Christian bishoprics; indeed the local historians assert that its first bishop was Dionysius the Areopagite.

The modern town has 6000 Inhab., and is the chief place of a district and the see of a bishop. Its castle and fortifications, erected by Charles V., give it a rank among the fortresses of the kingdom; its small harbour is protected by a mole constructed with the materials of the Temple of Juno on the Lacinian Promontory. After the battle of Maida in 1806, Cotrone surrendered to the English. But as soon as the French under Massena re-entered Calabria, after the British forces had retired to Sicily, Cotrone was besieged by them, and defended by a party of the brigand army, who maintained the siege until their provisions began to fail. Unwilling to surrender, for fear of the resentment of the French, three of the brigands resolved to make an attempt to reach an English frigate, which was cruising in sight of the town, but with which, from ignorance of the signals, they could not communicate. They sallied forth from the city before the break of day, immersed themselves in the Esaro, then swollen by heavy rains, and, bending down their bodies to escape notice, walked through the stream to its mouth, unperceived by the French sentries on its banks. They plunged into the sea, but the action of swimming discovered them. The sentries fired, killed one, and wounded another, but the third reached the frigate in safety, and informed the captain of the condition of the besieged, and of their resolution to fly. During the succeeding night the frigate stood in towards the shore, while the garrison issued from the gates, surprised the sentries, and embarked in the ship's boats ready to receive them. On the following day

the French marched into the abandoned castle.

6 m. S.E. of Crotone is the *Lacinian Promontory*, now *Capo delle Colonne*, or *Capo Nau*, on which stood the celebrated Temple of *Juno Lacinia*, mentioned by many of the Greek and Latin poets, and founded, it was supposed, by Hercules.

Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur; attollit se Diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylacæum.
Æn. III. 551.

Its shrines were enriched by offerings from all parts of Magna Græcia, and adorned by the pencil of Zeuxis with a picture of Helen, for the execution of which he was allowed to select as his models five of the most beautiful virgins in the city.

E, se fosse costei stata a Crotone,
Quando Zeusi l' imagine far volse,
Che por dovea nel Tempio di Giunone,
E tante belle nude insieme accolse,
E che per una farne in perfezione,
Da chi una parte, da chi un' altra tolse,
Non avea da torre altra che costei;
Che tutte le bellezze erano in lei.

ARISTO, XI. 71.

So great was the sanctity of this temple, that it was respected by Pyrrhus and by Hannibal, who is said by Polybius to have recorded his victories on its walls in Greek and Punic characters.

One of the columns of this magnificent temple is still standing. It is of the early Doric style, 26 ft. high; remains of walls are traceable around it, and judicious excavations would probably be productive of more extensive discoveries.

S.W. of this promontory are *Capo delle Cimiti*, *Capo Rizzuto*, and *Capo delle Castelle*, the three capes which Strabo describes as the *Iapygium tria promontoria*. Close to these points was an island, which has since disappeared, and which the Italian geographers suppose to be *Ogygia*, the island of Calypso, where Ulysses was so long detained. N. of Capo Rizzuto is *Isola* (2000 Inhab.).

From Crotone to Catanzaro the road proceeds inland, crossing the promontory almost at right angles. The country over which it passes is desolate and uninteresting.

9 *Cutro* (2000 Inhab.), situated on high ground overlooking the course of the *Tacina*, the *Targines*, and the Gulf of Squillace. The descent from Cutro to the sea-shore commands an extensive view of the gulf as far S. as the *Punta di Stilo*. The road skirts the N. shores of the gulf through a well-cultivated country, enlivened with numerous farm-houses. It crosses the *Crocchio*, the *Arocho* of the ancient geographers, and passes several villages, picturesquely placed on the hills which bound the gulf. At Petrizzi the road leaves the shore, and, crossing the *Simmari*, the ancient *Semirus*, and the *Alli*, strikes inland to

30 m. CATANZARO. (Rte. 155.)

ROUTE 158.

CATANZARO TO REGGIO, ALONG THE COAST.

The classical tourist will not find many objects of interest on the S.E. coast of Calabria Ultra I., with the exception of the Epizephyrian Locri; but the traveller and the artist who feel an interest in the researches of classical geography, and in a spot rendered celebrated by Pindar, will submit to the inconveniences of the journey. The road along this coast is the *Via Trajana*, a branch of the Appian.

Leaving Catanzaro, the road descends the valley to the sea-shore, passing, near the mouth of the Corace, the *Marina*, or small port of Catanzaro. Beyond the river is a large brick building, of which nothing is known.

12 m. *Squillace*, a badly built town of 2600 Inhab., placed on an almost inaccessible rock, nearly opposite the lofty *Monte Moscia*, which advances into the sea in the bold and precipitous promontory from which the town derived the name of *Navifragum Scylacæum*. The modern town, which still gives name to the gulf, is the see of a bishopric. Near it is *Stallati*, a small village picturesquely placed on the opposite summit

of *Monte Moscia*, and commanding magnificent views across the isthmus. Squillace was the birthplace of Marcus Aurelius Cassiodorus, the minister of Theodoric, the author of the History of the Goths, who attained the consular dignity A.D. 514, and retired from public life in the reign of Vitiges, to form a monastery in the neighbourhood of this his native town. During his latter years he wrote his Commentaries on the Acts, Epistles, and Revelations, printed by Maffei in 1721. He invented water-clocks, a kind of perpetual lamp, and sun-dials, and died in his monastery about A.D. 560, at the age of nearly 100 years.

3 m. *Montauro*, a small village, near which are the ruins of a monastery founded by the Normans, and destroyed by the earthquake of 1783. The road is extremely steep in many parts. It descends from the hills towards the sea, leaving on the rt. several villages, and follows the shore, crossing some torrents, to

6 m. *Soverato*, a miserable village between the stream of that name and the *Ancinale*. The former flows through a very beautiful country from the high range of hills behind the villages of *S. Vito* and *Chiaravalle*. The *Ancinale*, the *Cecinus* of Pliny, is crossed near *Satriano*. The road now becomes uninteresting and monotonous, passing several torrents from the lofty range of *Monte Portella* and the *Costa della Guardia*, on whose slopes are seen *Davoli*, *S. Andrea*, *Isca*, and other villages.

8 m. *Badolato*, a village of 3400 Inhab., S. of which are *Santa Caterina* and *Gnardavalle*. The river which divides Calabria Ultra II. from Calabria Ultra I. is the *Assi*, considered to be the *Eleporns*, on whose rt. bank the Crotoniats and the allied Greeks were defeated by Dionysius the elder.

7 m. *Monasterace*, on the S. bank of the *Assi*. We now enter the valley of the *Stillaro*, remarkable in many parts for its picturesque beauty. At the distance of about 6 m. from the shore is

Stilo (4000 Inhab.), picturesquely built in terraces below perpendicular precipices. It is a clean and thriving

place, with several churches and convents, and a general aspect of comfort. It is entered by a mediæval gate with two round towers. *Stilo* has iron-works in the neighbourhood, by which the government foundries of *La Mongiana* are supplied. Near *Stilo* is a small square brick ch. with a central cupola supported by marble columns, and 4 smaller cupolas at the angles. Its style shows that it must be referred to the Lower Greek Empire. On the shore, S. of the *Stillaro*, the *Punta di Stilo* recalls the *Promontorium Cocinthus*, mentioned by Polybius. Following the shore, *Riace* and *Castelvetero* (6000 Inhab.) are seen on the hills above the *Alaro*, supposed to be the ancient *Sagras*, and other small streams which here fall into the sea. *Castelvetero* is supposed to mark the site of

Caulonia, an Achæan colony. It is believed, however, that further researches would discover on the l. bank of the *Alaro* a site more in accordance with the descriptions of ancient geographers. *Caulonia* was the first place where Pythagoras sought refuge after his expulsion from Crotona. After the defeat of the allies B.C. 387, at the river Helorus, or Eleporus, *Caulonia* surrendered to Dionysius, and from that time it never recovered its former power, till it was ruined during the wars of Pyrrhus by a body of Campanian mercenaries in the Roman service. The *Alaro* is memorable for the defeat of 130,000 Crotonians by 10,000 Locrians. The result of this battle was so unexpected, that it gave rise to the proverb ἀληθέστερα τῶν ἐπὶ Σάργα.

18 m. *Roccella*, a town of 5000 Inhab., picturesquely placed. It is mentioned by Ovid, under the name of *Roumechium*, in the voyage of the Epidaurian serpent. In its vicinity are *Giojosa* (7600), *Mammola* (7000), and *Grotteria* (4500). Among the numerous torrents which intersect the coast to the S. is the *Locano*, the ancient *Locanns*. On the hills beyond it is *Siderno*, a thriving town of 5000 Inhab. The *Novito*, the *Buthronns* of Livy, is crossed.

12 m. *Gerace* (7000 Inhab.—*Inn*, indifferent), the see of a bishop, and the

chief town of a district, is situated on the upper slopes of the lofty mountains which here extend from the great back bone of the Apennines into the sea. In the middle ages it was a place of great strength, but frequent earthquakes, and particularly that of 1783, have reduced its citadel to ruins. The cathedral, originally a Gothic building, was also overwhelmed by the same catastrophe; but several columns are still preserved which show that it was built with the spoils of ancient temples. Gerace has some thriving silk-works, and some of its buildings are of good architecture, retaining many marks of Saracenic origin. Its wines are in repute, particularly a sweet white kind, called *Greco di Gerace*. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs. Gerace sprung up from the ruins of

Locri Epizephyrii, one of the most ancient cities of Magna Græcia, celebrated in the verse of Pindar, and interesting from its association with the great legislator *Zaleucus*. It was founded by a colony of the Locri Ozolæ, according to the Greek tradition, about 750 years B.C. Pindar, in the Second Pythian Ode, commemorates the services rendered to the city by Hiero, King of Syracuse, in having deterred Anaxilaus, King of Rhegium, from the war with which he had threatened it, and in having thereby enabled the Locrian maiden to sing her melodies in happy security before her door. Both he, in the 11th Olympic Ode, and Demosthenes, praise the hospitality of the citizens to strangers, their skill in all the arts of civilized life, their wisdom, their love of justice, and their prowess in war:—

Κόσμον ἐπὶ στεφάνῳ χρυσέας ἐλαίας
 Ἀδυμελὴ κελαδήσω, τῶν Ἑπι
 ζευρυίων Δοκρῶν γενεὰν ἀλέγων.
 *Εὐθα συγκωμάξαι, ἐγγνάσσομαι
 Μὴ μιν, ὦ Μοῖσαι, φυνόξενον στρατὸν,
 Μὴδ' ἀπειράτον καλὸν,
 Ἀκρόσοφον δὲ καὶ αἰχματὰν, ἀφίξεσθαι.

The ruins are not very extensive or important. They are about 5 m. from Gerace, near the sea-coast, at *Torre di Gerace*, and consist of the basement of a Doric temple, and the vestiges of the walls, which can be traced for nearly

2 m. in length and 1 in breadth, extending from the shore to the first heights, upon which probably the *arx* was. Coins bearing the epigraph of Locri have been found here, and many of the architectural remains bear a decidedly Greek character; but the Latin inscriptions which have been discovered, and numerous Roman constructions which are still to be traced, show that a Roman city subsequently occupied the site.

[A bridle-road leads from Gerace over the Aspromonte by the *Passo del Mercante* to Casalnuovo. The scenery of the pass is very magnificent, combining the richest forest scenery with the wild glens of the rocky mountains through which the road is carried. The highest part of the ascent from Gerace is particularly remarkable for its extensive and magnificent views. Both seas are visible from this summit, and the road descends on the western side through very imposing scenery, overlooking the gulf of Gioia, and commanding a view which extends in fine weather to the Lipari islands, to

18 m. *Casalnuovo*, finely situated at the foot of the mountains, and sufficiently high above the plain to be free from malaria. It was totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, and was almost entirely rebuilt of wood. Its present population is about 8500. From Casalnuovo the distance to *Gioia* is 18 m.; the traveller may join the high road to Reggio at *Rosarno* or *Seminara*, both of which are about equidistant from Casalnuovo, and are described in Rte. 155.]

From Gerace to Capo Spartivento, 26 m. S., there is an indifferent bridle-road. The country and the villages we pass present little classical interest, but are in return highly picturesque, having the bold ridges of the *Aspromonte* on the l. all the way.

On leaving Gerace the path crosses the *Merico*, proceeds to *Portigliola*, where it crosses the *S. Ilario*, leaving on the l. the ruins of Locri, passes through *Condotianni*, and, after crossing the *Petito*, brings us to

8 m. *Ardore* (3000 Inhab.), placed on a hill amidst vineyards and orchards. Crossing the broad valley that inter-

venes, the path, by a winding ascent, reaches

4 m. *Bovalino* (3600 Inhab.), picturesquely situated on a high hill. The path descends to the shore, and follows it to

7 m. *Bianco*.—Another path of 5 m. ascends from Bovalino to *S. Luca*, a small village, where guides can be hired to visit *S. Maria de' Polsi*. This monastery is placed below *Montalto*, the highest peak of the Aspromonte, and is only remarkable for the striking character of the scenery round it. The path to it from *S. Luca*, owing to the numerous windings in crossing the ridge of *La Serra*, is about 8 m. The monastery, a substantial square building, said to have been founded by the Normans, is completely surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, which rise perpendicularly on the W. side in a succession of enormous buttresses,

from which a small torrent tumbles foaming on the rt. of the building. These mountains are clothed with fine ancient forests of chestnut, ilex, oak, and pines. For several months of the year the monks are snowed up and secluded from the rest of the world.

From Bianco the path along the shore passes the

4 m. *Capo di Bruzzano*, the *Zephyrian* promontory from which *Locri* derived its appellation *Epizephyrri*. Further on we pass

5 m. *Brancaleone*, a small village on a hill 1 m. from the sea, whose inhabitants (800) in the beginning of the centy. still spoke Greek. Following the shore, we arrive at

4 m. *Capo Spartivento*, the *Promontorium Herculis*, the extreme S.E. promontory of Italy, whence we proceed to Reggio (Rte. 155, p. 351).

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CIGARS and TOBACCO, manufactured (3lbs. only allowed in a passenger's baggage) (with 5 per cent. additional)	<i>the lb.</i>	0	9 0
TOBACCO, unmanufactured (with 5 per cent. additional on the Duty)	<i>ditto</i>	0	3 0
(N.B.—Unmanufactured Tobacco cannot be imported in less quantity than 300 lbs., or Cigars 80 lbs. in a Package; but small quantities are allowed for Private Use on declaration, and payment of a Fine of 1s. 6d. per lb. in addition to the Duty.)			
COFFEE	<i>the lb.</i>	0	0 5
CONFECTIONERY, Sweetmeats and Succades	<i>ditto</i>	0	0 2½
CORDIALS and LIQUEURS	<i>the gallon</i>	1	0 0
CURTAINS, embroidered on Muslin or Net, called Swiss Curtains	<i>the lb.</i>	0	1 0
EAU DE COLOGNE, in long flasks	<i>the flask</i>	0	0 8
——— in any other description of bottles	<i>the gallon</i>	1	0 0
FLOWERS, Artificial, the cubic foot as packed		0	12 0
GLASS, Flint, Cut, Coloured, and Fancy Ornamental Glass, of whatever kind	<i>the cwt.</i>	0	10 0
GLOVES, of Leather	<i>the dozen pair</i>	0	3 6
LACQUERED and JAPANNED Wares	<i>the cwt.</i>	1	0 0
MACCARONI and VERMICELLI	<i>ditto</i>	0	1 0
NAPLES SOAP	<i>ditto</i>	0	0 8
PERFUMERY	<i>the lb.</i>	0	0 2
PERFUMED SPIRITS	<i>the gallon</i>	1	0 0
PAPER-HANGINGS, Flock Paper, and Paper printed, painted, or stained	<i>the square yard</i>	0	0 1
PIANOFORTES, horizontal grand	<i>each</i>	3	0 0
——— upright and square	<i>ditto</i>	2	0 0
PLATE, of Gold	<i>the oz. troy</i>	1	1 0
——— of Silver, gilt or ungilt	<i>ditto</i>	0	1 8
PRINTS and DRAWINGS, single or bound, plain or coloured	<i>the lb.</i>	0	0 3
SILK, MILLINERY, Turbans or Caps	<i>each</i>	0	3 6
——— Hats or Bonnets	<i>ditto</i>	0	7 0
——— Dresses	<i>ditto</i>	1	10 0
——— HANGINGS, and other Manufactures of Silk	<i>the 100l. value</i>	15	0 0
——— VELVETS, plain or figured	<i>the lb.</i>	0	9 0
TEA	<i>ditto</i>	0	1 9
TOYS and TURNERY	<i>the cubic foot</i>	0	0 4
WINE in Casks or Bottles (in bottles 6 to the gallon)	<i>the gallon</i>	0	5 6
SPIRITS in Cask or Bottle	<i>ditto</i>	0	15 0

No Cask can be imported of less contents than 21 Gallons.

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TO H. M. F. W. III., KING OF PRUSSIA; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;
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OF THE

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But they have to this rivalry in trade not been satisfied with the mere usurpation of my name; the concluding phrase, "*opposite the Julich's Place*," which had so long existed my special property, was not allowed to remain in its integrity. To deceive and lead astray again those of the public who are not fully conversant with the locality and circumstances, the word "*opposite*," and more than once settled in my immediate neighbourhood, that they might avail themselves to the full extent of the phrase "*opposite the Julich's Place*." When tried before the courts, the use only of the word "*opposite*" was forbidden, which, however, has been supplied by the word "*at*" or "*near*," with the addition of the number of their houses. It is true, another less flagrant, but not less deceitful invention was, that several of my imitators established the sites of their manufactories in other public places of the town, to enable them to make use of the phrase "*opposite — Place, or Market*," on their address cards or labels, speculating, with respect to the proper name "*Julich*," on the carelessness or forgetfulness of the consumer. I therefore beg to inform all strangers visiting Cologne that my establishment, which has existed since 1709, is exactly opposite the Julich's Place, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marsporten, No. 23; and that it may be the more easily recognised, I have put up the arms of England, Russia, &c. &c., in the front of my house. By calling the attention of the public to this notice, I hope to check that system of imposition which has been so long practised towards foreigners by coachmen, valets-de-place, and others who receive bribes from the vendors of the many spurious compounds sold under my name.

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COLOGNE, October, 1851.

J. M. FARINA,
Opposite the Julich's Place.

* * * My Agents in London are MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 7, Old Jewry,
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D R E S D E N .

MAGAZINE OF ANTIQUITIES AND FINE ARTS.

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| 1846. | June 18 | { | H. M. ADELAIDE, QUEEN DOWAGER OF GREAT BRITAIN, accompanied by His Highness Prince EDWARD of SAXE WEIMAR, Lord and Lady BARRINGTON, Sir DAVID DAVIES, M.D., Rev. J. R. WOOD, M.A., Captain TAYLOR, &c. &c., honoured the above establishment with a THREE DAYS' VISIT. |
| 1818. | May . . | | H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Suite. |
| 1825. | March and Sept. . . | } | H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of CLARENCE and Suite. |
| 1834. | July . . | { | H. M. QUEEN ADELAIDE, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of ERROL, Earl and Countess of DENBIGH, Earl and Countess HOWE, &c. |
| 1836. | Aug. . . | | H. R. H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER and Suite. |
| 1837. | July . . | | H. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and Suite. |
| 1839. | Nov. . . | | H. R. H. the Prince GEORGE of CAMBRIDGE and Suite. |
| — | Nov. . . | { | H. R. H. Prince ALBERT of SAXE COBURG GOTHA, accompanied by Prince ERNEST of SAXE COBURG GOTHA, and their Suite. |
| 1840. | | { | H. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, accompanied by the Princess AUGUSTA of CAMBRIDGE, and their Suite. |
| 1841. | | { | H. R. H. the Duchess of KENT and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the Prince of LEININGEN. |
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| 1845. | June . . | { | H. R. H. the Duchess of KENT and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the Prince of LEININGEN. |
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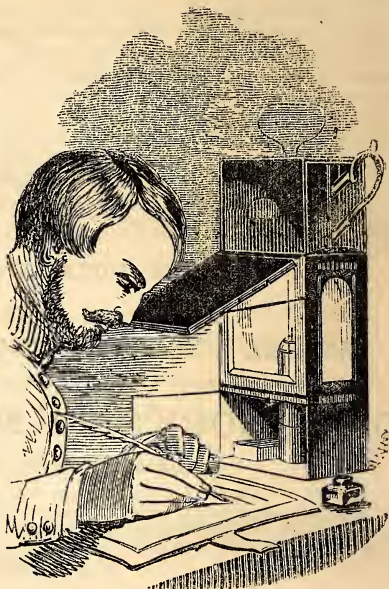
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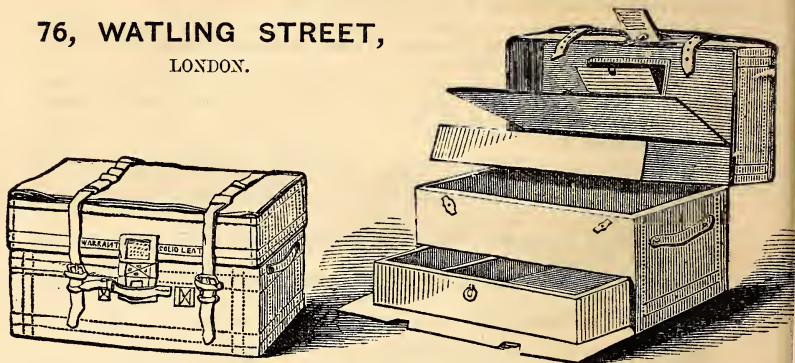
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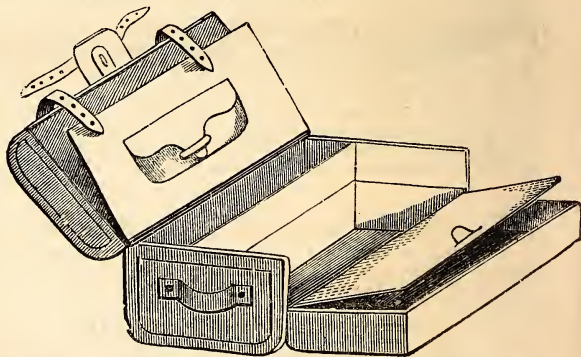
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